

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ANNEX

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1939



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON 1940

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A. Of material:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

B. Of endowments:

By an act approved March 3, 1925 (see Appendix III to this report), Congress created a "Library of Congress Trust Fund Board," a quasi corporation, with perpetual succession, and "all the usual powers of a trustee," including the power to "invest, reinvest, and retain investments," and, specifically, the authority to "accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections or its service, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

Endowments for this purpose may therefore be made direct to this Board

C. Of money for immediate application:

Such gifts may be made directly to the Librarian, who, under section 4 of the above-mentioned act, has authority to accept them, deposit them with the Treasurer of the United States, and apply them to the purposes specified.

NOTE.—*All gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library . . . and the income therefrom, are exempt from all Federal taxes.*

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Ex officio:

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., *Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.*

SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, *Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.*

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, *The Librarian of Congress, Secretary.*

Appointive:

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq., Washington, D. C. (Term expires Mar. 9, 1943.)

Mrs. EUGENE MEYER, Washington, D. C. (Term expires Mar. 9, 1940.)

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LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

1802-1807	John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1807-1815	Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1815-1829	George Watterston
1829-1861	John Silva Meehan
1861-1864	John G. Stephenson
1864-1897 (June 30)	Ainsworth Rand Spofford
1897 (July 1)-January 17, 1899	John Russell Young
1899 (April 5)	Herbert Putnam, until September 30, 1939; Librarian of Congress Emeritus from October 1, 1939
1939 (October 1)	Archibald MacLeish

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH—Librarian of Congress
HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress Emeritus
MARTIN ARNOLD ROBERTS—Chief Assistant Librarian
WILLIAM ADAMS SLADE—Chief Reference Librarian
ROBERT ANDREW VOORUS—Chief Clerk
LOUISE GORDON CATON—Secretary
EDGAR FRANCIS ROGERS—Administrative Assistant to the Librarian

DIVISIONS

Reading Rooms—David Chambers Mearns, Superintendent. Verner Warren Clapp, Chief Assistant. Congressional reading rooms—George Heron Milne, Robert Charles Gooch, Custodians. Library station at the Capitol—Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian. Service for the blind—Maude G. Nichols, in charge
Rare Book Collection—Alice H. Lerch, Acting Curator
Division of Accessions—Linn R. Blanchard, Chief
Division of Aeronautics—Albert Francis Zahm, Chief
Division of Bibliography—Florence S. Hellman, Chief
Binding Division—George W. Morgan, in charge
Card Division—John W. Cronin, in charge
Catalog Division—Julian Leavitt, Chief (until November 14, 1939); David J. Haykin, in charge (from November 15, 1939)
Catalog, Classification and Bibliography—Charles Martel, Consultant
Classification Division—Cecil K. Jones, Chief
Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service—David Judson Haykin, Chief
Division of Documents—James B. Childs, Chief
Division of Fine Arts—Leicester B. Holland, Chief
Hispanic Foundation—Lewis Hanke, Director. David Rubio, Curator of the Hispanic Collection
Law Division—John T. Vance, Law Librarian
Legislative Reference Service—John T. Vance, Law Librarian, in general supervision, and Wilfred C. Gilbert, in charge (until November 30, 1939); Luther H. Evans, Director (from December 1, 1939)
Mail and Delivery—Samuel M. Croft, Chief
Division of Manuscripts—St. George Leakin Sioussat, Chief
Division of Maps—Lawrence Martin, Chief
Division of Music—Harold Spivacke, Chief. Stradivari Collection—Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary Curator; Henry Blakiston Wilkins, Honorary Consultant. Honorary Curator of the Archive of American Folk-Song, John A. Lomax
Division of Orientalia—Arthur W. Hummel, Chief. Chu Shih-chia, Chief Assistant, Chinese Section. Shio Sakanishi, Chief Assistant, Japanese Section
Division of Periodicals—Henry S. Parsons, Chief
Publication Section—Linn R. Blanchard, in charge
Division of Semitic Literature—Israel Schapiro, Chief

Division of Slavic Literature—Nicholas R. Rodionoff, Chief
Smithsonian Division—Frederick E. Brasch, Chief; William Lee Corbin, Custodian (Office at Smithsonian Institution)
Union Catalog—George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Director
Photoduplication Service—George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Director
Representative in France—José Meyer

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Consultant in Church History—William Henry Allison
Consultant in Comparative Literature—Raymond D. Jameson
Consultant in Economics—Victor Selden Clark
Consultant in Hispanic Literature—David Rubio
Consultant in Psychology and Philosophy—Madison Bentley
Consultant in Poetry—Joseph Auslander
Consultant in Political Science and Public Administration—William F. Willoughby
Project F, Development of Indic Studies—Horace I. Poleman, Director
Honorary Consultant in the Use of Printed Catalog Cards—Charles Harris Hastings
Honorary Consultant in Classification—Clarence W. Perley
Honorary Consultant in Library Practice—Henry O. Severance
Honorary Consultant in Classical Literature—Harold North Fowler
Honorary Consultant in International Law—Edwin M. Borchard (New Haven, Conn.)
Honorary Consultant in Military History—Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer (U. S. A., retired)
Honorary Consultant in Musicology—Carl Engel
Honorary Consultant in Islamic Art and Archeology—Myron B. Smith
Honorary Consultant in Paleography—Elias Avery Lowe (Princeton, N. J.)
Honorary Consultant in Roman Law—Francesco Lardone
Honorary Consultant in Sociology—Joseph Mayer

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Register of Copyrights—Clement Lincoln Bouvé
Assistant Register—Herbert A. Howell

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Superintendent—William C. Bond
Chief Engineer—Charles E. Ray
Electrician—Louis Cogan
Captain of the Guard—Joseph E. Mullaney

DISBURSING OFFICE—LIBRARY AND BOTANIC GARDEN

Disbursing Officer—Wade H. Rabbitt

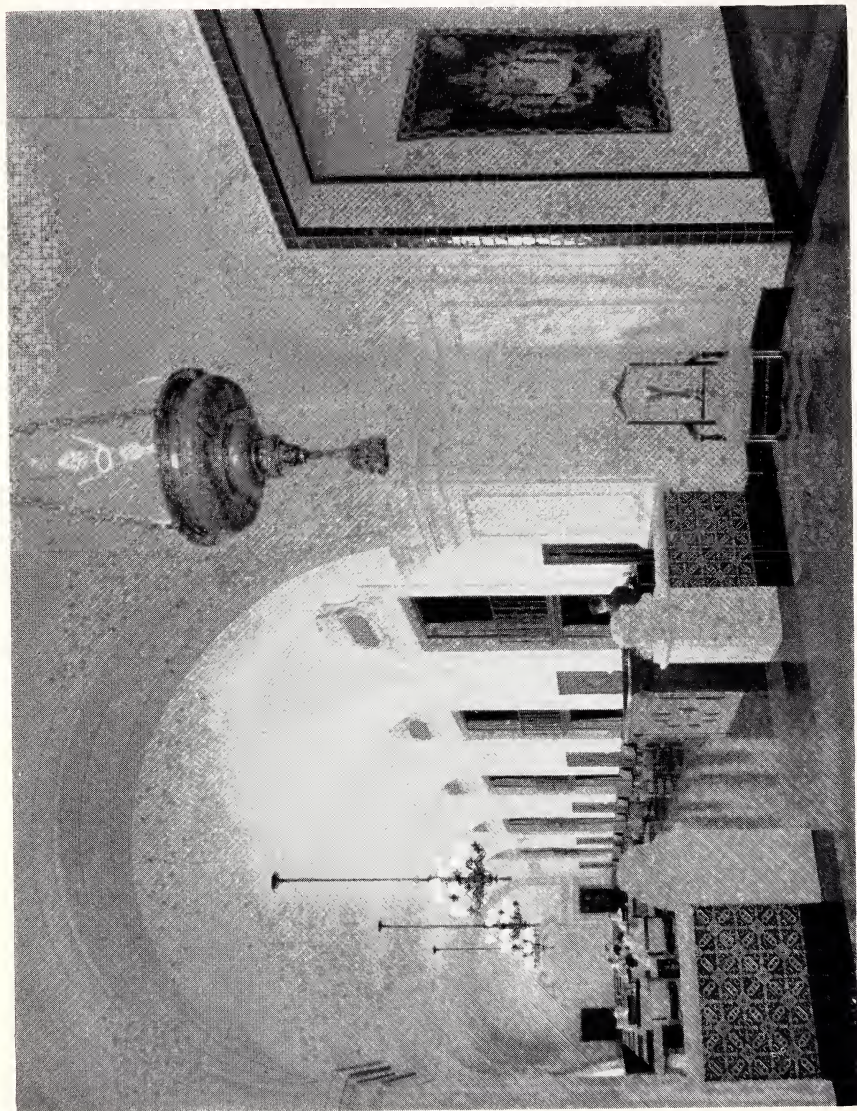
LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

In Charge of Production—William Smith, Assistant Production Manager, Government Printing Office.
Printing—John Henry Williams, Foreman
Binding—Arthur Leo Haverty, Foreman



AN ALCOVE IN THE HISPANIC ROOM

THE HISPANIC ROOM



REPORT OF

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D. C.
January 3, 1940

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1939. This was a notable year in the history of the Library. During its course the Library occupied the new Annex Building and The Pavilion generously given by Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall. During the course of the year also the Hispanic Room of the Library of Congress, made possible by the cooperation of the Hispanic Society of America and its President, Mr. Archer M. Huntington, was approximately completed (it was dedicated on October 12, Columbus Day). The entire period of the report, however, is a period prior to the commencement of my service as the Librarian, since I was nominated by the President on June 7, 1939, and confirmed by the Senate on June 29, 1939, to take office as of October 1. I, therefore, submit the accounts of the Chiefs of Divisions, the Superintendent of the Buildings, William C. Bond, and the Disbursing Officer, Wade H. Rabbitt, without comment of my own. The report of the Register of Copyrights is published separately.

I cannot conclude this brief letter of submission without notice of the fact that on the same day, October 1, 1939, on which I became the Librarian of Congress, my predecessor in office, Herbert Putnam, assumed the duties of his office as the Librarian of Congress Emeritus (in accordance with the act of June 20, 1938: 52 U. S. Stat. 808). My own brief connection with the Library of Congress would hardly justify me in attempting an appreciation of Mr. Putnam's services to that institution over the forty years of his librarianship. The

American Council of Learned Societies has, however, expressed in moving words its estimate of Mr. Putnam's work in this Library and the estimate of American scholarship in general. I am, therefore, reprinting that statement here. Of my own knowledge I can say only this: that the principal and most difficult task of Herbert Putnam's successors in the Library of Congress will be the maintenance of the standards of scholarship and public service he has set.

To HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian of Congress, 1899-1939

AN ADDRESS IN APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES TO SCHOLARSHIP AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF THE SCHOLARS OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

"Great and good friend: The American Council of Learned Societies esteems itself fortunate that the rotation of its meetings brings it to Washington in this year of 1939, which marks for you the conclusion of forty years of active duty as Librarian of Congress and the inauguration of another term of service, which we hope may be prolonged far into the future, as Librarian Emeritus.

"This Council, composed of delegates from twenty academies, societies, and associations of American scholars devoted to the advancement of those studies that we term collectively the humanities, may appropriately claim the honour of addressing you in the name of American scholarship and on behalf of those fields of study that are concerned with the intellectual experience of mankind.

"For the studies that we represent are dependent to an unusual degree upon the collections that find their natural resting places in the great libraries of the world, and it is upon such libraries, as well as upon their custodians, that scholars must chiefly rely for the materials that are essential to the advancement of knowledge.

"The dependence of American scholars upon the Library of Congress was recognized by this Council when it selected Washington as the principal seat of its activities, and the justification of that selection has been demonstrated in innumerable ways and by daily experience.

"For you, and the collaborators and associates whom you have chosen, have made the Library of Congress a national institution, the peer in all respects of its great prototypes, the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. You have made of it an indispensable instrument on the American continent for the promotion of learning

and the increase of knowledge. Under your guidance it has exerted a profound and lasting influence upon libraries throughout the world, and because of that influence, scholars of other countries are better served by their own national libraries, and American scholars, to whom the hospitality of foreign libraries is generously accorded, are able to make more effective use of their resources.

"You have set an example in planning and creating apparatus which has rendered the greatest service to scholars everywhere. The catalogue of the Library of Congress, printed upon cards and widely distributed, has become a bibliography of first resort; the Union Catalogue, in which you have brought together the resources of the most important American libraries, is a practical move toward realizing the age-long dream of the universal library; you have made the facilities of the Library of Congress available for the preparation of many tools of research, such as the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts, the Census of Indic Manuscripts, and the Catalogue of Alchemical Manuscripts, to mention only three such works.

"You have led in adapting the most modern photographic processes to the needs of the scholar, and have not only made widely available for purposes of research copies of your own collections, but have enormously increased those collections by adding to them photographs of materials hitherto accessible only in distant depositories. By such means, for example, you have added nearly two million pages of unique documents relating to the history of the United States from the archives and libraries of foreign countries; and similarly, you have accumulated collections of palæographic facsimiles and of photographs of literary and historical manuscripts needed by American scholars in the course of their investigations; and you have also inaugurated systematic photographic exchanges with other libraries, thereby enriching their collections as well as your own.

"In your development of the resources of the Library of Congress, you have foreseen the needs of future generations of scholars, and have taken advantage of opportunities that might never recur to anticipate them. Impressive evidences of such foresight are the great collections in Slavic literature and history, in the history and literature of Spain, Portugal, and Hispanic America, and in the history and civilization of India. You have also built up a vast collection of American historical manuscripts, including the papers of many Presidents of the United States, and have brought it about that the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress has become the principal centre of research in American history.

"Perhaps the most striking example of your foresight into future needs is the Division of Orientalia. Here you have brought together what is commonly conceded to be the most important library of works on Chinese history and civilization that exists elsewhere than in the Far East. The tragic events of the last half decade make this collection, with its many rare or unique books, doubly precious, and it constitutes an invaluable resource for that growing school of young American scholars who, undismayed by difficulties of language, their attention fixed upon the farther shores of the Pacific, are devoting their careers to fields of study in which all is yet to be done and the cultivation of which is vital to our understanding of some of the greatest problems that lie before us.

"In the domain of the arts you have vastly increased the resources and services of the Library of Congress and have accumulated rich stores of materials for the study of iconography and for the illustration of American life and culture. To the Division of Fine Arts have come the works of many American artists, such as Joseph Pennell, the records of the Historic American Buildings Survey, and thousands of photographs of the domestic and public architecture of the United States.

"In the realm of music, you have created the Archive of American Folk Song, and, through the generosity of private donors, have made of the Division of Music an unique centre of musical interests, offering not only what the past has given, but opportunity for composers of the present day.

"You have been able to communicate your vision to others, and to fire their imaginations, so that many persons of public spirit have found in the Library of Congress a worthy object of their benefactions, and in this way its activities have been extended and its collections have been enriched.

"Notable among these benefactions has been that of the Congress of the United States itself, which, on its own initiative, secured for the Library of Congress the greatest single collection of examples of early European printing, including the great Bible from the press of Johann Gutenberg, that is now to be found on the American continent. Nor are these incunabula merely objects of interest to collectors and amateurs, for they embody the intellectual experience of Western civilization as it passed through a great transitional period of history and emerged into the Renaissance.

"In all these developments, you have always held to your conception of the Library of Congress as a community of scholars unselfishly

serving the public and taking part in the advancement of knowledge; to fulfill this conception, you have secured foundations for Chairs and provision for Consultantships, and thus have been able to call to the service of the Library scholars of reputation whose presence makes it possible to realize more completely the values which the Library's treasures hold, and to interpret more fully those values for the benefit of all who seek them. And over this community of scholars you have presided, as you preside over the Round Table which you have made a gracious institution of our national capital, with urbanity and with that sympathetic understanding, born of wisdom, that inspires to ever greater effort and achievement."

The usual statement of Finance is to be found immediately following, and then, in sequence, the accounts of the heads of the several units within the Library's organization.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

The Librarian of Congress

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations for, and expenditures of, the Library proper and the Copyright Office and for the custody and maintenance of the Library buildings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, also the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Included also are the appropriations for the mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment of the buildings and grounds, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

<i>Object of appropriations</i>	<i>Appropriations 1938-39</i>	<i>Expenditures 1938-39</i>	<i>Appropriations, 1937-38</i>	<i>Appropriations, 1939-40</i>
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries: ^a				
General service -----	\$1,054,200.00	\$987,801.50	\$940,485.00	\$1,073,020.00
Special service -----			3,000.00	
Sunday service ^b -----	22,350.00	18,313.00	17,000.00	23,087.00
Distribution of catalog cards ^c -----	224,509.31	223,967.67	224,722.48	215,060.00
Legislative Reference Service ^d -----	99,500.00	97,963.81	100,490.00	99,500.00
Copyright Office ^e -----	267,800.00	267,737.30	251,900.00	271,760.00
Index to State legislation ^f -----	32,000.00	31,845.25	39,700.00	39,200.00
Union Catalog -----	23,300.00	23,210.81	24,000.00	26,180.00
Increase of the Library: ^g				
Purchase of books (general) -----	112,000.00	112,000.00	100,000.00	118,000.00
Purchase of law books -----	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	85,000.00
Acquisition of the Pinckney Papers ^h -----	37,500.00	37,500.00		

^a Appropriations for salaries include the following amounts withdrawn for the Retirement Fund: 1937-1938, \$52,460.60; 1938-1939, \$54,791.25; 1939-1940, amount not yet determined. Expenditures, 1938-1939, include \$54,791.25 withdrawn for the Retirement Fund. The appropriations for General Service for 1938-1939 and 1939-1940 include \$2,000 for special and temporary services, also \$100,000 for additional personnel for the new Annex Building.

^b No deduction for the Retirement Fund. Appropriation, 1938-1939, includes \$350 made immediately available in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1939-1940.

^c Appropriation includes the following credits on account of sale of catalog cards to governmental institutions: 1937-1938, \$27,378.21 credited and \$154.27 yet to be credited; 1938-1939, \$4,544.07 credited and \$465.24 yet to be credited. Appropriation, 1938-1939, also includes \$9,500 made immediately available in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1939-1940. Expenditures for 1938-1939, \$223,967.67, offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury, \$287,973.09. Expenditures for 1938-1939 include outstanding indebtedness.

^d Expenditures include outstanding obligations for printing and binding the digests of public general bills.

^e Expenditures for 1938-1939, \$267,737.30, offset by fees covered into the Treasury, \$306,764.40. Appropriation, 1938-1939, includes \$12,400 made immediately available in the appropriation for the fiscal year, 1939-1940.

^f Expenditures for 1938-1939 include outstanding indebtedness.

^g Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriations do not include amounts (1937-1938, \$7,000; 1938-1939, \$8,000) expended by the Marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures for 1938-1939 include outstanding indebtedness. The appropriation for 1938-1939 includes \$12,000 for the purchase of books for a reference collection for the reading rooms of the new Annex building.

^h Appropriated under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year, 1938-1939, approved May 2, 1939.

<i>Object of appropriations</i>	<i>Appropriations 1938-39</i>	<i>Expenditures 1938-39</i>	<i>Appropriations, 1937-38</i>	<i>Appropriations, 1939-40</i>
Library and Copyright Office—Continued.				
Books for the adult blind: ⁱ				
Books in raised characters.....	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Sound-reproduction records.....	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
Contingent expenses:				
Miscellaneous ^j	11,000.00	11,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Photoduplicating expenses ^k	5,795.45	4,808.74	5,341.69	6,000.00
Printing and binding (miscellaneous).....	258,500.00	258,500.00	250,000.00	300,000.00
Publication of <i>Catalog of Copyright Entries</i>	50,000.00	50,000.00	47,000.00	53,300.00
Printing of catalog cards ^l	177,146.85	177,146.85	178,799.63	165,000.00
Total, Library and Copyright Office.....	2,720,601.61	2,646,794.93	2,536,438.80	2,759,107.00
Library Buildings:				
Care and maintenance (salaries) ^m	268,600.00	218,868.40	167,800.00	280,470.00
Sunday service.....	9,000.00	5,676.58	5,100.00	10,880.00
Special and temporary service.....			500.00	
Custody and maintenance ⁿ	16,700.00	15,440.07	7,000.00	12,500.00
Total, Library Buildings.....	294,300.00	239,985.05	180,400.00	303,850.00
Expenses, Trust Fund Board.....	500.00	264.68	500.00	500.00
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of appropriations under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.....	3,015,401.61	2,887,044.66	2,717,338.80	3,063,457.00

ⁱ The appropriation for 1937-1938 includes \$373.92 withdrawn for the Retirement Fund. Appropriation and expenditures for 1938-1939 include \$434.50 withdrawn for the Retirement Fund. Expenditures for 1938-1939 include outstanding indebtedness.

^j Appropriation for 1938-1939 includes \$2,000 made immediately available in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1939-1940. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

^k Appropriations include the following credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions: 1937-1938, \$329.24 credited and \$12.45 yet to be credited; 1938-1939, \$781.15 credited and \$14.30 yet to be credited. Expenditures for 1938-1939 include outstanding indebtedness.

^l Appropriations include the following credits on account of sale of catalog cards to governmental institutions: 1937-1938, \$11,733.18 credited and \$66.45 yet to be credited; 1938-1939, \$1,947.46 credited and \$199.39 yet to be credited. Expenditures for 1938-1939 include outstanding indebtedness. Appropriation for 1937-1938 includes \$17,000 appropriated under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937-1938, approved June 25, 1938. Appropriations and expenditures for 1938-1939 include \$20,000 made immediately available in the appropriation for 1939-1940.

^m Appropriations include the following amounts withdrawn for the Retirement Fund: 1937-1938, \$5,861.25; 1938-1939, \$7,666.78; 1939-1940, amount not yet determined. Expenditures for 1938-1939 include \$7,666.78 withdrawn for the Retirement Fund. The appropriation for 1938-1939 includes \$750 for special and temporary services; also the appropriation for 1939-1940 includes \$750 for the same purpose.

ⁿ Appropriation for 1938-1939 includes \$4,200 for uniforms for guards and elevator conductors and special clothing for workmen.

<i>Object of appropriations</i>	<i>Appropriations 1938-39</i>	<i>Expenditures 1938-39</i>	<i>Appropriations, 1937-38</i>	<i>Appropriations, 1939-40</i>
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol):				
Buildings and grounds:				
Salaries *.....	\$72,000.00	\$69,551.72	\$47,920.00	\$81,220.00
Sunday opening.....	5,000.00	2,972.20	2,139.00	6,768.00
Repairs and supplies *.....	34,500.00	34,311.21	24,500.00	48,600.00
Furniture *.....	20,000.00	18,683.98	14,000.00	36,500.00
Reconditioning elevators *.....			147,200.00	
To provide for the construction and equipment of Annex building *.....	9,300,000.00	9,250,046.34		
Total, buildings and grounds.....	9,431,500.00	9,375,565.45	235,759.00	173,088.00
Grand total.....	12,446,901.61	12,262,610.11	2,953,097.80	3,236,545.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) *.....	800.00	458.87	1,004.69	1,141.13

* Appropriations include the following amounts withdrawn for the Retirement Fund: 1937-1938, \$1,678.32; 1938-1939, \$2,418.81; 1939-1940, amount not yet determined. Expenditures for 1938-1939 include \$2,418.81 withdrawn for the Retirement Fund.

† The appropriation for 1937-1938 includes \$5,000 for pointing up stone masonry joints and \$1,500 for trees and shrubs. Appropriation for 1938-1939 includes \$10,000 for repairs to floors and walls (including linoleum floor covering) of spaces formerly occupied by the Copyright Office and the Library Branch Printing Office and Bindery; also, includes repairs to Basement Octagon and a public corridor through the Octagon, as well as \$1,500 for trees and shrubs. Appropriation for 1939-1940 includes \$20,000 made immediately available for 1938-1939 expenditure, of which sum \$10,000 is for restoring spaces formerly occupied by the Catalog, Accessions, Classification, Periodical, and Smithsonian Divisions, and \$10,000 for underfloor duct system; also includes \$1,500 for trees and shrubs.

‡ Appropriation for 1938-1939 includes \$5,000 for map cases. Appropriation for 1939-1940 includes \$15,000 (made immediately available for 1939 fiscal year) for equipping spaces formerly occupied by Catalog, Accessions, Classification, Periodical, and Smithsonian Divisions. Also includes \$5,000 for map cases.

§ The appropriation for 1937-1938 consists of \$116,900 appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1936 for reconditioning elevators, reappropriated and made available for 1936-1937 and 1937-1938; also \$30,300 contained in the Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1934, reappropriated and made available for 1935-1936, 1936-1937, and 1937-1938. Expenditures include \$74.72 withdrawn for the Retirement Fund.

¶ The appropriation includes \$1,000,000 appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1932, \$150,000 appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1933, and \$325,000 appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1934, also an allotment of \$2,800,000 made available in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act for 1933, \$2,225,000 appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1937 and \$2,800,000 appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1938, to remain available until expended. Expenditures include \$265.74 withdrawn for the Retirement Fund, also \$18,000 made available in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1937 for the construction of a fireproof bookstack, with necessary appurtenances, for the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress.

* The appropriations include balance from the preceding year, in addition to the annual appropriation of \$800.

The appropriations for 1938-1939 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries, Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$940,485 to \$1,054,200 and the item made to read:

For the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, Chief Reference Librarian, and other personal services, including special and temporary services and extra special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$2,000) at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$1,054,200.

The appropriation for special and temporary services was reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,000 and included in the above item.

Copyright Office.—Appropriation increased from \$251,900 to \$255,400.

Legislative Reference Service.—Appropriation decreased from \$100,490 to \$99,500.

Distribution of Card Indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$197,190 to \$210,000.

Index to State Legislation.—Appropriation decreased from \$39,700 to \$32,000.

Sunday Opening.—Appropriation increased from \$17,000 to \$22,000.

Union Catalog.—Appropriation decreased from \$24,000 to \$23,300.

Increase of the Library.—Appropriation for purchase of books increased from \$100,000 to \$112,000.

Appropriation for purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court increased from \$7,000 to \$8,000.

The following additional item was included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved May 2, 1939:

Library of Congress, Acquisition of the Pinckney Papers: For the purpose of acquiring for the Library of Congress by purchase, or otherwise, the whole, or any part, of the papers of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney, including therewith a group of documents relating to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, now in the possession of Harry Stone, of New York City, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1939, to continue available during the fiscal year 1940, \$37,500.

Printing and Binding.—Appropriation for miscellaneous printing and binding increased from \$250,000 to \$258,500.

Appropriation for the publication of the *Catalogue of Copyright Entries* increased from \$47,000 to \$50,000.

Appropriation for the printing of catalog cards decreased from \$167,000¹ to \$155,000.

¹ The appropriation for 1937-38 for printing catalog cards includes \$17,000 appropriated under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved June 25, 1938.

Library Buildings.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$167,800 to \$268,600 and the item made to read:

Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, including special and temporary services and special services of regular employees in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library buildings, in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750), at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$268,600.

The appropriation for special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library buildings was included in the above item.

Appropriation for opening the Library buildings on Sundays and holidays increased from \$5,100 to \$9,000.

Appropriation for custody and maintenance of the Library buildings increased from \$7,000 to \$16,700, and the item made to read:

For mail, delivery, including purchase or exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings, \$16,700.

Library Buildings and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries for chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law increased from \$47,920 to \$72,000.

Appropriation for Sunday opening increased from \$2,139 to \$5,000.

Appropriation for necessary expenditures in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of the Library buildings and grounds increased from \$24,500 to \$34,500.

Appropriation for furniture, etc., increased from \$14,000 to \$20,000.

The appropriations for 1939–1940 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries, Library Proper.—Appropriation increased from \$1,054,200 to \$1,073,020 and the following additional phraseology included: “* * * the Librarian Emeritus * * *”.

Salaries, Copyright Office.—Appropriation increased from \$255,400 to \$284,160 and the following additional phraseology included: “* * * of which sum \$12,400 shall be immediately available.”

Distribution of Card Indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$210,000 to \$224,560, including appropriation for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour, increased from \$58,500 to \$68,000

and the following additional phraseology included: “* * * of which sum \$9,500 shall be immediately available for employees engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour.”

Index to State Legislation.—Appropriation increased from \$32,000 to \$39,200.

Sunday Opening.—Appropriation increased from \$22,000 to \$23,437 and the following additional phraseology included: “* * * of which sum \$350 shall be immediately available.”

Union Catalog.—Appropriation increased from \$23,300 to \$26,180.

Increase of the Library.—The general appropriation for purchase of books increased from \$112,000 to \$118,000 and the following additional phraseology in connection with travel expenses included: “* * * not to exceed \$5,000 * * *”.

The appropriation for the purchase of books, etc., for the Law Library increased from \$70,000 to \$85,000, and the following additional phraseology included: “* * * legal (periodicals) * * * and all other material for the increase of the law library * * *”.

The item for the purchase of books for the Supreme Court, heretofore appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act was included in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act for 1939-1940. The item reads as follows:

Judicial—United States Supreme Court: For the purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$10,000.

Books for Adult Blind.—The item made to read:

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled “An Act to provide books for the adult blind”, approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, \$275,000, including not exceeding \$13,000 for personal services and not exceeding \$500 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1939 is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1940, and of such reappropriated sum not to exceed \$4,000 shall be available for personal services.

Printing and Binding.—Appropriation for miscellaneous printing and binding increased from \$258,500 to \$300,000.

Appropriation for the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries increased from \$50,000 to \$53,300.

Appropriation for the printing of catalog cards increased from \$155,000 to \$185,000 and the following additional phraseology in-

cluded: "* * * of which sum \$20,000 shall be immediately available."

Contingent Expenses of the Library.—Appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses increased from \$9,000 to \$11,000 and the following additional phraseology included: "* * * of which sum \$2,000 shall be immediately available."

Appropriation for photo-duplicating expenses increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Library Buildings.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$268,600 to \$280,470.

Appropriation for the opening of the Library buildings on Sundays and on holidays increased from \$9,000 to \$10,880.

Appropriation for custody and maintenance of the Library buildings decreased from \$16,700 to \$12,500.

Library Buildings and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries for the chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law increased from \$72,000 to \$81,220.

Appropriation for Sunday opening increased from \$5,000 to \$6,768.

Appropriation for necessary expenditures in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of the Library buildings and grounds increased from \$34,500 to \$48,600 and the following additional phraseology included: "* * * of which amount \$20,000 shall be immediately available."

Appropriation for furniture, etc., increased from \$20,000 to \$36,500 and the following additional phraseology included: "* * * of which amount \$15,000 shall be available immediately."

COPYRIGHT OFFICE



FROM THE REPORT OF THE REGISTER ¹

Fees received and applied, fiscal year 1938-1939

Registrations for published works (at \$2).....	\$240, 628. 00
Registrations for unpublished works (at \$1).....	40, 888. 00
Registrations (at \$1), photographs.....	1, 756. 00
Registrations (at \$1), renewals.....	10, 177. 00
For copies of record.....	1, 447. 00
For assignments and copies of same.....	9, 816. 00
For notices of user.....	484. 00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	738. 40
For searches.....	830. 00
TOTAL.....	306, 764. 40
Total number of registrations.....	173, 135
Number of communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits.....	239, 075
Number of communications sent out, including letters written.....	264, 647

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the Copyright Office. They form a regular revenue of the Government, however, and a net revenue over the direct expenses of the office, as appears from the following calculation:

RECEIPTS

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1938-1939, as above..... \$306, 764. 40

EXPENDITURES

Salaries, including retirement fund.....	\$267, 737. 30	
Stationery and sundries.....	1, 930. 92	
		<u>269, 668. 22</u>
Net excess of receipts over expenditures.....		37, 096. 18

¹ The report of the Register of Copyrights for the year ending June 30, 1939, appears as a separate publication.

The above statement includes all disbursements except the cost of furniture, printing and binding, but only cash receipts. In addition to cash fees, the copyright business brings to the Government each year, in articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 263,937 such articles were received. The value of those transferred to the collections of the Library, if taken into account, would more than double the surplus shown above.

On July 6, 1939, the books of the Copyright Office were balanced for June, the accounts for the year closed and the financial statements completed for the Treasury Department, showing that all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

The aggregate business done by this office during the past 42 years is as follows:

Total number of entries-----	5, 536, 621
Total number of articles deposited, approximately-----	9, 328, 826
Total amount of fees received and applied-----	\$6, 576, 566. 10
Total expenditure for service-----	\$5, 525, 138. 61
Total excess of receipts over expenditures-----	\$1, 051, 427. 49

During the 69 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress, the total number of entries has been 6,417,477.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright Act of 1909, 83,186 volumes were transferred to the Library from deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year, 1,955 books were deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia and 38,500 articles were returned to copyright claimants.

DIVISION OF ACCESSIONS

PRINTED MATERIAL



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, MR. BLANCHARD

FIGURED on the basis of the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June 1902, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the Law Library, at the close of the past two fiscal years were as follows:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Contents of the Library June 30</i>			<i>Net accessions</i>	
	<i>1939</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>Gain</i>	<i>1938-39</i>	<i>1937-38</i>
Printed books and pamphlets ^a -----	5, 828, 126	5, 591, 710	236, 416	236, 416	196, 666
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)-----	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Maps and views ^b -----	1, 421, 285	1, 402, 658	18, 627	18, 627	25, 857
Music (volumes and pieces)-----	1, 221, 333	1, 194, 697	26, 636	26, 636	26, 113
Prints (pieces) ^c -----	548, 622	542, 074	6, 548	6, 548	5, 547

^a For manuscripts, maps, and music, see, respectively, Divisions of Manuscripts, Maps, and Music, *infra*. For prints, see Division of Fine Arts, *infra*.

^b Including deposits.

^c For original drawings added to the Cabinet of American Illustration and for negatives added to the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture and to the Historic American Buildings Survey, see Division of Fine Arts, *infra*.

The accessions of volumes and pamphlets during the past two years, classified by source, were as follows:

<i>How acquired</i>	<i>1938-39</i>	<i>1937-38</i>
By purchase under the following appropriations and funds:		
Government appropriation for the increase of the Library-----	23, 913	34, 188
Government appropriation for the increase of the Law Library-----	17, 978	18, 727
Government appropriation for the State Law Index--	71	44
Babine endowment fund-----	1	288
Friedenwald gift fund-----		1
Guggenheim gift fund-----	129	165
Huntington endowment fund-----	1, 344	1, 839
Juvenile literature gift fund-----	1, 986	379
Project G gift fund-----		10
By purchase (total)-----	45, 422	55, 641
By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources)---	^d 41, 173	^e 25, 047
By transfer from U. S. Government libraries-----	7, 589	12, 849
From the Public Printer by virtue of law-----	9, 588	7, 862
From the American Printing House for the Blind (volumes and pieces of music)-----	419	148
From the project, Books for the Adult Blind-----	^f 1, 047	^g 1, 448
By international exchange (from foreign governments)---	28, 894	29, 564
Gifts from the U. S. Government in all its branches----	77	36
Gifts from state governments-----	31, 400	24, 144
Gifts from local governments-----	3, 665	3, 122
Gifts received by the Division of Documents from corporations and associations-----	234	708
By copyright-----	69, 126	41, 787
From the Smithsonian Institution:		
Added to regular deposit-----	^h 4, 551	ⁱ 4, 052
Added to Langley Aeronautical Library deposit-----	^j 32	^k 43
By exchange (piece for piece)-----	1, 094	3, 026
By priced exchange-----	122	
Library of Congress publications cataloged and added to the collections-----	66	245

^d Including 1,273 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

^e Including 1,391 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

^f Not including 52 titles of "talking books" on 3,509 records.

^g Not including 109 titles of "talking books" on 6,910 records.

^h Including 2,389 foreign dissertations. In addition, 9,173 parts of volumes were added from this source and 764 volumes were completed.

ⁱ Including 2,265 foreign dissertations. In addition, 10,788 parts of volumes and 3 charts were added from this source and 937 volumes were completed.

^j In addition, 484 parts of volumes were added from this source and 17 volumes were completed.

^k In addition, 495 parts of volumes were added from this source and 23 volumes were completed.

<i>How acquired</i>	<i>1938-39</i>	<i>1937-38</i>
Library of Congress publications specially bound (Librarian's reports)-----	28	83
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form-----	12, 183	15, 167
Total added, volumes and pamphlets-----	¹ 256, 710	224, 972
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding-----	15, 285	16, 106
By transfer of duplicates to other U. S. Government libraries-----	2, 638	1, 620
Duplicates sent to other libraries on piece-for-piece exchange-----	2, 270	10, 193
Duplicates sent to other libraries on priced exchange-----	16	12
Volumes and pamphlets withdrawn (worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc.)-----	85	375
Total deductions-----	20, 294	28, 306
Net accessions-----	236, 416	196, 666

¹ The total of net accessions for the year (236,416 volumes and pamphlets) is higher than for any previous year. Although there were decreases this year in certain groups these decreases were offset by the large increases in the number of volumes received by copyright, by gift from state governments, and by gift from individuals and other unofficial sources.

The volumes and pamphlets added during the year were received through various agencies, as follows:

<i>How received</i>	<i>1938-39</i>
Through the Division of Accessions (by purchase, by gift from individuals and other unofficial sources, by transfer, except from the U. S. Department of State, and by domestic exchange)-----	93, 882
Through the Division of Documents (by official gift from State and local governments, by transfer from the U. S. Department of State, by international exchange and from the Public Printer by virtue of law)-----	73, 904
Through the Copyright Office (statistics supplied by the Classification Division)-----	69, 126

<i>How received</i>	<i>1938-39</i>
Through the Binding Division (volumes gained by separation in binding and by the binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form)-----	12, 183
Through the Smithsonian Institution (by deposit)-----	4, 583
Through the Union Catalog (foreign dissertations received directly in that Division as transfers)-----	1, 759
Through the Division of Periodicals (bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received directly in that Division as gifts from publishers)-----	1, 273
Total added, volumes and pamphlets-----	256, 710
Total deductions (see preceding table)-----	20, 294
Net accessions, 1938-39-----	236, 416

Gifts

The gifts that are received each year from an ever-widening circle of friends add immeasurably to the bibliographical resources of the Library and, in effect, increase its income. It is gratifying to report that during the year ending June 30, 1939, the gifts from individuals and other unofficial sources numbered 41,173 volumes and pamphlets, by far the highest total yet recorded, the next highest being that for 1937 when 28,734 were received. This large increase is explained in part by the gift of 8,097 volumes of dramatic works in Spanish presented by the Hispanic Society of America and mentioned elsewhere in this report. Two smaller collections of 1,205 volumes and 901 volumes, respectively, were also received and two circular letters were instrumental in bringing large groups of gifts to the Library. One of these letters was prepared in the Reading Room and sent to manufacturers, in an endeavor to build up the collection of industrial catalogs, while the other was prepared by Dr. Henry O. Severance, the Honorary Consultant in Library Practice, and sent to libraries, in an effort to make our collection of library literature more nearly complete. The responses to both of these circulars were generous, as evidenced by the fact that 5,400 volumes and pamphlets were added to the industrial catalog collection alone.

Reference will be made in the reports of other Divisions to some of the noteworthy gifts of special interest to those Divisions. It remains to mention in this report a few of the gifts which have been added to

the general collections. Among the many gifts that might equally well be listed here were the following representative items, selected more or less at random:

CHARLES N. AINSLIE, Sioux City, Iowa—One of the few copies of his mimeographed work, *At the Turn of a Century*.

EUGENIO ALARCO, Miraflores-Lima, Peru—A copy of his *Trayectoria al Infinito*, Lima, 1938. No. 75 of 100 copies.

ALGEMEEN NEDERLANDSCH VERBOND, The Hague—A miscellaneous collection of Dutch books, comprising fifty-four volumes, nineteen pamphlets and five issues of periodicals.

Miss LUCY E. ANTHONY, Moylan, Pa.—A copy of *The Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, a new edition, carefully corrected by the last London edition, with an introductory essay, New York, 1857, 2 vols. These two volumes once formed part of the private library of Miss Susan B. Anthony, who had actually inscribed them to the Library of Congress on December 25, 1902. Because Elizabeth Barrett Browning was one of Miss Anthony's favorite poets the volumes were evidently retained by her when she presented the major portion of her book collection to the Library in 1903, three years before her death.

DR. ALFRED M. BAILEY, Chicago—A copy each of twenty-one of his publications on ornithology.

HEITOR BASTOS TIGRE, Washington—Five works by his father, M. Bastos Tigre: *Entardecer. Poesias*, 1935; *As Parabolas de Christo e Outras Poesias*, 2.^a ed., 1937; *Poesias Humoristicas*, 1.^a serie, 1933; *Uma Cousa e Outra*, 1937, and *Vi-li-ouvi. (Historias Gozadas)*, 1938.

SIDNEY H. BIRDSEYE, Washington—Two editions of the final report of the Comisión Técnica de Demarcación de la Frontera entre Guatemala y Honduras, published in 1937, each edition accompanied by a portfolio of maps. Mr. Birdseye was the head of the Commission.

THE BOOK CLUB OF TEXAS, Dallas—A copy of its publication, *Code Duello. Letters Concerning the Prentiss-Tucker Duel of 1842*, Dallas, 1931. No. 158 of 200 copies.

IRVING BRANT, Washington—A copy of the *Report on the Enlargement of Olympic National Park*, by Irving Brant, consultant, 1938. All of the photographs in the report were made by Mr. Brant in July and August 1938. Edition limited to 12 copies.

BORIS BRASOL, New York—Among other gifts, a copy of his *Oscar Wilde; the Man—the Artist—the Martyr*, New York, 1938. One of the twelve copies of the author's *de luxe* edition, each of which is autographed.

Mrs. W. M. BRODIE, Washington—A collection comprising 477 volumes, twenty-seven pamphlets, and one map. Although quite miscellaneous in character it includes many books in the fields of science and technology.

HARRISON CALE, Denver—A scrapbook containing his service record in the United States Marine Corps during the World War.

- THE CARMEL PRESS, INC., Carmel-by-The-Sea, Calif.—An inscribed copy of Henry Harcourt Waters' work, *The Story of California's Trees in History, Religion, Legend, and Myth*, privately printed by the Carmel Press in an edition of 750 copies, of which this is no. 299.
- CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON—From the various departments of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 551 volumes, 474 pamphlets, 453 issues of periodicals, two maps, and a collection of negative photostats, microfilms, and enlarged prints from microfilms of manuscripts in Spanish and Mexican archives.
- ALBERT R. CHANDLER, Columbus, Ohio—A copy of his *Larks, Nightingales, and Poets; an essay and anthology*, Columbus, 1937. No. 46 of 200 copies.
- DR. VICTOR S. CLARK, Washington—Among other gifts, 116 volumes and pamphlets, principally in the field of economics.
- ALBERT ADSIT CLEMONS—The will of the late Albert Adsit Clemons, of Washington, dated March 12, 1938, provided, in effect, that the executors and trustees of his estate might, at their discretion, donate books from his private library to public institutions. The executors designated the Library of Congress as one of the institutions to benefit by this provision and invited representatives from the Library to examine the books. A total of 1,205 volumes and pamphlets, in addition to a few miscellaneous items, was selected and accepted for incorporation into the collections of the Library. Some of the works were not previously represented on our shelves but by far the greater number were needed as additional copies or replacements. The collection includes no rarities but is a representative group of modern books, mostly in English, covering a wide range of subjects—history, biography, literature, philosophy, religion, fine arts, and travel.
- MRS. FORDYCE COBURN, Wilton, N. H.—A copy of *The Ball-room Instructor* [!]; containing a complete description of cotillons and other popular dances, New York, 1851, and three works by Jacob Abbott, Mrs. Coburn's grandfather. Among these is a copy of the memorial edition of *Abbott's Young Christian*, New York, 1882, with a sketch of the author by one of his sons and an important bibliography of his writings. This copy is inscribed to the Library by Mrs. Coburn under her pen name, Eleanor Hallowell Abbott.
- REV. FRANK W. COLLIER, Washington—A copy of *Collier's Gems of Philosophy*; selected quotations and original aphorisms of Frank W. Collier. Compiled and edited by Clarence N. Weems, Jr., Washington, 1932.
- MRS. ELLANOR F. CORNELIUS, San Luis Obispo, Calif.—A copy of the second edition of the *Memoir of the Rev. Elias Cornelius* by B. B. Edwards, Boston, 1834.
- MRS. GULIELMA CROSFIELD, Beaconsfield, England—A copy of her *Two Sunny Winters in California*, London, 1904. After reading an article in a New York paper stating that the Library of Congress did not have her book in its collections, the author presented this copy, one of three still remaining in her possession.
- T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Dallas, Tex.—A copy of his *Hugh Wilson, a Pioneer Saint, missionary to the Chickasaw Indians and pioneer minister in Texas. With a genealogy of the Wilson family, including 422 descendants of Rev. Lewis Feuilleteau Wilson, I*, Dallas, 1938.

Miss MARGARET W. CUSHING, Newburyport, Mass.—A collection of fifty-one books and pamphlets from the private library of Caleb Cushing, supplementing the extensive collection of his books and manuscripts previously received from the same donor. Nearly all of the volumes are documents which have some connection with Mr. Cushing's public services. Of special interest are two collections of his briefs, one being a partial collection of the briefs submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States during his term of office as Attorney General, the other a group of briefs, in two volumes, written when he was a member of the United States and Mexican Claims Commission.

Mrs. CLARENCE DARROW, Chicago—A collection of the writings of her late husband, comprising four volumes, thirty-six pamphlets, and four issues of periodicals.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, KANSAS SOCIETY—Two copies of the *History of the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, 1894-1938*, and a complete file to date of the *State Bulletin* published by the Kansas Society.

GORDON DEAN, Washington—A collection of addresses delivered by the Honorable Homer Cummings, formerly Attorney General of the United States.

Mrs. GEORGE W. DEARBORN, Lowell, Mass.—A collection of twenty-seven volumes and pamphlets relating to the game of checkers, forming the remainder of her late husband's checker library and supplementing the main part of the collection which the Library of Congress purchased from her in 1931.

GEORGE T. DUNLAP, Pinehurst, N. C.—A copy of his privately printed memoir *The Fleeting Years*, New York, 1937. No. 199 of 250 copies.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, London—A copy of his *Verses*, London, 1938. Only 100 copies printed for private distribution.

Mrs. N. D. ELY, Washington—A copy of *Shadows on the Screen; or, An Evening with the Children*, by Mrs. George Cupples, London, 1875.

Dr. HENRY RIDGELY EVANS, Washington—A copy of his *Edgar Allan Poe and Baron von Kempelen's Chess-playing Automaton*, Kenton, O., International Brotherhood of Magicians, 1939.

JOHN AUGUSTUS K. EVENINGSTAR, Washington—A collection of 132 volumes (essays, fiction, general literature, poetry, biography, history and science) presented to the Library as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Mary Augusta K. Eveningstar.

WILLIAM BATEMAN FAIRBAIRN, Littlehampton, Sussex, England—An autographed copy of his work, *In the West Indies*, London, 1905.

KURT H. FEIST, New York—A complete file of the *Blatt für Patent-, Muster- und Zeichenwesen*, the official publication of the German Reichspatentamt, covering the period from October 3, 1894 to January 1937, both inclusive.

ARNO FELLMAN, Helsinki, Finland—Two copies of his *Voyage en Orient du Roi Erik Ejegod et sa Mort à Paphos*, Helsingfors, 1938.

- THE FREE LIBRARY MOVEMENT, Sydney, Australia—Seven pamphlets on the free library movement.
- FREEMASONS OF ARIZONA, GRAND LODGE—Through Mr. Harry A. Drachman, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Arizona, a file, lacking only three volumes, of the *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge of Arizona from its fourth annual communication, held in 1885, through the fifty-sixth, held in 1938.
- EDWIN HANSON FRESHFIELD, Reigate Hill, Surrey, England—A copy of the work that he has rendered into English under the title, *Roman Law in the Later Roman Empire. Byzantine Guilds, Professional and Commercial. Ordinances of Leo VI, c. 895, from the book of the Eparch*, Cambridge, 1938.
- SIR OSMOND D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, Bart., London—A copy of the second revised and enlarged edition of the *Memoir of Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, Bart., Q. C., M. P.*, London, 1882. The memoir, edited by Louisa S. Goldsmid, is made up of two parts, written by Professor David Woolf Marks and the Reverend Albert Löwy, respectively.
- Rt. Rev. Msgr. PETER GUILDAY, Washington—A copy of Cardinal Newman's *Apologia Pro Vita Sua: being a reply to a pamphlet entitled "What, then, does Dr. Newman mean?"* London, 1864.
- DAVID HANNAH, Houston, Tex.—A copy of Dr. S. C. Red's *Brief History of First Presbyterian Church, Houston, Texas, 1839-1939*, Houston, 1939. No. 17 of the limited *de luxe* edition of 150 copies.
- LADY HARMSWORTH, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, England—A copy of *A Short Title Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of Sir R. L. Harmsworth, Bart., to the Year 1640*. Printed for private circulation only, 1925. No. 31 of 50 copies.
- EMANUEL HERTZ, New York—Twenty-one volumes, most of which are in the fields of biography and poetry; a set of galley proof of his recent work *Lincoln Talks, a biography in anecdote*; and a collection of pamphlets, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, cartoons, etc., relating to Abraham Lincoln.
- Mrs. JAMES HILLHOUSE, New Haven, Conn.—A copy of a portion of *Hadad*, a dramatic poem by James A. Hillhouse, translated into Italian verse by L. da Ponte under the title *Scena quarta del quinto atto di Adad, poema drammatico*, New York, 1825.
- THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, New York—Among other gifts, a collection of dramatic works in Spanish written for the most part by Spanish dramatists, although there are a few translations. The collection, numbering 8,097 volumes and pamphlets, is of the highest importance to the research worker in the field of Hispanic literature.
- HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WATERTOWN, Watertown, Mass.—A copy of *Records of the Court of Nathaniel Harris, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, within and for the County of Middlesex, holden at Watertown from 1734 to 1761*, Watertown, Mass., 1938. No. 61 of 100 copies.
- HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, New Haven, Conn.—Two copies of *Chronicles of Hopkins Grammar School, 1660-1935, containing a life of the founder, together with school records and reminiscences covering 275 years*, by Thomas B. Davis, Jr., New Haven, 1938.

- Miss MATE GRAYE HUNT, Dallas, Tex.—A scrapbook of letters, pamphlets, photographs, clippings, etc., relating to Mrs. Gustine Courson Weaver and her activities, compiled by Miss Hunt under the title, *Gustine Courson Weaver: an Appreciation*.
- Mrs. CHARLES ROBERT HYDE, Washington—A copy of *Joseph Bryan; his times, his family, his friends, a memoir*, by John Stewart Bryan, Richmond, 1935. No. 129 of 400 copies.
- J. ANTONIO JARVIS, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands—A copy of his *Brief History of the Virgin Islands*, St. Thomas, 1938.
- Dr. LOUIS C. KARPINSKI, Ann Arbor, Mich.—A collection of twenty-three volumes, published between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries and relating principally to science and mathematics. From the same donor the Library received a collection of five composite volumes of pamphlets published by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows between 1827 and 1870.
- Miss ELLA A. KEYSER, St. Petersburg, Fla.—An edition of the Bible (Philadelphia, Kimber and Sharpless, 1835), containing four pages of records of the Keyser family.
- Hon. R. H. KOCH, Pottsville, Pa.—A copy of his *Thirty Ancestors of Richard Henry Koch*, Pottsville, 1939. Edition limited to 100 copies.
- B. KROEPELIEN, Oslo, Norway—A copy of his translation from the Swedish text of Anders Sparrman, *Un Compagnon Suédois du Capitaine James Cook au Cours de son Deuxième Voyage*, Oslo, 1939. No. 26 of 100 copies.
- Mrs. KELLA ST. JOHN LESTER, Bristol, Tenn.—*The Wonders of Redeeming Love*, by Charles Owen, Berwick, Printed for W. Phorson, 1791, and *Sacramental Meditations and Advices, Grounded upon Scripture-texts*, by John Willison, Belfast, Printed by Wm. Magee, 1795.
- HEDLEY LUCAS, Bowdon, Cheshire, England—Inscribed copies of three volumes of his poems—*As Beauty Comes*, 1939; *See You a City*, 1937, and *Self-flight*, 1935.
- ROBERT KEITH MACKAYE—A copy of a work by Friedrich Husemann which Mr. MacKaye and A. Goudschaal translated from the German under the title, *Goethe and the Art of Healing, a commentary on the crisis in medicine*, London, no date, but probably 1938.
- NORMAN MACLEOD, Hartford, Conn.—A copy each of his *Horizons of Death*, New York, 1934, and *Thanksgiving before November*, New York, 1936. The first is no. 53 of 363 copies and the second no. 48 of 299 copies.
- CHARLES F. MASON, Framingham, Mass.—A copy of his volume of poems, *Vestigia Pulchra Quaerentis*, 1939. No. 9 of 50 copies.
- CIRO MENDIA, Medellin, Colombia—A copy of his *Escuadrilla de Poemas*, Medellin, 1938, which he has inscribed to the Library of Congress. No. 141 of 200 copies.
- FRED B. MILLETT, Middletown, Conn.—A copy of his *De Studiis*, Middletown, 1937. Text in English. Edition limited to 250 copies.

- Mrs. CHARLES F. MOORE, Jr., Alexandria, Va.—A copy of *Recollections of Richard F. Fuller*, privately printed in Boston in 1936 in a very limited edition.
- Miss MARY MOSESIAN, Fresno, Calif.—Two copies of *The Missal; or, The Divine Liturgy According to the Rite of the Church of Armenia*, Fresno, 1932. This volume, presenting the Armenian and the English on opposite pages and including the music of the melodies sung at mass, was arranged by Theodoros Isaac, who also prepared the English translation. It was published with the approval of the Ecclesiastical Synod of the Armenian Diocese of California.
- NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION—From the National American Woman Suffrage Association and its President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, a collection of books on the woman movement and kindred subjects, numbering 901 volumes and pamphlets. It consists of the feminist library of Mrs. Catt, collected since 1890, and various older books contributed from the libraries of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Alice Stone Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Elizabeth Smith Miller and others, together with bound sets of periodicals relating to woman suffrage.
- NATIONAL BIBLIOPHILE SERVICE, New York—A set of its 1938 reprint of *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature* and the five supplements, covering the period from 1802 through 1906, together with a set of its 1939 reprint of Orville A. Roorbach's *Bibliotheca Americana*, and the three supplements, forming a catalogue of American publications, including reprints and original works, from 1820 through 1860.
- NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION, New York—A miscellaneous collection comprising 173 volumes, twenty-six pamphlets and 4,974 issues of newspapers and periodicals, most of which were unbound issues of the *Daily Worker*, New York, published between the years 1924 and 1938.
- GEORGE HALE NUTTING, Seattle—An extra illustrated volume, *Addresses by William Nutting, M. A., and David Hubbard Nutting, M. D.*, published in Boston by the donor in 1912. Bound in full green morocco.
- Dr. RAIMUNDO ORTEGA VIETO, Panama City, Panama—A copy of his *Hacia la Reforma Tributaria en Panamá*, Panama, 1938.
- Hon. ROBERT L. OWEN, Washington—Several hundred copies of *The Senatorial Career of Robert Latham Owen*, by Edward Elmer Keso, Gardenvale, P. Q., Canada, 1938, which were presented for distribution to other libraries.
- Brig. Gen. JOHN MCAULEY PALMER, U. S. A., retired, Washington—A copy of C. F. W. Behl's German translation of General Palmer's biography of General von Steuben, published in Berlin in 1938.
- MORRIS L. PARRISH, Philadelphia—A copy of *Four Lectures* by Anthony Trollope, printed verbatim from the original texts, with notes by Mr. Parrish, and published in London in 1938 in an edition of only 150 copies.
- ROLAND T. PATTEN, Washington—Two phonograph records bearing the title, *An Interview with Dr. Herbert Putnam by Mr. Roland T. Patten, Washington, June 5, 1939*. Mr. Patten's presentation speech of June 19, 1939, is recorded on the reverse of the second record.

- Mrs. MATILDA J. PERRY, Chicago—A scrapbook, compiled by Mrs. Perry, containing all of the published works of her husband, the late G. C. Perry, on the Dozen System of mathematics.
- BEN H. POWELL, Austin, Tex.—A copy of the Honorable Ocie Speer's *Texas Jurists*, published in 1936.
- PURITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Chester, S. C.—A copy of the *History of Purity Presbyterian Church of Chester, South Carolina, 1787-1937*, by Dudley Jones, Charlotte, N. C., 1938.
- JAMES H. QUINN, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A copy of the second Philadelphia edition of Mrs. Rowson's *Charlotte: a Tale of Truth*, printed for Mathew Carey in 1794.
- F. W. REED, Whangarei, New Zealand—A bound typewritten copy of his study of *The Text Variations in "Les Trois Mousquetaires."*
- GRIFFITH H. RIDDLE, New York—A copy each of two noncommercial publications of the Research Foundation, Inc., both compiled by Mr. Riddle, the President of the Foundation, as part of the series, *A Contribution to the Literature on Agronomy*. The first, *The "Minor Elements"; their occurrence and function in plant life, with reference abstract bibliography* (1938) is no. 6 of a limited edition of nine copies, and the second, *Element Assimilation by Plant Life, with reference abstract bibliography* (1938) is no. 9 of a limited edition of twelve copies.
- JOSÉ DE LA RIVA-AGÜERO Y OSMA, San Francisco—An autographed copy of his work, *El Primer Alcalde de Lima, Nicolas de Ribera el Viejo y su Posteridad*, Lima, 1935.
- ARVID ROACH, Wilmington, Del.—Two copies of his collected poems, brought together under the title, *A Margot Medley*, Arden, Del., no date.
- Dr. A. S. W. ROSENBACH, Philadelphia—Four early American children's books published between 1808 and 1819.
- DAVID W. RUSSELL, Evanston, Ill.—One of four typewritten copies of his thesis *Analysis of Opinions and Practices Concerning the Teaching of Science in the Elementary Grades*, submitted in 1938 to Western Reserve University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
- Confrater GABRIEL RYAN, C. P., Brighton, Mass.—A collection of publications relating, with a few exceptions, to the Catholic Church and comprising sixteen volumes, thirteen pamphlets and a commemorative issue of a periodical.
- The Venerable FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT, D. D., Quebec, Canada—A collection of his *Poems*, London, 1910, and a copy of the second and enlarged edition of his work, *The Great War as I saw it*, Vancouver, 1934.
- EDMUND P. SHAW, Rutland, Vt.—A copy of the first edition (Philadelphia, 1897) of *A Rebellion in Dixie*, by Harry Castlemon, the pseudonym of Charles Austin Fosdick.

- ROBERT H. SHERARD, London—A copy of the second impression of his *Oscar Wilde, the story of an unhappy friendship*, London, 1905.
- JOHN BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Cleveland, Ga.—Several copies of his *History of the Public Schools of White County, Georgia. 1870 thru 1938*.
- Mme. BLANCHE SMEDLEY-VON DAUR, New York—Among other gifts, a group of publications and miscellanea relating to the American National Institute (Prix de Paris), founded in Paris by her sister, the late Matilda Smedley and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on December 9, 1895.
- Miss DOROTHY ELIZABETH SMITH, Jamaica, N. Y.—Four juveniles, including a copy of the scarce first edition of *The Brownies: Their Book*, by Palmer Cox, New York, 1887.
- THORVALD SOLBERG, Washington—A copy of his *Copyright Miscellany, being later contributions concerning the protection of literary and artistic property, with autobiographical sketch, portrait and bibliography*, Boston, 1939. Edition limited to 175 copies.
- Mrs. MARY G. STOVALL, Savannah, Ga.—A copy of *Switzerland and the World War*, Savannah, 1939, written by her late husband, Pleasant Alexander Stovall, who was the United States Minister to Switzerland from 1913 to 1920.
- Rev. C. H. SUCKAU, Berne, Ind.—A copy of his work, *The "Ends of the Ages", a brief Bible study with accompanying diagram*, Berne, Ind., no date, and a copy of Eva F. Sprunger's *The First Hundred Years; a history of the Menonite church in Adams County, Indiana, 1838-1938*, Berne, Ind., 1938.
- Dr. EDWARD FORRESTER SUTTON, Amenias, N. Y.—An autographed copy of his *Lays of Ancient England, being ballads from Froissart*, 1937. Edition limited to 100 copies.
- HENRY W. TAFT, New York—A copy of his work, *A Century and a Half at the New York Bar, being the annals of a law firm and sketches of its members, with brief references to collateral events of historical interest*, privately printed in New York in 1938.
- EMILIO TEJERA, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic—A copy of Emiliano Tejera's *Palabras Indígenas de la Isla de Santo Domingo; con adiciones hechas por Emilio Tejera*, Santo Domingo, 1935. No. 104 of 300 copies.
- Miss KATHERINE E. THOMAS, Washington—A copy of Andrew Rothwell's edition of the *Laws of the Corporation of the City of Washington, to the end of the Thirtieth Council—June 1833*, Washington, F. W. De Krafft, 1833.
- W. C. THURSTON, Salisbury, Md.—A copy of his compilation, *The Eastern Shore (of Maryland) in Song and Story; a tribute from its loyal sons and daughters to a pleasant peninsula*, Salisbury, Md., 1938. No. 401 of a limited edition.
- LAURENCE E. TOMLINSON, Washington—A copy of his *Gutenberg and the Invention of Printing; an anniversary review, with special reference to the Gutenberg Bible*, Washington, 1938.

- COSME DE LA TORRIENTE, Havana, Cuba—A copy of his autobiography, *Cuarenta años de mi vida, 1898-1938*, La Habana, 1939.
- B. GEORGE ULIZIO, Philadelphia—Three cases of books, including several hundred volumes of literary annuals, gift-books and American and British juveniles.
- UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY—Through Mrs. John H. Anderson, Chairman of the Committee on Southern Literature in Libraries of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, a set of the memorial edition of *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, by Jefferson Davis, Richmond, 1938. 2 vols.
- TSUYOSHI URIU and TAKASHI MASUDA, Tokyo—A copy of *Recollections of Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uriu, I. J. N.*, by Katsunobu Masuda, Tokyo, 1938. Admiral Baron Uriu was a member of the Class of 1881 of the United States Naval Academy.
- Capt. WILBUR R. VAN AUKEN, U. S. Navy, Washington—A copy of his *Notes on a Half Century of United States Naval Ordnance, 1880-1930*, Washington, 1939.
- RAFAEL R. VIDAL, Havana, Cuba—A copy each of two volumes of his works, *El Jardín de las Revelaciones*, Habana, 1937, and *Voces Varias e Intimas*, Habana, 1938.
- Mrs. H. H. WAIT, Chesterton, Ind.—Two copies of a reissue, with certain pages omitted, of the new edition of Edward A. Kimball's *Lectures and Articles on Christian Science*, Chesterton, Ind., 1938.
- Dr. J. C. WEBSTER, Shediac, N. B., Canada—A copy of his *Catalogue of the John Clarence Webster Canadiana Collection (Pictorial Section) [in the] New Brunswick Museum*, Saint John, N. B., 1939.
- HARRY B. WEISS, New Brunswick, N. J.—A copy each of his privately printed works, *American Chapbooks*, Trenton, N. J., 1938, and *The Bibliographical, Editorial and Other Activities of Charles F. Heartman, with an annotated bibliography*, New Orleans, 1938. The first work was published in a limited edition of 100 copies and the second is no. 242 of 399 copies.
- EDSON L. WHITNEY, Washington—A miscellaneous collection totaling 1,948 pieces (369 volumes, 257 pamphlets, 1,312 issues of newspapers and periodicals and ten broadsides). The collection includes many publications of Harvard University and several volumes of American juvenile literature.
- JOSEPH V. WILLIAMS, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Two inscribed copies of his work *James Tate Williams, his Family and Recollections*, Kingsport, Tenn., 1938.
- Mrs. HENRY CLEVELAND WOOD, Harrodsburg, Ky.—A copy of Mihály Munkácsy's *Christ on Calvary*, New York, 1887.
- THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF BLACKSMITHS, London—A copy of *The History of the Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths from Early Times Until the Year 1647*, privately published in London in 1937. It contains selected reproductions from the original books of the Company, an historical introduction, and many notes compiled by Arthur Adams.

Genealogies

Genealogies presented during the year included those of the following families:

Abbott	Custer	Hancock	McHargue	Rubincam
Adams	Cutting	Harvey	MacPike	Rüdt
Aeply	Dam	Heiser	Manley	Scanlon
Alden	De Graff	Hepp	Matteson	Schenk
Allen	Deighton	Herrick	Mayham	Schoonmaker
Anderson	De Long	Herschlikowitz	Mead	von Schwedler
Andrews	Denison	Hesselius	Merrill	Sclater
Andrus	Dickinson	Hillborn	Merry	Selden
Astor	Dickson	Holly	Miller	Shufelt
Axtell	Drury	Hooten	Montgomery	Smith
Banks	Duckett	von Horn	Moore	Spangler
Barnes	Dundas	Hover	Moss	Sprague
Barton	Dyghton	Hoyt	Moulder	Spring
Betts	Eadie	Hulburt	Mulford	Steinhauer
Bigge	Earle	Humphries	Nathan	Stone
Biscoe	Ebli	Hutchinson	Newbold	Stowers
Boerner	Ellis	Jackson	Nicholson	Struthers
Bond	Eppley	Jay	Oliver	Swift
Bostwick	Esbenshade	Jenkins	O'Scanlon	Swingle
Bowring	Espenschied	Jones	Parker	Taylor
Boyce	Evins	Junkins	Patten	Thayer
Brewster	Fairbrother	Kennedy	Pendleton	Thomas
Brock	Ferguson	Kirkpatrick	Philipse	Thurman
Brown	Fitz Randolph	Kitchell	Pike	Tomlinson
Browne	Folsom	Knowles	Pillsbury	Treadway
Buckley	Forest	Koch	Poole	Vosburgh
Bull	Foster	Koger	Pope	Vose
Burton	Fullonton	Lake	Preble	Warwick
Cabot	Furness	Lamoureux	Price	Watkins
Carey	Galt	Landis	Reece	Weld
Chadbourne	Gantt	Langdon	Reed	Wells
Chamberlin	Gardner	La Perrière	Remy	Wilbour
Churchill	Gill	Lawrence	Revercomb	Wilkey
Clough	Gillett	Lemond	Rhamy	Williams
Coleman	Giulini	Lewis	Rice	Willie
Coles	Goodrich	Livergood	Ried	Wilson
Colgate	Graves	Livingstone	Rieth	Woodruff
Cooke	Greene	Long	Ritt	Wright
Cory	Griffin	Love	Roberts	Young
Cottrell	Halley	McFaddin	Roush	Zufelt

Gifts to the Poetry Archives

During the year a widening interest in the Poetry Archives of The Library of Congress as a permanent national repository for the manu-

scripts and memorabilia of the poets in our tongue was manifested by the following gifts which it is the privilege of the Consultant in Poetry here publicly to acknowledge:

KENNETH ANDERSON, Washington—The typescript of the play, *Valley Forge*, by Maxwell Anderson, heavily corrected in the autograph of the author, and with many typographical notes by the printer.

The Honourable HERBERT ASQUITH, London—Holographs of six of his poems: "The Broken Spire"; "A New Heaven"; "Nightfall"; "The Room of John Keats"; "A Ship Sails up to Bideford" and "The Volunteer."

BERENICE C. BALLARD, St. Louis—The signed holograph of the poem "Waiting" by John Burroughs, dated March 15, 1898.

JAMES S. BARSTOW, New York—A copy of his privately printed prose tribute to Edwin Arlington Robinson entitled *My Tilbury Town*.

HILAIRE BELLOC, Horsham, Sussex, England—The signed holograph of his poem "Epigram."

ALBERT M. BENDER, San Francisco—Twenty-two published works by or about George Sterling, together with many of the poet's autograph manuscripts, presented as additions to the George Sterling Memorial Collection. Of the twenty-four other published works presented by Mr. Bender, nine are by or about Robinson Jeffers. Many of the volumes were printed in very limited editions, e. g., *Two Poems*, by Sara Bard Field and Charles Erskine Scott Wood, San Mateo, Calif., 1938, which forms no. 17 of 30 copies signed by the authors and by Mr. Bender.

WILLIAM H. BIXBY, St. Louis—Nine published facsimiles of famous poems and letters of English and American poets, privately printed for the late William K. Bixby.

EDMUND BLUNDEN, Oxford, England—The corrected and signed holographs of three of his poems, "Country Characters"; "Sixpence for the River" and "The Subtle Calm."

DOROTHY COLLINS, Topmeadow, Bucks, England—The holograph of "To Them That Mourn," a poem by G. K. Chesterton, an original drawing "Meditations of Genius at Putney" by G. K. Chesterton, and a photograph of Mr. Chesterton.

A. E. COPPARD, Southwold, Sussex, England—The corrected holograph of his poem "Betty Perrin," and the typescripts, corrected in ink, of his poems "Pelagea" and "The White Stone," and also a signed photograph of Mr. Coppard.

LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS, Hove, England—The signed holographs of his essay entitled "Shakespeare's Religion" and his sonnet "The Wastes of Time" and the holograph of his preface to *A Collection of Aquatints of Old Brighton* by John Piper.

LORD DUNSANY, Dunsany Castle, County Meath, Ireland—The holograph of his story "The Assignment," written in ink on parchment, illuminated and signed, and the signed holograph of a poem, "Growing Old," by Francis Ledwidge.

- C. WARREN FORCE, Sparta, N. J.—A photostatic reproduction of the signed holograph of Edwin Arlington Robinson's poem "The Valley of the Shadows." (Presented through the good offices of The Chaucer Head Book Shop, New York.)
- M. BUXTON FORMAN, Oxford, England—A collection of sixteen etchings, photo-gravures and photo-intaglios, principally of Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Keats, Fanny Brawne and members of the Keats family.
- STEPHEN GWYNN, Dublin, Ireland—The signed holograph of his poem "Ireland," dated 1896, the signed holograph of "Happiness," a prose excerpt from his *Fond Opinions*, dated 1921, and an autographed portrait of Mr. Gwynn.
- FLODDEN W. HERON, San Francisco—A copy of John Buchan's centenary address, *Sir Walter Scott: 1832-1932*, San Francisco, 1932.
- WALTER M. HILL, Chicago—A copy of *The Masque of Anarchy* by Percy Bysshe Shelley, printed in London by Edward Moxon in 1832. A holograph letter from Leigh Hunt to Ollier, Shelley's publisher, is laid in.
- RACHEL HILLER, Carmel, Calif.—Various items by or about Vachel Lindsay, including an autograph letter which the poet wrote to Miss Hiller; an autograph valentine, in the form of verse, which he sent to her; a Christmas card, with an original drawing and eight lines of verse; four signed proofs of Mr. Lindsay's drawing "Xanadu"; and two broadsides.
- FRANK J. HOGAN, Washington—A generous contribution which has made possible the purchase by the Library of Congress of the book-length prose manuscript of *Deirdre*, by James Stephens. This long holograph manuscript is signed, corrected, and dated by the author.
- ROBERT CORTES HOLLIDAY, Stillwater, N. J.—A signed typescript letter from Amy Lowell to Mr. Holliday, dated December 28, 1920.
- LAURENCE HOUSMAN, Somerset, England—The signed holograph of his "From a Letter to Dick Shepperd," an excerpt from the essay; also, a signed photograph of himself and a rare photograph of his brother, the late A. E. Housman.
- ADA JACKSON, Willenhall, Stafford, England—The signed holograph of her poem "Twenty Years After," dated November 1938.
- D. H. KELLEHER, London—Five volumes of his poetry, three of which were privately printed in Dublin, and two by Ernest Benn, Ltd., London. All the books are signed by the author.
- ALINE KILMER (Mrs. Joyce Kilmer), Stillwater, N. J.—Numerous holograph manuscripts, letters and memorabilia of her own and of Joyce Kilmer.
- Dr. E. A. LOWE, Princeton, N. J.—A copy of the "Jubilee Address" of A. E. Housman, used in July 1935 at the Charterhouse School as an exercise in translating from English into Latin.
- Sir JOHN MURRAY, London—A facsimile of the first edition of Lord Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, with notes and emendations by the author, printed for the Roxburghe Club in 1936, and a photostatic reproduction of an autograph letter from Percy Bysshe Shelley to the publishing house of John Murray, dated October 15, 1816.

- OPTIMA, an Honor Society at The Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington—The signed holographs of five poems by Robert Frost: "A Boy's Will" (two stanzas only); "Locked Out"; "A Soldier"; "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" and "Tendencies Cancel." The manuscripts were given in memory of the late head-mistress of the school, Jean Dean Cole, through the good offices of Miss Agnes De Lano.
- RUTH PITTER, London—The signed and corrected holograph of the first draft of her untitled poem beginning "Old, childless, husbandless, bereaved, alone," dated 1939.
- Mrs. H. C. POPE, Melfort, Saskatchewan, Canada—A copy of *Leaves of Grass* by Walt Whitman, Thayer and Eldridge, Boston, 1860-61, a copy of *Two Rivulets* by Walt Whitman, Camden, N. J., 1876, and a copy of *Man's Moral Nature* by Dr. R. M. Bucke, Toronto, 1879.
- ERNEST RHYS, London—The signed typescripts of two of his poems, "The Oceanides" and "The Old Men."
- A. MARY F. ROBINSON (Mme. Duclaux), Paris—The signed and corrected holograph of her *More Ways Than One*. This is a complete book-length manuscript of poems, as yet unpublished.
- LENNOX ROBINSON, Dalkey, Ireland—The holograph of his play "The Revolt of the Swans," dated 1922.
- DIARMUID RUSSELL, Mount Kisco, N. Y.—Nine holographs of *Æ* (George William Russell) all written in ink, corrected and signed by the poet. There are twenty-four pages in all. Added to this is a notebook kept by *Æ*, containing poems in manuscript, miscellaneous jottings and many crayon drawings. Mr. Russell also sent a photograph of *Æ*.
- The Honourable V. SACKVILLE-WEST, Sissinghurst Castle, Kent, England—The signed and corrected holograph of her poem "Winter Afternoon," dated March 2, 1938.
- GEORGE SANTAYANA, London—The signed holograph of his unpublished sonnet "At Arles," dated 1895.
- SIEGFRIED SASSOON, London—The signed holograph of his poem "Everyone Sang," dated April, 1919.
- Sir JOHN SHELLEY-ROLLS, London—A photostatic reproduction of the notebook which Percy Bysshe Shelley took on his last voyage, and a copy of a privately printed book edited by Sir John Shelley-Rolls and Roger Ingpen under the title *Verse and Prose from the Manuscripts of Percy Bysshe Shelley*, London, 1934.
- THORVALD SOLBERG, Washington—A copy of *Roadside Songs of Tuscany*, translated and illustrated by Francesca Alexander and edited by John Ruskin, Sunnyside, Orpington, Kent, 1885.
- HENRY AUSTIN STICKNEY, New York—A copy of Trumbull Stickney's *Dramatic Verses*, Boston, 1902, and two copies of *The Poems of Trumbull Stickney*, Boston, 1905.
- JOHN R. SWANTON, Washington—A copy of the program of the ceremonies on the occasion of the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of Edwin Arlington Robinson at Gardiner, Maine, October 18, 1936.

LOUISE WARD WATKINS, Pasadena, Calif.—The corrected holographs of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem "Calls on the Heart," and of her unpublished poem "The Development of Genius." Both manuscripts are bound in red morocco by Rivière.

GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL, Washington—The Watts-Dunton collection of Rossetti manuscripts, comprising twelve holograph poems by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and five autograph letters from Rossetti to Theodore Watts-Dunton. The collection is bound in red morocco, gilt-edged, by Rivière. Also, the Richard Herne Shepherd collection of Tennyson's fugitive poems and readings, with exhaustive manuscript annotations by Richard Herne Shepherd and some notes in the autograph of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. The collection consists of seventy-five items, and is unpublished. Also, a copy of *The Complete Works of Robert Burns*, edited by Allan Cunningham, Boston, 1854. Besides these, Mrs. Whittall has added to the nucleus of the Edwin Arlington Robinson Collection, begun last year, a signed photograph of the poet and a copy of his first book of poems, *The Torrent and The Night Before*, privately printed, Gardiner, Maine, 1896, containing an autograph inscription by the author.

DR. GUSTAVE PERCIVAL WIKSELL, Los Angeles, Calif.—Eighty-four bound volumes, forty-two of which are by or about Walt Whitman, and fourteen of which are by Bliss Carman, together with a large number of printed pamphlets and magazines, and much manuscript material in the autograph of Whitman, Horace Traubel, and others. Notable in this autograph material is a letter from John Brown, dated July 27th, 1849, the holograph manuscript of Walt Whitman's poem, "Funeral Interpolations," and a holograph stanza of a poem by Joaquin Miller. Dr. Wiksell has also sent a number of signed photographs of Walt Whitman and his friends, and two plaster bas-reliefs, one of Traubel, made by Dr. Wiksell, and one of Whitman, by Samuel Morse, signed by both Whitman and the sculptor.

DR. H. BLAKISTON WILKINS, Washington—Twelve portrait engravings, of which six are of Ben Jonson and one each of Joseph Addison, Francis Beaumont, Thomas Otway, Alexander Pope, Matthew Prior and Richard Steele.

JACK B. YEATS, Dublin, Ireland—A paper-bound notebook containing annotated holographs of his play *The Old Sea Road* and his essay "When I Lived in Manchester." Accompanying the first title are two crayon drawings and one pencil sketch indicating stage settings.

JAKE ZEITLIN, Los Angeles—An autograph letter by Charlotte Mew, dated June 2, 1916, and typescripts of her story "A Cornish Festival" and her poem "There Shall Be No Night There," in addition to a copy each of the following privately printed works: *Everybody's Sanity*, by Robert Frost, 1937; *M'liss and Louie*, by Carl Sandburg, 1929; *Morning on the Desert*, by Hildegard Flanner, 1929; and *San Gabriel*, by Federico Garcia Lorca, translated by Langston Hughes, 1938.

Deposits

Seventeen new deposits were accepted during the year, additions made to eight deposits, eleven withdrawn, and one, consisting of the papers of Benjamin Tappan, placed in the keeping of the Library by

William Tappan of Baltimore in 1929, was purchased. This acquisition is more particularly described in the report of the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts. Among the new deposits were the following:

The papers of George Bancroft and Alexander Bliss, including letters of Betsey Davis Bliss and other members of the Bancroft and Bliss families, deposited jointly by Miss Elizabeth B. Bliss and William J. A. Bliss.

The manuscript of the autobiography of Hiram R. Revels, the first United States Senator of the Negro race, and the Records of the proceedings of the Presbyterian churches in the District of Columbia, October 5, 1841-May 2, 1842, relating to the founding of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church for Negroes, deposited by Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

Papers relating to the genealogy of the Richardson family of Virginia and Georgia, deposited by Mrs. A. B. S. Moseley.

The papers of William Short (1759-1849), deposited jointly by Miss Violet F. Henry and Miss Lucy C. Richardson as a memorial to their aunt, the late Miss Annie Allen Richardson.

Negative and positive films of the original manuscript of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, by Samuel Langhorne Clemens ("Mark Twain"), deposited in the name of the Riggs Memorial Library of Georgetown University, where the manuscript itself is to be found.

The holograph scores of five of Victor Herbert's works, including the opera *Sweethearts*, deposited by his daughter, Mrs. Ella Herbert Bartlett.

A collection of musical manuscripts of Chopin, Liszt, Erik Satie, Ernest Schelling, Igor Strawinsky and other composers, deposited jointly by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.

Purchases

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, Congress appropriated \$112,000 for the general increase of the Library and \$70,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Law Library, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being \$100,000 and \$70,000, respectively. It was understood, although not specified in the appropriation act, that the increase of \$12,000 in the general appropriation was to be set aside for the purchase of reference books for the two reading rooms on the fifth floor of the Annex. This amount, however, proved to be inadequate so that by the time the reference collections were completed it had been found necessary to levy upon the balance of the appropriation to a considerable extent. This unexpected drain on the resources of the Library, combined with the ever mounting cost of serials and continuations, limited our purchases, in the main, to material of current interest.

For several years the Library has been desirous of acquiring the Pinckney Papers, although not unmindful of the fact that their purchase could be hoped for only through a special act of Congress providing funds for that purpose. During the past year negotiations

reached the stage where purchase seemed advantageous, and the interest of Members of Congress became aroused to the extent that by an Act approved May 2, 1939, the sum of \$37,500 was set aside for the acquisition of the entire group. The collection, numbering more than 2,000 pieces, is of the highest importance. It is described more in detail in the report of the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts.

A few of the other significant items and collections acquired by purchase, under Government appropriations, with gift funds or with the income from endowments held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, are listed below:

- A collection of forty musical imprints published before 1800, consisting for the most part of sixteenth and seventeenth century sets of part books, all of which are complete.
- A collection of forty-three eighteenth and nineteenth century musical manuscripts, consisting chiefly of full scores of operas.
- A collection of 429 prints (etchings, engravings, lithographs, and woodcuts), including twenty-two etchings and lithographs by James McNeill Whistler and ten etchings and lithographs by Joseph Pennell. These prints were all purchased with the income derived from the Pennell Fund.
- A complete set of the *Polârnatâ zvîzda* ("The Polestar") published in eight volumes in London and Geneva in the middle of the nineteenth century. Complete sets, including the seventh volume in two issues and the eighth volume, are rare. The Union List of Serials does not record the eighth volume in any American library.
- A complete set of the *Pravoslavnyi Palestinskii Sbornik* ("The Orthodox Palestine magazine") published in 63 issues in St. Petersburg between 1881 and 1917.
- A composite volume, in its original binding, the first item being a copy of the rare edition of *The constitution of the state of California*, San Jose: H. H. Robinson, State Printer (Marcy & Co., Press) [1850], of which only 100 copies were printed. With this are bound a *List of acts [and joint resolutions] passed by the legislature of the state of California, at its first session, in 1849 and 1850*, a copy of Mariano G. Vallejo's *Report on the derivation and definition of the names of the several counties of California* [San Jose], H. H. Robinson, State Printer, no date, and a collection of ninety-seven of the acts passed by the first legislature of the state of California in 1850, printed as separate pamphlets, with English text, and forming part of the so-called "pamphlet edition."
- The holograph of John Philip Sousa's march, *The Stars and Stripes Forever*, arranged for the piano.
- The holograph score and libretto of *I Pagliacci* by Ruggiero Leoncavallo, written entirely in the composer's hand and bearing his signature no less than five times. (Purchased through the Florence Hinkle Witherspoon Memorial Fund.)
- The holograph score of Charles Gounod's *Jésus de Nazareth*. Baritone solo, with orchestral accompaniment.
- A set, in thirty-two volumes, of the official gazette of Colombia, *Gaceta de Colombia*, published under various titles and covering the period from September 6, 1821 to April 27, 1864.

Seventeen legal incunabula published between the years 1485 and 1500, both inclusive.

Seventy-six volumes of collected biographies of eminent Chinese of the last three centuries. By imperial command each biography was written by the official historiographer shortly after the decease of the biographee. The volumes, all of which are in manuscript, were originally deposited in the Imperial Palace in Peking and contain much material that has not recently been printed in the official dynastic histories.

Subscription to a project to photograph hitherto unpublished drawings of the old masters, as represented in various collections and countries. Approximately 30,000 drawings will be photographed over a period of years at the rate of about 200 a month.

Margarita philosophica noua . . . [Strassburg, J. Grüninger, 1515]

This edition of the famous encyclopaedia by Gregorius Reisch contains an appendix, and a new map of the world that is missing in most copies. This map bears the title, *Typus vniversalis terre iuxta modernorum distinctionem et extensionem per regna et provincias*, and shows portions of both American continents. The five pages of text on the verso of the map begin with the heading, *Noua terre descriptio. Noua terre succincta descriptio.*

Reliqua librorum Friderici II. Imperatoris, De arte venandi cum auibus, cum Manfredi Regis additionibus. Ex membranarum vetustis nunc primum edita. Albertus Magnus De falconibus, asturibus & accipitribus. Avgvstae Vindelicorum, Apud Ioannem Prætorium, 1596.

A famous medieval treatise on falconry.

Histoire vniuerselle des Indes occidentales, diuisée en deux liures, faite en latin par Monsieur Wyffliet. Nouuellement traduite . . . A Dovay, Chez François Fabri, l'an 1607. (With this is bound: La svite de l'histoire des Indes orientales, de la conversion des Indiens. A Dovay, Chez François Fabri, l'an 1607).

Novae coelestium terrestriumq; rerum observationes, et fortasse hactenus non vulgatae à Francisco Fontana, specillis à se inventis et ad summam perfectionem perductis editæ. Neapoli, Superiorum permissu, apud Gaffarum, 1646.

Les Œuvres de David de Planis Campy . . . contenant les plus beaux traictez de la medecine chymique que les anciens auteurs ont enseigné . . . Reueües, corrigées par l'auteur auant son deceds & augmentez de plusieurs traictez non imprimez. A Paris, Chez Denys Moreau, 1646.

Responsio ad totam quaestionum syllogen à clarissimo viro domino Guilielmo Apollonio, ecclesiae Middleburgensis pastore, propositam. Ad componendas controversias quasdam circa Politiam ecclesiasticam in Anglia nunc temporis agitatae spectantem. Per Iohannem Nortonum . . . Londini, Typis R. B. impensis Andreæ Crook, 1648.

The general laws and liberties of the Massachusetts Colony. Revised & re-printed by order of the General Court holden at Boston, May 15th, 1672. Edward Rawson, Secr. . . . Cambridge, Printed by Samuel Green, for John Usher of Boston, 1672. (With this is bound: Several laws and orders made at the General Court holden at Boston the 15th of May 1672, and printed by their order. Edward Rawson, Secr. [Boston, 1672])

Sectiones conicæ in novem libros distribvtæ, in quibus quidquid hactenus observatione dignum cùm à veteribus, tùm à recentioribus geometris traditum est, novis contractisque demonstrationibus explicatur . . . Autore Ph. de La Hire . . . Parisiis, Apud Stephanum Michallet, 1685.

Articles of agreement for carrying on an expedition, by Hudson's Streights, for the discovery of a north-west passage to the western and southern ocean of America. Dated March 30, 1745. Dublin, Printed in the year MDCCXLVI.

Atlas geographicus portatilis, xxix mappis urbis habitabilis regna exhibens. Cælo accurate expressit Tobias Conradus Lotterus, delineavit et excudit Tobias Lobeck . . . [Augsburg, ca. 1762].

A companion for the young people of North-America. Particularly recommended to those within the three provinces of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania . . . By Ahimaaz Harker . . . New York, Printed by J. Holt, at the Exchange, 1767.

Code de procedure civile de l'état de la Louisiane. [Code of practice in civil cases for the state of Louisiana. New Orleans, 1825?]

This is the preliminary draft submitted to the legislature for approval and commonly known as the "Projet." The French text is followed by the English translation.

Revised laws of Spanish Bar District, Idaho Territory, adopted by the miners, January 22, 1861. City of Denver, Daily Mountaineer Book and Job Office, 1861.

Codex Mendoza. The Mexican manuscript known as the collection of Mendoza and preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Edited and translated by James Cooper Clark . . . London, Printed and published by Waterlow & Sons, Limited, 1938. plates, ports., facsim. 3 v.

Edition limited to 250 copies.

The third volume is a facsimile reproduction of the Codex in colors.

Early Italian engraving; a critical catalogue with complete reproduction of all the prints described. By Arthur M. Hind . . . Published for M. Knoedler & Company, New York, by Bernard Quaritch, Ltd., London, 1938. 4 v. (One volume of text and three volumes of plates.)

No. 52 of 375 copies for sale.

Internal improvement in South Carolina, 1817-1828. David Kohn, compiler and editor; Bess Glenn, co-editor. From the Reports of the Superintendent of Public Works and from contemporary pamphlets, newspaper clippings, letters, petitions, and maps. Washington, D. C., Privately printed, 1938.

No. 33 of 400 copies.

William Caxton and the first English press, by George Parker Winship; a bibliographical essay on the life of the governor of the English nation in Burgundy, the editor of the first printed work on English history, the first publisher of the Canterbury tales, and the first English essayist; together with an original leaf of the Polycricon. New York, Edmond Byrne Hackett, The Brick Row Book Shop, Inc., 1938.

A survey of Persian art from prehistoric times to the present. Arthur Upham Pope, editor, Phyllis Ackerman, assistant editor . . . Published under the auspices of the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology. London and New York, 1938-39. 6 v.

Index to obituary notices in the Boston Transcript, 1875-1899. 2 v. This typewritten index was compiled in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, with assistance from the Works Progress Administration, and contains nearly 100,000 names. It is one of only three carbon copies.

The Archer M. Huntington Endowment Fund

During the past fiscal year the Library purchased 1,344 volumes and pamphlets with the income derived from the Archer M. Huntington Endowment Fund. Since the fund was established in 1928 it has provided a grand total of 21,269 volumes and pamphlets, all of which, in accordance with the stipulations of the fund, have related to Spanish, Portuguese or South American arts, crafts, literature, or history and have been published within ten years of the date of the order.

Mr. Henry H. McGeorge, who, since 1935, has been in charge of the work incidental to the ordering of all books in the field of Hispanic literature, including those purchased on the Huntington Endowment Fund, withdrew from the service in January. He will return to the Library after completing a year of study in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Chile under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. His duties have been assumed by Mrs. Marie W. Cannon. In commenting on the work of the year Mrs. Cannon reports, in substance, as follows:

The continuance of the war in Spain during the greater part of the period covered by this report has necessitated a concentration of orders in the countries of Latin America. Excellent contacts have been developed with book dealers in these countries, particularly in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru. An interesting feature of this period has been the acquisition of increasing numbers of Brazilian publications, as well as those of Portugal itself.

In general, contacts with Spanish book dealers have been unsatisfactory, although every effort has been made to maintain them. The cessation of the war in Spain has enabled us to resume relations with at least one dealer who largely supplied our needs in previous years, and it is hoped that a greater number of Spanish publications may now be obtained. It should be pointed out, however, that notwithstanding these limitations it has been possible to acquire a considerable number of works by Spanish and other European authors relative to social and economic conditions in Spain during the period of the war.

An important event of the year 1938 was the celebration of the fourth centennial of the founding of the city of Bogotá, Colombia. Many of the publications issued in honor of the centennial were purchased under the Huntington Fund.

Juvenile Literature Gift Fund

Under a grant received from an anonymous donor the Library was able to purchase 1,986 juvenile books this year as part of the bibliographical project begun in March 1938.

Exchanges and Transfers

Exchanges were received during the year from ninety different libraries as compared with sixty-three for the preceding year. Several of these libraries have established exchange relations with the Library of Congress for the first time. These exchanges amounted to 538 volumes, 556 pamphlets and 10,843 issues of periodicals received on piece-for-piece exchange and 103 volumes, nineteen pamphlets and seventeen issues of periodicals on priced exchange, in addition to various miscellaneous items. The corresponding figures of duplicates sent in exchange to other libraries were 1,558 volumes, 712 pamphlets and 639 issues of periodicals sent out on piece-for-piece exchange and fifteen volumes, one pamphlet and 3,748 issues of periodicals on priced exchange.

Shortly after the close of the fiscal year, eight cases of our duplicates were sent on exchange to the Library Association of China at Hong Kong, where they are to be distributed to the devastated libraries of China under the direction of Dr. T. L. Yuan. The shipment included 2,204 items (1,009 volumes, 680 pamphlets and 515 issues of periodicals). The transaction is mentioned here as a matter of interest although it will not be included in the official statistics until next year.

From various Government departments, bureaus and agencies the Division received by transfer 4,046 volumes, 3,497 pamphlets, 18,019 issues of periodicals and 950 maps. In return there were transferred from the Library of Congress to other libraries of the Government, 472 volumes, 2,166 pamphlets, 2,611 issues of periodicals and 1,349 maps.

Copyright Deposits and Transfers

The number of copyrighted books and pamphlets added to the permanent collection has increased markedly within the past three years. A total of 69,126 was added this year, as compared with 41,787 in 1937-38 and 33,491 in 1936-37. The explanation, as noted in last year's report, is due largely to the fact that comparatively few second copies of copyright deposits are now being transferred to other libraries of the Government.

Copyright deposits were transferred to only four governmental libraries during the year. Of the 4,236 pieces transferred, all but fifty-eight were sent to two libraries, with 2,879 pieces of music going to the District of Columbia Public Library and 1,299 telephone directories to the Federal Trade Commission.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, DR. SIOUSSAT

AN OFFICIAL report is not, ordinarily, the place for expressions of sentiment; but the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, before he proceeds to a factual account of the accomplishments of the year that has passed since his accession to office, can hardly forbear to pay a brief tribute of affectionate remembrance, as he looks back to a line of distinguished predecessors who, since 1897, have built up the Division of Manuscripts to its present position. It has been his privilege to work in this Division as a student and a guide of students, under the administration of each of these, and to count each as his personal friend. To these he must add the Librarian just retiring. To have been appointed by him, even at the end of his regime, permits the new Chief of the Division to link himself with the past, as—on the other hand—he looks forward, happily, to the years to come, and to the work that is to be done for and with the new Librarian.

Also, he is impelled to voice a sense of gratitude to his colleagues who have inducted him so gently and so wisely into the understanding of a great and in some ways puzzling mechanism, in which specialities of cultural development work in and under Government; and no less to his staff, and particularly to Dr. Thomas P. Martin, for the patience and helpfulness on their part which have so greatly assisted the approach of a new head toward the things that have to be done and that he must try to do.

At the beginning of the report there are first to be repeated certain reminders of what has often been said. The very wealth of the material in the Division is the origin of many problems of classification, arrangement, service. The manuscripts come from many sources: a small part from purchase, a large part from gift and deposit.

The remarkable growth of these materials, one may safely say, has been due, to no small degree, to the feeling on the part of benefactors that the precious gifts and deposits are made for the good of learning, not for amusement or commercial exploitation. A condition of many such gifts and deposits is a restriction of their use, sometimes for a long, often for a short time. To the eager graduate student it seems hard to be kept from what he wants to see: to be told that he must be patient and wait because that course will benefit future generations is cold advice. But as such conditions are necessary they must be observed. If users of the manuscripts will think of the Division as the administrator of a trust for their benefit, and if donors and depositors will broaden just so far as they think possible the liberty of their trustees to allow use of the Division's resources, the good of all will be promoted.

In the preparation of the review of the activities of the Division of Manuscripts for the year, no part is performed with so much pleasure as that which records the new materials added to those already here. By far the larger part of these acquisitions arise from the generosity of those who give or deposit manuscripts; purchases actually are few. The number of the gifts and deposits is so large that obviously a selection must be made, and, in general, descriptive phrases must be condensed to a minimum space.

Pinckney Family Papers

Foremost, of course, among the acquisitions of historical materials during the past year has been that of the great collection known as the Pinckney Family Papers. This collection, having passed many years ago from the hands of the family, has been known to many students of history and to the Chiefs of this Division. But it has been the liberality of the Seventy-sixth Congress, in an act approved April 6, 1939 (Public, No. 28), which appropriated sufficient funds (\$37,500) for the purchase of the collection from Mr. Harry Stone, of New York, that has finally brought the papers to the Library of Congress.

Of course, in this report, it is possible to give only the briefest summary of the contents of the collection. First, the documents which, from their sentimental importance, give the greatest celebrity to the papers, are those of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney which have to do with the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1746-1825), planter, soldier, statesman, and diplomat, was perhaps the most eminent and certainly the most esteemed South Carolinian of his generation. In 1787, General Pinckney (as

he was known to his contemporaries, having reached the rank of brevet brigadier general in the Continental Army) went with John Rutledge, Pierce Butler, and his younger cousin, Charles Pinckney, as a delegate to the Federal Convention in Philadelphia which drew up our Constitution.

Visitors to the Library of Congress may now see General Pinckney's copy of the famous "Virginia Plan," made in his own hand. This copy was probably made from the written text of the Plan turned in to the Secretary of the Convention, May 29, 1787, but not now known to exist. Also in General Pinckney's hand are his copies of the report of the Committee of the Whole Convention of June 13, 1787; his copy of the New Jersey Plan, about June 15, 1787; and his copy of the report of the first Committee on Apportionment (of representatives) of July 9, 1787. Besides these manuscripts, there are two printed drafts of the Constitution: the first, August 6, 1787, and the second, September 12, 1787. Closely related to these are the manuscript notes of General Pinckney for a speech delivered in the South Carolina House of Representatives, January 17, 1788, when the matter of the ratification of the Constitution by special convention was before the South Carolina legislature. On the manuscript first mentioned, the copy of the Virginia Plan, are some very brief notes regarding the Plan, chiefly in the form of possible amendments made in pencil; and, similarly, in the document last mentioned are found some notes on the speech of Rawlins Lowndes, likewise made before the South Carolina House of Representatives.

It is indeed a matter of congratulation that just as the celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the Ratification of the Constitution is fresh in our minds, these documents—immediately contemporary with the framing of the Constitution and hitherto not in the possession of the Government of the United States—have now been placed in the Division of Manuscripts where they will rest with the other survivors of those momentous months.

But, did the Pinckney Papers have nothing on the Federal Convention, the collection would still be a most important one. For, besides several papers which concern the early history of the Pinckney family, and some which have to do with rather recent times, there are, in addition, certain groups which here need only be mentioned to arouse the interest of historical students. These include not only some correspondence of General Pinckney, but a great quantity of letters and papers and documents which relate to Thomas Pinckney, dealing with the years of his mission to Great Britain and in the briefer

period of his mission to Spain. That there are estimated to be 1,400 letters addressed to Thomas Pinckney during his English mission constitutes a suggestion as to the wealth of this material.

In last year's report, grateful acknowledgment was made of the generous loan by Mrs. Elsie M. Pinckney and Miss Josephine Pinckney, of a considerable group of Pinckney Papers, an important part of which were those of General Pinckney when he was on his mission to France of XYZ fame. It is a pleasure to repeat this expression of thanks because of the important fact that these papers were, years ago, part of the same collection and were separated from it later. Therefore, the Library of Congress not only has made a great addition to its resources but has now the satisfaction of having brought together, at least in part, the papers of the Pinckney family.

Colonial and Revolutionary Periods

Through Dr. W. J. Wilson the Library has received from the Connecticut State Library photostatic copies of the grant, made, in 1649, by Peter Stuyvesant to William Hallit and others for the founding of Greenwich, Conn., and of a translation of this from Dutch into English.

A photostatic copy of the probate record of the estate of Patrick Calhoun, dated 1741 and 1743, has been obtained by permission of Mr. Hugh C. Middleton, of Washington, D. C.

From Mr. Charles N. Schmall, of New York City, have come as gifts a facsimile of the original subscription list of the first Masonic Hall in Philadelphia, dated March 13, 1754, and a print of a letter from Benjamin Franklin to George Washington, dated at Philadelphia, June 21, 1776, relating to the preparation of the Declaration of Independence. The original is in the New York Public Library.

Through the kindness of Mrs. John J. Thompson, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and her daughter, Mrs. Merrill G. Beede, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, there have been received the gift of a commission of Zephaniah Platt, of Dutchess County, New York, of 1760; a copy of a list of Canadian officers, soldiers, and refugees resident on Lake Champlain of 1787; and a contract of the Commissioners of the Board of Treasury for supplying rations to these refugees.

Dr. G. W. Hervey, of Arlington, Virginia, has given typewritten copies of a letter of Thomas Gage to Sir William Johnson, dated May 26, 1765; and a letter of Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New York, dated August 29, 1766.

By the American Autograph Shop has been given, with other copies of original papers, a photostatic copy of the letter written June 21, 1775, by John Hancock, President of Congress, to Dorothy Quincy—whom he shortly after married—in which he alludes to the prospective signing by him, among five hundred commissions, of that of General Washington.

Professor R. F. Seybolt, of the University of Illinois, has given to the Library a report by the Selectmen of Boston, Samuel Sewall, John Hancock, William Phillips, Timothy Newall and John Rowe, addressed to the Freeholders and other inhabitants of Boston in Town Meeting assembled, May 8, 1767, which has to do with the public schools of Boston.

From the Sons of the Revolution, New York Society, have come to the Library mimeographed copies of a letter from Nathan Hale (1755–1776) to Enoch Hale, his brother, dated August 20, 1776, and of a record of the gift to the Sons of the Revolution by Mr. Christian A. Zabriskie of the original manuscript of this letter.

Representative Hamilton Fish has permitted the photographic reproduction by the Library of various papers relating to appointments, civil and military, conferred upon his ancestor, Nicholas Fish, dating from 1776 to 1793.

Miss Kate A. Skipwith, of Oxford, Mississippi, has generously permitted photostatic copies to be made of a group of papers of General Nathanael Greene. Included is a list of officers in the Battle of Cowpens, dated January 19, 1781.

Mr. John Jackson Clarke, of Mexico City, has either furnished copies or permitted the Library to make copies of a printed declaration of an association of people in Tyringham, Massachusetts, in defense of the United American Colonies against Great Britain, dated 1776; the articles of convention between General Burgoyne and General Gates, dated October 16, 1777, the original manuscript of which is said to be in the autograph of Mr. Clarke's ancestor, Colonel Giles Jackson; also Colonel Jackson's morning report of the main guard at Saratoga, May 8, 1777; and his commission as Justice of the Peace in 1795. Also from Mr. Clarke have come three papers, part of the correspondence of D. O. Dunham with the War Department, relating to the activities of trading companies in the Northwest in 1813.

The Tarrytown Historical Society, Tarrytown, New York, has given to the Library a positive photostat of an extract from the minutes, Journal of the United States Continental Congress, which em-

bodies a resolution proposing a reward for the captors of Major John André, dated November 3, 1780.

Dr. S. W. Woodhouse, Jr., of Philadelphia, has presented to the Library photostatic copies of three letters from Robert Morris to Captain John Barry: one of January 5, 1782, and two of May 24, 1782.

Thanks are due Mr. Robert M. Codd, Jr., of Buffalo, New York, for his gift of a photostatic copy of the Haldimand Treaty with the Six Nations, dated October 25, 1784.

Presidents

With the practical completion by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick of the preparation of his monumental edition of the *Writings of George Washington*, edited under the auspices of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, there has come to the Library, through his kindness, an unusually large number of photostatic copies of Washington materials, more than eighty in all. It is impossible to enumerate each of these here, though such a list is to be found in the Division. Nor can we name all those who have been similarly generous. We should, however, mention the particularly important contribution of G. A. Baker & Company, Incorporated, of New York City, who, besides giving a photostat of a letter from George Washington to Lund Washington, of December 10, 1776, have kindly presented a volume of the Force Transcripts of letters to George Washington, Volume 8, which came into their hands. Volumes 9-31 of this series of Force Transcripts have long been in the Division of Manuscripts. The restoration of the eighth volume suggests the possibility that the first seven may still be in existence. While these are transcripts of which the originals are already in the Division, nevertheless the collection of the complete set of Force Transcripts would be a matter of great satisfaction. To Mrs. J. Clayton Mitchell, of Lloyd's Post Office, Virginia, thanks are due for permitting the Library to make photostatic copies of seven letters and one document of George Washington, dating from 1773 to 1789; and also of an autograph document signed by Robert Mercer, 1789. From across the sea, Mr. William Angus, Keeper of the Registers and Records of H. M. General Register House of Edinburgh, Scotland, has most kindly sent a photostatic copy of a letter from George Washington to Andrew Hamilton.

It is to be hoped that a sufficient foundation has been laid for the continuance of the generosity which has made possessors of Washington papers willing to allow the Library to have copies of such documents. There may be supplements to Dr. Fitzpatrick's edition; certainly students in the years to come will be glad to find in the Library of Congress the repository of all Washington's writings, at present unknown, as from time to time they come to light.

To General Jefferson Randolph Kean and his son, Robert H. Kean, the Library is indebted for the privilege of making a complete photostatic copy of the earliest known notebook of Thomas Jefferson, containing accounts, legal, and miscellaneous memoranda, covering the years 1767-1770. This little volume, which has been on deposit here for some time, is almost the only surviving record of these years, having escaped the disastrous fire of 1770 at Shadwell, probably because it was at the time in Jefferson's pocket. It is now being entirely repaired and remounted.

Through the kindness of Miss Violet F. Henry, of Kentucky, and Miss Lucy C. Richardson (great-great-nieces of William Short), the Library has been permitted to make a photostatic copy of a remarkable volume of letters addressed to William Short and his heirs. These are evidently letters which were separated from the main body of the family papers for their interest as autographs. The most valuable contents are a series of twenty-two letters or other manuscripts of Thomas Jefferson, 1785-1825, many of which are quite unknown from other sources, and one of nine letters from William Henry Harrison, 1814-1835, all of which are new. There is also a letter from John Adams, 1785, and a remarkably interesting one from Lafayette on the death of Washington, 1800. Other attractive items are those of Henry Clay, C. F. Dumouriez, Robert Fulton, Manuel de Godoy, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Edmund Randolph, and Bushrod Washington.

A letter of President Jackson, addressed to Major John H. Eaton, dated March 28, 1828, was acquired from Mrs. Marie van Roosbroeck of New York City. From Mrs. P. L. Harden, of Haymarket, Virginia, was acquired an autograph letter signed of Millard Fillmore to Hiram Ketchum and others, dated June 3, 1840. Mr. Samuel C. Stoner, of Los Angeles, California, has given the Library a copy of a letter of James Buchanan to Dr. C. S. Kaufman dated November 13, 1858.

From Mr. John W. Wayland, of Harrisonburg, Virginia, the Library has acquired by purchase a considerable group of papers, 1746-1885, of

the Lincoln family of Virginia, which numbered among its members John Lincoln, great grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Bertha A. Crump has deposited a letter of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln to one Wakeman, and Miss R. Bainbridge Hayden, of Washington, D. C., has deposited a letter of Abraham Lincoln to Major General J. J. Reynolds, dated at the Executive Mansion, Washington, January 20, 1865, and has permitted the letter to be copied. Other contributions relating to Mr. Lincoln have been received from Mr. Crosby Noyes Boyd, Mr. David C. Mearns, of the Library of Congress, and Dr. Conrad Gould, of Baltimore; and Mr. Edgar Wallower, of New York City, has allowed the Library to make photostats of papers which relate to the authenticity of the well-known letter of Abraham Lincoln to the Methodist Church, dated May 18, 1864.

In view of the scarcity of surviving papers of President Grant, especial interest attaches to the acquisition of a letterbook of his administration March 5, 1869–December 8, 1869, which consists of copies of the everyday correspondence of the President, made by his secretaries. From the Main Reading Room of the Library of Congress has come a letter from Horace Binney Sargent to President Grant, dated April 9, 1870.

A letter which refers to the assassination of President Garfield, dated at the Executive Mansion, Washington, July 10, 1881, and written by Dr. S. A. Boynton to Dr. S. A. Henderson, has been reproduced by the Library by permission of the owner of the original, Miss Marian Genger, of Rocky River, Ohio.

The Library is indebted to Mr. Ira Harris, of Verona, New Jersey, for a copy of a letter from Grover Cleveland to Mr. Harris, dated at Albany, February 4, 1885.

Further important additions to her previous generous gifts of Benjamin Harrison Papers have been made by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. These include a letterbook of the President extending from December 1880 to January 1892. Typescript copies of the letters in this book and typescript copies of several other Harrison letters have been furnished through the kindness of Professor A. T. Volwiler, of Ohio University.

From Dr. E. E. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., has been acquired, together with some letters and account books, a commission signed by Benjamin Harrison, dated February 10, 1890.

A photographic portrait of President McKinley, with his signature thereon, has been presented to the Library by Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, of Washington, D. C.

With special appreciation, because of its source, note is made of the presentation to the Library by Lady Spring-Rice of London, through the British Embassy, of a considerable series of letters principally from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice to President Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. These, in number more than one hundred pieces, constitute an inspiring memorial of the long friendship which existed between the one-time British Ambassador to the United States and President Roosevelt, and form a most welcome addition to the Roosevelt Papers.

To Mr. Jacob B. Marx, of Cincinnati, Ohio, thanks are due for a positive photostat of a letter from Theodore Roosevelt to General W. L. Sibert, dated September 9, 1918.

Cabinet Officers

Professor Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, has given to the Library, among other manuscripts, two letters of John Forsyth, Secretary of State under President Jackson, to John Randolph Clay, Secretary of the United States Legation in Russia, dated August 6, 1834, and March 5, 1835.

To the previous gifts which Miss Elizabeth B. Bliss, of Washington, and her brother, Mr. William J. A. Bliss, of Baltimore, have made of papers of George Bancroft—Secretary of the Navy under President Polk—and Alexander Bliss, additions have been made during the course of the last year, together with a deposit of restricted papers.

From Miss Nannie Mayes Crump, of Washington, D. C., has been acquired a group of papers, dating from 1888 to 1890, which relates to Mrs. Varina Howell Davis, the wife of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War under President Pierce and later President of the Confederate States of America, and her daughter. The papers give a picture of the social side of the Davis family in post-bellum years. There are also transcripts of letters of the Davis family and their connections.

From members of the Stanton family—Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, of Bismarck, North Dakota; Mrs. Cora Stanton Jahneke, Mr. Gideon Townsend Stanton, and Mrs. Mary Ashley Collins, of New Orleans—has come a group of papers given as a memorial to their father, Lewis Hutchison Stanton, son of Edwin M. Stanton (1814–1869), Secretary of War under President Lincoln. These papers, which include diplomas, commissions, and a letter of recommendation, all relate to Secretary Stanton and form a most welcome addition to the Stanton Papers. Mrs. Jane O. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio, has presented some letters of Edwin M. Stanton to Alfred Taylor, who had the care of the

Stanton home in Steubenville, and also a letter of Mr. Stanton to Captain John F. Oliver, her father.

Important among the accessions of the year is that of a letter book of William Pitt Fessenden, covering the period of July 6, 1864, to March 3, 1865. This represents the time of the service of Mr. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln. He was appointed upon the resignation of Secretary Chase.

Through the kind offices of Professor Philip C. Jessup, of Columbia University, the estate of Elihu Root—Secretary of State under Theodore Roosevelt—has deposited in the Library a further addition to the papers of Secretary Root.

Mr. Harry Gennett, of Richmond, Indiana, has presented to the Library six phonograph records bearing speeches of William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State under President Wilson, including the famous "Cross of Gold" speech. The records have been placed in the general repository of phonograph records in the Music Division.

American Politics General

From the Hayes Memorial Library has been received a negative film reproduction of an extract from the diary of Benjamin H. Latrobe, in which he gave an account of a visit to Mount Vernon on July 16, 1796, with a portrait sketch of George Washington. The extract was made for President Hayes, in November 1878, by John H. B. Latrobe.

Through the kind assistance of Miss Ethel Armes, of Washington, D. C., the Library has received photostatic copies of several additional letters which passed between the Lee family and their friends. Two groups were loaned by Mr. J. Collins Lee, of Richmond, Virginia. From another source was acquired by purchase a widely scattered group relating to the Custis and Lee families in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in which is included a letter from Mary (Mrs. Robert Edward) Lee to her mother, Mrs. M. L. Custis, dated August 15, 1832, with a postscript written a month later by Robert E. Lee, her husband, all relating to the birth of their eldest son, G. W. C. Lee.

To Miss F. W. Layton, of Washington, D. C., the Library is indebted for an interesting collection of papers (dating from 1755 to 1850) of the Cutts family, among which are papers of Charles Cutts (1769–1846), Senator from New Hampshire, Secretary of the United States Senate, 1814–1825; and papers of some members of the Holyoke family. The papers deal largely with personal and family matters.

Mr. E. D. Klotz, of Paincourtville, Louisiana, has permitted the Library to make a photostatic copy of a typescript of a letter of John McDonogh to Henry Johnson, dated at New Orleans, January 14, 1819.

The important collection of Papers of Benjamin Tappan—of anti-slavery fame—deposited some years ago by Mr. William Tappan, of Baltimore, has now been acquired for the Library.

By permission of representatives of the estate of Edward Eggleston, the Library has made a photostatic copy of a letter from Charles Sumner, dated in the Senate Chamber, March 10, 1871. The name of Mr. Sumner's correspondent does not appear. The letter deals with the Senator's relation with the President and with the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish.

William Lee Trenholm (1836–1901), whose father, George A. Trenholm, was Secretary of the Treasury in the Government of the Confederacy, and who himself attained the rank of Colonel in the Confederate Army, was Comptroller of the Currency from 1886 to 1889, during the first administration of President Cleveland. From Mr. Trenholm's daughter, Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrams, of Washington, D. C., the Library has acquired a considerable body of his papers, with at least two hundred and fifty letters written to him between 1865 and 1900. Among the writers are Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, S. J. Randall, J. W. Foster, A. H. Garland, John Sherman, A. W. Greeley, Alexander Graham Bell, A. H. Stephens, and Hugh McCulloch.

In addition to the previous gifts which make up the collection of Blair Papers, there is now added, through the kindness of Mrs. Breckinridge Long (granddaughter of Francis Preston Blair, Jr.), of Montpelier Manor, Laurel, Maryland, over two hundred pieces of manuscript which extend roughly from 1852 through 1874. There are included some papers of Andrew A. Blair, Francis Preston Blair, Sr., and James Blair.

To the previous gift of the papers of Justin Smith Morrill, by Mr. Jesse A. Morrill and Mr. Elmer E. Morrill, of Fulton, New York, has been added a petition (1865) of colored citizens of South Carolina, addressed to the United States Senate and House of Representatives and praying for equal rights and the elective franchise.

Through Miss Rose Weinberg, the Library received an addition to the bequest of the R. R. Bowker Papers in the shape of a memorial of the Independent Republican Executive Committee put forth in the campaign of 1879.

Several interesting letters which, in the years 1922 and 1923, had their origin in the discussion of the naming of the new bridge over the Potomac River at Georgetown, now known as the Francis Scott Key Bridge, have been presented to the Library by Mr. Francis Scott Key-Smith of Washington, D. C.

The papers, political and literary, of Mr. Boris Brasol of New York City, which have much to do with Russian affairs in the twentieth century, have been received as a gift through the kindness of Mr. Brasol.

From Mr. Ashmun Brown, of Washington, D. C., the Library of Congress has received a small group of papers of William E. Humphrey (1862-1939), Representative from Washington in the Fifty-eighth and the six succeeding Congresses, and later (1925) a member of the Federal Trade Commission. The papers extend in broken dates from 1903 to 1936.

The papers of the late Senator Bronson Cutting (1888-1935), of New Mexico, whose tragically premature death in an airplane crash occasioned the deepest regret among persons of all political affiliations, have been presented to the Library of Congress by his mother, Mrs. Olivia M. Cutting. The papers cover the whole period of his political career from his appointment to the Senate in 1927, and include his entire office files, together with a small quantity of earlier material. They will not, however, become available for general use until the completion of the authorized biography, already begun.

Diplomatic

Four documents which bear the signature of Charles Jules Menou, Chargé d'Affaires of France at Washington, and which date from the years 1822 and 1823, reveal the fears of the French Governor in Guadeloupe, based on information from the French Consuls in Philadelphia and New York, with respect to "filibustering" designs on the French West Indies.

Together with the papers of his father, John Leeds Kerr, and with those of his great-uncle, John Leeds Bozman, the Library of Congress has long had the custody of the papers of John Bozman Kerr (1809-1878). This year, by the kind permission of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Kenneth Kerr, and through the kind offices of Miss Ethel Armes, the Library has been permitted to add to the papers of John Bozman Kerr photostatic copies of the marginalia and other manuscript notes which Kerr entered in his copy of John L. Stephens' *Incidents of*

Travel in Central America. Kerr, during his mission as Chargé d'Affaires to Nicaragua in 1851-1853, retraced Stephens' routes in several cases, and even met with a number of the same individuals. Another volume from which have been similarly reproduced Kerr's manuscript annotations contains three Executive Documents of the Thirty-first Congress, bound under the title of *Tigre Island and Central America*, and consists of the published diplomatic correspondence of the period preceding Kerr's mission.

The extensive papers of Chandler Parsons Anderson (1866-1936), part of which had been in the hands of Professor Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University, have been given to the Library by his widow, Mrs. Harriet W. Anderson. They concern many phases of the public career of this distinguished international lawyer, beginning with his service as Secretary to the Bering Sea Claims Commission in 1896, and include materials bearing upon an impressive number of arbitrations, commissions, and other specific settlements of international disputes in the Western Hemisphere with which Mr. Anderson was personally concerned. Among them may be mentioned the Passamaquoddy Bay boundary settlement of 1909, the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration of 1910, and the Fur Seal Conference of 1911. A particularly interesting memorial of his association with Secretary Root at this time is a series of informal notes which passed between them during the sessions of the Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague in June and July of 1910. There are likewise valuable materials for the history of American neutrality in 1914-1917, and of our relations with Central America since 1918.

Of great interest to all students of the history of the creation of the Republic of Panama will be the papers of Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla which he has generously presented to the Library of Congress. The notable part which Colonel Bunau-Varilla played in the years 1903 and 1904 (described by him in his works, *De Panama à Verdun: Mes Combats pour la France*, and its supplement, *Les 19 Documents Clés du Drame de Panama*, which accompany the gift) finds elaborate documentation in this important body of original material.

Military

Miss Kate Strong of Setauket, New York, through Miss Elizabeth B. Bliss of Washington, D. C. has given some papers of Captain Thomas Postley, of the Tenth Regiment of the United States Infantry, in 1847 and 1848.

Colonel George B. McClellan of Washington, D. C., has given to the Library a letter of General George B. McClellan to his sister, Mrs. Thomas C. English, dated at Corpus Christi, February 19, 1853.

The Library has acquired a considerable collection of the papers of Brigadier-General James Birdseye McPherson (1828-1864). There are over three hundred pieces, chiefly between the dates 1848 and 1864. These cover personal letters written during his training at West Point (a great number to his brother), correspondence between himself and his family and friends while he was in California, and correspondence, largely personal, of the Civil War period.

Miss Eleanor W. Allen of Brunswick, Maine, one of the granddaughters of General Chamberlain, has presented for herself and her sisters a few remaining papers of General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain (1828-1914), together with material allocated to other Divisions.

Mrs. Moncure Burke of Washington, D. C., has presented to the Library of Congress a part of a letter of Andrew Jackson, dated May 12, 1835, which actually forms the missing half of a document in the Jackson Papers. She has also generously given many papers of General Cadmus Marcellus Wilcox (1824-1890), of the army of the Confederacy, together with a photostatic copy of a biographical sketch of General Wilcox.

Through the kindness of Miss Ruth R. Richardson, and her brother, Mr. William C. Richardson, of Brooklyn, New York, the Library has received a body of papers of Major William Richardson, paymaster of the United States in the Civil War. The papers are, chiefly, muster rolls, military reports, treasury check books, etc., incident to the duties of a paymaster before and during the Civil War.

Three diaries of Lyman C. Holford, a soldier in the Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, covering the period from May 1861 through the year 1864, have been acquired. The writer participated in the Virginia campaigns of 1861 and 1862, the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863, and the defence of Washington in 1864. They illustrate what Dr. Jameson described as "the spirit in which the war was waged by the rank and file."

From Mrs. Darlie Montgomery Chapman of Washington, D. C., have been acquired the diaries of Captain James H. M. Montgomery of the Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in three volumes, 1862, 1863, 1864.

Two letters of Logan Fay to his mother, dated April 30, 1861, and May 21, 1861, together with the certificate of Fay's discharge from the

service of the United States, dated September 5, 1862, have been presented by Mr. Logan R. Fay of Winchester, Virginia.

Mr. Henry W. Royal of Plymouth, Massachusetts, has presented an interesting document dated April 15, 1862, which is a joint resolution of thanks for the victory at Shiloh, Tennessee, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America, with the autograph signature, in approval of the resolution, of Jefferson Davis.

From Mrs. H. H. Gentry of Independence, Missouri, has come a letter of John E. Davis, a Union soldier, to his mother, dated August 24, 1863, which relates, in part, to the Battle of Gettysburg.

Mrs. Emmie Ward of Washington, D. C., has presented to the Library various materials relating to Frank T. Sands, an undertaker in Washington during the Civil War period.

The Library has received from Mr. Luther M. Cornwall, of Washington, D. C., the gift of a collection of thirty-nine letters, mainly to General Samuel Wylie Crawford (1829-1892) of Pennsylvania, who entered the Army of the United States as a surgeon in 1851, and who, after the outbreak of war in 1861, was commissioned as a major of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry and later attained high rank and rendered distinguished service. The letters, which date from 1861 to 1888, are from various correspondents and are of social and political, rather than military, interest.

Through the courtesy of Dr. George F. Bowerman, Librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, the Library has received the manuscript journal in two volumes of Darwin Weaver, in charge of property with the government train under Captain Thomas B. Hunt on a trip from Austin, Texas, to Fort Craig, New Mexico; and from Fort Selden, New Mexico, to San Antonio, Texas, both in 1869. There are maps of the route and the various camp-sites of the expedition.

The manuscript journal in six volumes of the Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Annual Sessions of the Nebraska Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in 1883, 1884, and 1886, respectively, has been transferred to the Division of Manuscripts from the Catalog Division of the Library.

An interesting and unusual group of materials for the history of American expansion in the Pacific was acquired by purchase; about 175 pieces of administrative correspondence from the District of Sulu in the Philippine Islands during the years 1901-1905, written in a local Arabic script. Many of the letters are from the Sultan of

Jolo. The whole gives a picture of the pacification of the Islands and the interrelation of American administration and native customs.

Colonel George R. Goethals of New York City, and his brother, Mr. Thomas R. Goethals of Boston, have made another addition to the papers of their father, Major General George Washington Goethals (1858-1928), which includes papers relating to the Shipping Board, as well as letters of General Goethals and miscellaneous papers.

A notable addition has been made to the already large collection of General Tasker Howard Bliss Papers by the trustees of the estate of General Bliss. It contains a wealth of material for the study of post-war diplomacy, including as it does the mimeographed copies of papers of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—the bulletins, cables, letters, and memoranda received and sent while the Paris Peace Conference was in session.

Naval

The journal of Commodore Edward Preble (1761-1807), in one volume, covering the period of March 1803 to February 1806, has been given to the Library by Lieutenant Dundas Preble Tucker, a descendant of Commodore Preble, through the kind offices of Captain Dudley W. Knox, in charge of the office of Naval Records and Library of the United States Navy Department.

That part of the papers of Daniel D. Brodhead, Navy Agent at Boston from about 1825 to 1845, which relates mainly to personal matters, and in less degree to affairs of the United States Navy Department, has been presented to the Library by Miss E. Isabel Foster of Wellesley, Massachusetts, through the kind offices of Mr. Arthur H. Cole of Harvard, and of Captain Dudley W. Knox.

The valued interest of Captain W. D. Puleston, U. S. N., directed toward the building up in the Division of Manuscripts of a large collection of the papers of Rear Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840-1914) has been continued by further contributions on Captain Puleston's part. Through his aid, the Library has acquired, by gift of Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, part of Rear Admiral Mahan's correspondence with that publishing house. In addition, the Library has acquired from another source other letters exchanged between Admiral Mahan and John M. Brown of the same firm.

From Mr. Carl Smith of Washington, D. C., has come a typewritten copy of the diary of Oscar Smith, United States Marine Corps, aboard the Flagship *Hartford* 1861-1862, with editorial notes by Carl Smith, made in 1937.

Economic

Among Mr. Emil Hurja's generous gifts to the Library the most recent is a very large and complete collection of the papers of Nicholas Low (1739-1826). Included are letters to him, and documents, books, receipts, etc., covering virtually his entire life. Nicholas Low was a prominent merchant and trader of Philadelphia and New York, and his voluminous papers, which fill 167 box portfolios, afford an insight into mercantile affairs during the Revolution, both in the colonies and in England.

An account book of the Trigg family of Virginia in the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries has been acquired from Mrs. J. W. Trigg, Sr., of Brock Road, Virginia.

To Mrs. Dorsey Read Rodney, Fort Riley, Kansas, the Library is indebted for an extensive and valuable collection of the papers of the Rumsey family of Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland. The papers give an interesting picture of the land dealings and other activities of a well-to-do family in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in the region of the upper Chesapeake Bay.

Acquired from Mr. J. Kelsey Burr, Jr., of Little Silver, New Jersey, is a large collection of papers of economic interest. A few, of the Revolutionary period and immediately afterwards, include papers of Isaac Melcher. Another group, small in extent, is related to the affairs of the First Bank of the United States. The more important part of the collection has to do with the Second Bank of the United States, and includes eighty or more papers of Nicholas Biddle in the early years of his presidency of the Bank. There are also letters and papers of John Jacob Astor, James Monroe, Albert Gallatin, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, J. J. Crittenden and officials of the Treasury Department.

Mr. George H. S. King of Fredericksburg, Virginia, has presented as a supplement to a previous accession various mercantile accounts and related business papers of James Ritchie, Henry Ritchie, James Ritchie and Company, and Robert Ritchie, dating from 1761 to 1813.

A very informing insight into the management of plantation affairs by Charles Carroll of Carrollton appears in the series of fifty-one letters, ranging from 1824 to 1829, which Mr. Carroll wrote to William Gibbons. These have been acquired during the past year by the Library. Though "the last of the signers" was at this time a very old man, his grasp on business affairs was no less keen.

From Miss Beatrice Whitty of Richmond, Virginia, the Library has acquired the papers of William B. Randolph, a collection consisting of approximately five hundred pieces. The most important part of the collection relates to the economic and social history of ante-bellum Virginia. There are many letters which have to do with the management of plantations and the slaves thereon. There are also guardianship accounts, and an executor's account book; and letters from a number of persons of political significance, including Braxton Bragg, William A. Burwell, Wilson Cary Nicholas, and Thomas Ritchie.

A further addition to the papers of Alexander S. Palmer and Nathaniel B. Palmer, sea captains of Stonington, Connecticut, has come through Mr. A. P. Loper of Stonington. The papers fill five manuscript boxes and include fifteen manuscript volumes of accounts, passenger lists, and other memoranda.

The Reverend T. Lawrason Riggs of New Haven, Connecticut, has added to the collection of Elisha Francis Riggs Papers an "early photograph of 'Riggs and Co.'"

The National Library of Wales, Aberstwyth, Wales, through its representative, Mr. A. V. Judges, has given to the Library two lists of manuscripts relating respectively to the Slate Industry and the Coal Industry.

Religious

A letter written by Maximilien François, the Elector of Cologne, to César Brancadoro, Archbishop of Nisibi, was acquired, which throws an interesting light upon the problems, linguistic and racial, of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and especially in Maryland, in the last years of the eighteenth century. The letter refers in particular to the mission of the Reverend Cesarius Reuter.

The Library has acquired from Mrs. Richard H. Collins, Jr., of Chestertown, Maryland, a collection of letters and papers of the Reverend Edwin A. Dalrymple, relating to Church dignitaries and to the activities of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland and Virginia, dated between 1759 and 1879.

From Mr. E. J. Van Lennep, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, has been received a letter of William Goodell (1792-1867), missionary in the Near East.

Mr. Charles Mason Remey, of Washington, D. C., has generously presented to the Library bound copies (typescript) of his *Reminiscences and Letters* in ten packages, and of fifty-one volumes (type-

script) of his 'Bahá'i Reminiscences: Diary, Letters and Other Documents . . .

Miss Evelyn Watson, of Buffalo, New York, has presented some papers relative to The Inner Church Radiant.

Mrs. Gertrude R. Jenkins, of Washington, D. C., has presented a collection of invitations and programs, etc., relating to the Methodist Home for the Aged.

Mr. Frank L. Stickney, of Washington, D. C., has presented to the Division some miscellaneous papers of his own used on different occasions at Calvary Baptist Church in Bangor, Maine, together with various photographs.

Negro History

The papers relating mainly to Negroes, to which several valued contributions have already been made by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, D. C., have received further additions from the same source. Besides a number of other items, especial mention may be made of two deposited by Dr. Woodson; an autobiography of Hiram R. Revels (1827-1901); and records extending from October 5, 1841, to May 2, 1842, which relate to the founding of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church for Negroes.

Scientific

To Miss Grace C. Clarke, of New York City, thanks are due for the gift of the diaries of her father, Frank Wigglesworth Clarke (1847-1931), distinguished scholar in the field of chemistry. The diaries extend through the years from 1865 to his death in 1931. There are some thirty small volumes.

A few letters, several typewritten copies of articles, addresses, various pamphlets, and a map, chiefly relating to affairs of the Isthmian Canal and other activities of the late Lewis Muhlenberg Haupt, distinguished scientist and member of the Isthmian and Nicaraguan Commissions, have been acquired from Miss Bessie M. Haupt. These form a supplement to the earlier body of papers of Dr. Haupt.

Dr. Albert Einstein, now of the Institute for Advanced Study, School of Mathematics, Princeton University, has generously presented to the Library of Congress his *Einheitliche Feldtheorie* in a holograph of twelve pages, dated July 6, 1938.

Manuscripts of Foreign Origin

A Latin lectionary of the gospels, "Catholic Church: Liturgy and Ritual," a twelfth-century manuscript on vellum with illuminations,

and a fourteenth-century Carthusian missal, also on vellum with illuminated capital letters, have been acquired from Mrs. Richard H. Collins, Chestertown, Maryland. These are now located in the Rare Book Collection.

Through the interest of the Reverend A. E. Shadd of Washington, the Library has been permitted to make a photostatic reproduction of a manuscript of great antiquity and rarity. This is a Melchite liturgical office but of Egyptian origin, written in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The bulk of the manuscript volume, which consists of seventy-four sheets, is in Greek, but extra pages in the front and back are in Arabic. For the preliminary description of it the Library is grateful to Dr. Henri Hyvernat of the Catholic University, and to Dr. W. J. Wilson; and a more detailed analysis by Dr. Kenneth W. Clark of Duke University is in progress.

Mr. Henry C. Morris of Washington, D. C., has presented a group of deeds of property, etc., in the vicinity of Lille, France, and Brussels, Belgium. These are for the most part in French, and range from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century.

The Library has acquired a French manuscript of the eighteenth century, with nineteenth-century additions, which bears the strange title, "Concordance phisico-mitho-cabalo-hermétique." This has been placed in the Rare Book Collection.

General Charles R. Howland of Washington, D. C., has kindly allowed the Library to make a photostatic copy of the last will and testament of Humphry Howland of the parish of Swithin, London, dated May 28, 1646; also, one of a letter of Nathaniel Hawthorne to Jabez Howland, dated July 12, 1758.

Mr. Harry G. Hunter of Washington, D. C., through Dr. Henry O. Severance, Honorary Consultant in Library Practice, has presented an indenture of apprenticeship (with the certificate of the completion of the term of apprenticeship on the *verso*) of William Thomas Prout of Brompton, England, to learn the trade of shipwright, dated May 1, 1841.

Papers of the Reverend Doctor Evelyn Drage of Pickering, Yorkshire, England, with autograph letters of the Marquess of Salisbury, the Earl of Balfour, and other English and American notables, and including papers pertaining to American memorials in Pickering Church, have been presented by Dr. Drage, now of Montreux, Switzerland.

Dr. I. G. Philip of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England, has added to the bibliographical material in the Division a list of manu-

scripts formerly in the Library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Baronet, and now in the Bodleian Library.

Mr. G. T. Hankin, representative of the British Pavilion of the New York World's Fair, has presented copies of a facsimile of the Magna Carta, with a printed English translation, and printed descriptions of the Magna Carta Hall in the British Pavilion.

Miscellaneous

The Reverend Forest J. Prettyman, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, has kindly permitted the Library to make a photostatic copy of a list of the authors of articles in the twenty-four volumes of *The Southern Review*, which list probably was made by Bishop Collins Denny.

From the Princess Boncompagni, of Washington, D. C., has been received a supplement to the previous gift of the papers of Isaac Draper, Jr., Henry Draper and others of the Draper family. In this addition, which comes from the files of Frank Foster Tingley, nephew of Dr. Isaac Draper, is a letter dated September 9, 1853, begun at sea, aboard the ship *Victoria*, and continued after the writer had reached England.

Dr. George C. Keidel, of Washington, D. C., has deposited with the Library of Congress various historical papers, relating to the members of the Garber and the Keidel families; several volumes of Dr. Keidel's professional correspondence in which is illustrated the development of the study of modern languages in American universities; and five of his notebooks on medieval manuscripts, incunabula and literature.

From the Catalog Division has been received a negative photostat of a letter written, presumably in 1905, by Adalbert John Volck (1828-1912), which gives an interesting account of the origin of certain etchings and artistic productions of Dr. Volck, who at that time was strongly in sympathy with the Confederacy, put forth under the pseudonym "V. Blada," in 1861, 1862, and 1863. For the location of this interesting item, also, thanks are due to Dr. George C. Keidel.

From Cale Young Rice have been received a holograph of his narrative poem, "Dallow's Bluff," and other papers. These have been transferred to the custody of the Rare Book Room.

To previous gifts of papers made by Mrs. L. A. Bauer of Washington, D. C., which relate to the activities of Lucy Doolittle (Mrs. M. H. Doolittle), prominent in educational work with the freedmen, there have been added the certificate of appointment of Mrs. Doolittle,

December 18, 1865, as Superintendent of the Industrial School at Georgetown, D. C., and Mrs. Doolittle's acceptance of the terms on which this appointment was made.

Professor C. A. Browne of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils has kindly presented to the Library a miscellaneous collection, chiefly of autographic significance, which comprises letters and papers of various dates, ranging from 1770 to 1915, and written by persons in the United States, in England, and in continental Europe.

The National Woman's Party has deposited with the Library of Congress a substantial collection of nonliterary materials illustrating the militant woman's suffrage movement during the years 1913-1921. Five portfolios of photographs, twelve boxes of lantern slides, and five packages of original cartoons constitute an interesting and valuable memorial of the movement which resulted in the Nineteenth Amendment. The collection has been transferred from the Fine Arts Division to the Division of Manuscripts.

A typewritten copy of the Knox County, Indiana, "Common Pleas Court Minutes, 1796-1799" has been received from the Works Progress Administration Historical Records Survey.

Additions to the collection of programs and play bills have been received from the Carolina Playmakers, of the University of North Carolina.

Additions to the watermark collection have been received from Mr. Lewis McKenzie Turner, of Baltimore, Maryland.

By the kind permission of the owner, Mr. Melvin M. Scott of Washington, D. C., the Library has obtained photostatic copies of seventy pieces of the Flora Morgan McCabe Collection of Morgan-Garrett-Walker Papers. This consists principally of family letters written between 1855 and 1878, many of which throw light upon social and economic conditions in Virginia and Missouri during those years. It includes a number of soldiers' letters from the opening years of the Civil War.

Madame Blanche Smedley von Daur, of New York City, has given to the Library a selection of papers relating to the American National Institute, of Paris, France.

A microfilm reproduction of the transcript of Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer* has been acquired; to be used, however, only with the permission of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., the owner of the original which is in the Riggs Memorial Library.

From Mr. E. R. Grant of Washington, D. C., the Library has acquired two manuscript volumes, bound in parchment, of recipes,

which deal with the cookery and medicine of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Papers of the Continental Congress

In view of the completion of the publication of the *Journals of the Continental Congress* (1937), and of Dr. Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress* (1936), it may be interesting to present a brief report on the progress of the work of cataloging the manuscript papers of the Continental Congress, one of the many special endeavors promoted by Dr. Jameson as Chief of the Division.

During the past year the following series comprising thirty-eight volumes of these papers have been cataloged (series 78 already cataloged):

No. 20 (4 volumes)	No. 63 (1 volume)	No. 71 (2 volumes)
No. 54 (2 volumes)	No. 64 (1 volume)	No. 72 (1 volume)
No. 55 (1 volume)	No. 65 (2 volumes)	No. 73 (1 volume)
No. 56 (1 volume)	No. 66 (2 volumes)	No. 74 (1 volume)
No. 57 (1 volume)	No. 67 (2 volumes)	No. 75 (1 volume)
No. 60 (2 volumes)	No. 68 (2 volumes)	No. 76 (1 volume)
No. 61 (2 volumes)	No. 69 (2 volumes)	No. 77 (1 volume)
No. 62 (2 volumes)	No. 70 (2 volumes)	No. 157 (1 volume)

The volumes noted include all of the State Papers (letters from the Committees of Safety and from the Governors to Congress, and copies of the acts of the several States from 1777 to 1789), reports of committees of Congress on the State Papers, letters and papers relative to Indian affairs, to the Convention Troops, and to the expedition against Staten Island, and the letters and papers of Silas Deane, Arthur Lee, Caron de Beaumarchais, Thomas Paine, Joseph Carleton, Thomas Hutchins, Richard Bache, Ebenezer Hazard, John Pierce, Ezekial Foreman, John Gibson, John Morgan and Major General William Heath. Roughly two-thirds of the Papers of the Continental Congress have been cataloged. Three important groups of papers remain to be done: memorials and petitions sent to Congress, papers dealing with finance, and papers dealing with the Continental Army.

A New List of the Manuscript Collections in the Division

With the *Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress* (Washington, 1918), unhappily long out of print, and with the supplement thereto, *List of Manuscript Collections in the Library of Congress to July 1931*, by C. W. Garrison (Washington, 1932), most of the readers

of this report will be familiar. It is a pleasure to be able to say that there is now available a "List of Manuscript Collections Received in the Library of Congress July 1931 to July 1938," by C. Percy Powell, from the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association for 1937, which brings Mr. Garrison's work down to July 1938. In due course, separates or offprints of Dr. Powell's list will be available upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., as copies of the *Annual Report* may now be so obtained. In correspondence with this Division, a prior reference to these publications will, in many cases, save the inquirer much time and insure greater definiteness as to the information which is desired concerning the manuscript collections of the Division.

The Harkness Collection

Work has continued on the preparation for publication of the third volume of the series, the *Calendar of Mexican Manuscripts*, which is now within a few months of being ready for the printer.

Experts who have examined the collection include:

Dr. Silvio Zavala, secretary of the National Museum of Mexico and editor of *Revista de historia de America*. Dr. Zavala is working under a Guggenheim fellowship on the subject of Labor in Mexico, and in this connection is preparing for publication a series of eight volumes from the archives of Spain and Mexico. He has been working for several months with the Mexican manuscripts of the Harkness Collection and will include excerpts from them in his publications.

Dr. Rafael Heliodoro Valle, president of the Academia Nacional de Geografía e Historia of Mexico, who was here early in 1938, and has been sending in a series of newspaper clippings concerning the collection, which originated with an article by him in the Sunday section of the Mexican *Excelsior*.

Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, curator in the Brooklyn Museum and an authority on the ancient civilizations of Mexico and Central America. Dr. Spinden was greatly impressed with the value of the eight original Aztec paintings, which are included as evidence in one of the Cortés lawsuits in 1531 and was most emphatic in his suggestion that the Library of Congress should publish these in facsimile.

Reproductions of Manuscripts in Foreign Archives

The accessions of photographic reproductions of manuscripts in foreign archives relating to the United States during the year consist

of the following: Through the Wilbur Fund 11,622 photostats (representing 20,224 pages of manuscripts) were received. The material thus acquired comprises copies of manuscripts in the Public Record Office, London, as follows: (1) From the Admiralty Papers the copying of the "Captains' Letters" of the War of 1812 was concluded, by which the series was carried alphabetically by name of captains, from "M" through "Y"; (2) from the Foreign Office: (a) Series 5, selections from Volumes 780, 781, 784, 786, 788, 843, 844, 846, 847, 848, 849, 906, 907, and 908, consisting of the correspondence of the British consuls in the South (Charleston, Baltimore, Mobile, Richmond, Savannah, New Orleans, and Galveston), 1861 to 1863; this series of consular letters is to be continued through 1865; (b) Series 5, Volumes 1302, 1303, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, and 1312, consisting of the concluding volumes of the correspondence and archives of the British members of the Joint High Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington (1871); (c) Series 115, Volumes 521 and 522, consisting of Instructions from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the minister in Washington, Sir Edward Thornton (and the *chargé d'affaires*, F. J. Pakenham, during the minister's absence), 1871; (3) as a beginning of a program of copying of material of legal interest (mainly opinions of law officers of the Crown on affairs of American interest), there were received several volumes (463, 465, 466, 467, 468, 471, 472, 475, 479, 480, 485, 486, and 521) of Treasury 1, comprising In-Letters of the Treasury Board, 1768-1776; Treasury 64, Volume 188, comprising Law Officers' Opinions, 1763-1783, on cases involving the colonies in America; and Home Office 49, Volumes 1 and 2, comprising Law Officers' Letterbooks, 1762-1795, chiefly entries of letters from the Secretaries of the Home Office to the attorneys-general and solicitors-general, with some, however, from the law officers to the Secretaries.

In this undertaking to provide additional materials which shall be of value to students of American legal history, the Library has had the helpful counsel of several scholars, particularly of Professor Francis S. Philbrick of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and of Professor Julius Goebel, Jr., of the School of Law of Columbia University.

From the Archivo General de la Nación of Argentina, at Buenos Aires, the Library has received a series of microfilm and photostatic copies of diplomatic records. This project was inaugurated under the guidance of Professor Samuel Flagg Bemis who designated the materials to be copied while he was on a tour of South American

countries in 1938-1939. From this archive there have been received to date 1,417 pages of microfilms of manuscripts containing the correspondence of the Argentine Foreign Minister with that nation's consuls and agents in the United States (1810-1823), of various diplomatic missions to and from the United States (1811-1854), and the Misión Alvear (1823-1825). As to the microfilm copies, it is purposed to make enlargement prints as soon as practicable. For the present, however, the use of these films is under restriction.

Señor Silvio Zavala, Secretary of the Museo Nacional de Mexico, Mexico City, has kindly loaned to the Library his collection of photofilms of manuscripts in the Archivo General del Hospital de Jesús, formerly the papers of the Hernán Cortés family, but now part of the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico City, from which photofilm enlargements are to be made for the Library. The manuscripts deal with Indian labor in Mexico in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries. The collection comprises 2,578 pages.

Two other projects initiated during the year, from which as yet tangible results have not been received, are the following: The first is the microfilming of selected letters from the Foreign Office Series 115 in the Public Record Office. These comprise diplomatic correspondence which it was found necessary to have in photofilms to supplement the text that we have in transcripts, to meet the critical demands of Professor Bernard Mayo who is editing (for the American Historical Association) the Instructions of the British Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs to their ministers in Washington down to 1812. The second project is a small, but rather elaborate, undertaking to microfilm further materials in the Missionsbibliothek der Franckeschen Stiftungen, Halle, Germany, in the work of the Lutheran minister, H. M. Mühlenberg, in connection with the celebration to be held in 1942 commemorating the bicentennial of his arrival in America. These films will belong to the Library of Congress, but will be made for the purpose of promoting the research into the history of Mühlenberg's life and work.

This Division has been the recipient of two generous gifts of photographic reproductions (and some transcripts) from (1) The Carnegie Institution of Washington, and (2) The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The gift from the former comprises 3,926 pages (photofilms and photographic prints variously) of manuscripts in Mexican and Spanish archives and libraries mainly relating to the Yucatan region in the sixteenth century. The gift from the

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace consists of a collection of reproductions of manuscripts in the British Public Record Office, Foreign Office Series, dealing with Canadian-American relations during the period 1870 to 1876. It comprises 3,199 photostats (representing 5,475 pages of manuscripts) and 453 pages of handwritten transcripts.

Photoduplication orders for the copying in the Library of these manuscripts in foreign archives (either in photofilms, photofilm enlargements or photostats) have amounted to 23,770 pages of manuscripts.

The use of this material by means of interlibrary loans increases from year to year as the collection becomes more widely known among workers in the historical field. During this fiscal year, 51,729 pages of reproductions of manuscripts were sent on loan. Twenty-seven libraries were borrowers.

Modern Language Association Reproductions

During the past year the number of reproductions in the Modern Language Association of America series, administered by this Division, has increased from 419 to 544. This considerable growth, as compared with acquisitions in previous years, can be attributed to the Modern Language Association's recently adopted program (*Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1938*, p. 41) of procuring microfilms, in almost all cases, rather than rotograph reproductions. Since films can be obtained at far less expense it has been possible not only to encourage a greater number of small projects requiring the consultation of one or a few items of source material, but also to have sizable groups of manuscripts and rare books reproduced, instead of merely the most important examples. With the expansion of the series has come an increasing use of the reproductions by means of interlibrary loan. To meet these new demands, the Modern Language Association has recently provided for the making of loan copies of all microfilms requested by borrowing libraries. The original negatives, from which such loan copies can be made, will remain permanently stored for safekeeping in this Division. Thus the Modern Language Association has further enhanced the value of its collection to students of literature and languages in this country.

The character of the past year's acquisitions may be partially indicated as follows:

Early English churchly literature is represented by films of the late thirteenth-century compilation known as *The South English Legendary* from the British Museum and of five manuscripts of John Mirk's (fl. 1403) *Liber Festialis* in the Durham University Library, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the British Museum. From the two latter libraries have been obtained, also, reproductions of William Forrest's religious poem, *History of the Patriarch Joseph*, composed about 1545. Early English poetry is further represented by an untitled sixteenth-century miscellany, the original of which is Oxford, Bodleian MS. Rawlinson C.86, and by *The Percy Folio Manuscript*, a seventeenth-century compilation of much earlier material, from the British Museum. A manuscript poem by Thomas Jordan, *Cupid His Coronation* (1654), was reproduced through the courtesy of the Bodleian Library; and Mr. Alexander Hay, of Coolangatta, Berry, New South Wales, kindly allowed rotographs to be made of a group of letters of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797-1851) in his possession. Notable also among the year's accessions are films of seventeen rare English books, printed between 1509 and 1600. They include Henry Watson's translation of Sebastian Brant, *The Shyppe of Fooles*. (1509), from a copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and J. Sanford's version of Plutarch, *The Amorous and Tragical Tales* (1567), from the British Museum.

Medieval French literature is especially well represented in the year's acquisitions. Thirteen films were secured of the most important of medieval encyclopedias, the *Image du Monde* (13th cent.), from manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal in Paris, the British Museum, and Gonville and Caius College Library of Cambridge University. Nicole Oresme's (d. 1382) works in the fields of philosophy and natural science are represented by seven films, from the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bibliothèque de la Ville at Avranches, and the Brussels Bibliothèque Royale. Of interest to students of history is the verse *Chronique des Ducs de Normandie* (12th cent.), from manuscripts in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Municipale at Tours. Medieval romances acquired in reproduction include: the *Chanson d'Antioche* (13th cent.) from the Bern Stadtbibliothek; *Garin le Loherain* (12th cent.), from the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal in Paris and the Bibliothèque Municipale at Metz; and Jacques de Longuyon's *Les Voeux du Paon* (14th cent.) from the Brussels Bibliothèque Royale. Of interest in the field of medieval French poetry are the *lais* (12th cent.) of Marie de France, reproduced from two British Museum manuscripts, and a collection

of *dits* by Rutebeuf (fl. 1255–1285), Baudouin de Condé (fl. 1245–1275), and their contemporaries, from a manuscript in the Brussels Bibliothèque Royale.

French literature of a later period is represented by nine films of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century manuscripts and books containing *Le Passe-temps Michault* from the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, and the Kunglige Biblioteket at Stockholm. The two extant manuscripts of Christine de Pisane's didactic work, *Le Livre de la Paix* (composed 1412–1413), were filmed at the Brussels Bibliothèque Royale and the Bibliothèque Nationale. Through the courtesy of the Newberry Library at Chicago, a reproduction was made of a rare (1528–1532) edition of the fourteenth-century prose romance known as *Perceforest*. The directors of the Comédie Française in Paris kindly allowed films to be made of the archives of the Théâtre de la Rue de Guénégaud, between July 9, 1673, and August 23, 1680—important source material for the study of seventeenth-century French drama. Mention must also be made of films of Voltaire's *Sermon des Cinquante*, received from the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, and his *Poésies Mêlées*, from the Bibliothèque de l'Académie at Rouen.

Among other material reproduced for the Modern Language Association during the past year were twelve volumes, published between 1632 and 1652, of the compilations known as *Comedias de Diferentes Autores*. These were obtained by arrangement with the Universitäts-Bibliothek at Freiburg, the Göttingen Universitäts-Bibliothek, the Preussische Staatsbibliothek at Berlin, and the Vienna Nationalbibliothek. The foundation was laid for a comprehensive collection of representative seventeenth-century Spanish novels by the acquisition of films of five books published between 1629 and 1663, from Harvard College Library and the Vienna Nationalbibliothek. Another ambitious project undertaken by the Modern Language Association is to secure copies of all the extant manuscripts and incunabula, in Italian, of Giovanni Boccaccio's *Decamerone*. Thus far eight manuscripts have been filmed, from originals in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Preussische Staatsbibliothek at Berlin, and seven early editions (of 1470, 1471, 1472, 1476, 1478, 1492, and 1498), through the courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Pierpont Morgan Library of New York.

Acquisitions in the Additional Series, procured through funds provided by the American Council of Learned Societies, include: rotographs of two manuscripts of Bede's *Commentary on Samuel* (9th

cent.) from the Bibliothèque Municipale at Lyons; of a thirteenth-century collection of Latin *Carmina*, with musical notation, from the Herzog-August-Bibliothek at Wolfenbüttel (HS. 1206); and two books of the *Commentaries* of Pius II (1405-1464) from the Vatican Library.

Exhibits

During the past year the Division of Manuscripts has sponsored, or contributed toward, a number of notable exhibitions.

The Library's exhibition, in September 1938, commemorating the centenary of the United States Exploring Expedition, August 1838-July 1842, was supplemented, from material in the Division of Manuscripts, by the journals of Titian Ramsay Peale, who accompanied the expedition to the South Seas.

In October 1938, in conjunction with the Reading Room, an exhibition was brought together to commemorate the centenary of the birth of John Hay (1838-1905). It was in part an outgrowth of a joint resolution of Congress, which called upon the Library and other government agencies to lend reproductions of materials concerning Hay to the memorial exhibition at the Washington County Historical Society, in Salem, Indiana, Hay's birthplace. The documents contributed by the Division of Manuscripts, taken largely—with the generous permission of the owners—from material deposited here, bore mainly upon Hay's political and diplomatic career, and consisted, in part, of his letters to McKinley, Roosevelt, and Joseph H. Choate.

An exhibit of Indic manuscripts and paintings, in April 1939, included Sanskrit, Pāli, and Prākṛit manuscripts, as well as examples from the dialects of Greater India, represented by Burmese, Malay, Mongolian, Siamese, and Tibetan manuscripts.

To a Pan-American Exposition held at Tampa, Florida, in January and February 1939, the Division sent reproductions, among other items, of the Columbus Book of Privileges, letter of Hernando Cortés to Charles VI, renewal of a fraternity partnership between Hernando de Soto and Ponce de Leon, and the minutes of the Council of West Florida, 1769.

In a display of books from the library of Susan B. Anthony, in February 1939, were exhibited two very interesting letters from the papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

From the most impressive of the year's acquisitions—the Papers of the Pinckney Family, purchased for the Library by Act of Congress—

were chosen, for display near the shrine housing the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, a few of the most remarkable papers, including Charles Cotesworth Pinckney's copies (in his own hand) of the Virginia Plan, the New Jersey Plan, and other documents of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and of the South Carolina Convention of 1788 which ratified the Constitution.

The visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain to Washington was made the occasion of an exhibit in which were displayed materials concerning both the recent coronation ceremony and the Royal Families of Great Britain from the fifteenth century to the present. The Division of Manuscripts contributed to this exhibit materials from the Roosevelt Papers and the Duke of Marlborough's Collection, including, from the former, letters from Edward VII to Theodore Roosevelt during the latter's presidency, and a letter from George V. From the Duke of Marlborough's Collection was contributed a letter from the present sovereign, written when he was Duke of York.

Repair and Binding

The records of the repair shop, conducted under the authority of the Public Printer, show 47,610 manuscripts repaired, 6,378 covered with mousseline, 3,994 lined, cut, and joined, 468 inlaid, 5,629 photostats mounted, 17,819 photostats folded, 1 Chinese scroll mounted, and 317 books completed for binding. The bindery bound for this Division 223 volumes. The binding of the papers of Alexander H. Stephens, David A. Wells, and Benjamin F. Wade was in each instance completed this year. Also were bound the correspondence of Daniel Reed Larned, twenty additional volumes of the papers of former President Benjamin Harrison, and seventeen volumes of rotographs of the Modern Language Association.

Aid by Works Progress Administration

This division again makes grateful acknowledgment to Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director of the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration, for the allocation of several selected members of his staff to particular duties here. Under supervision they have materially assisted the regular staff in the performance of routine tasks such as the arrangement of manuscripts and index cards.

PROJECTS C (CENSUS OF MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE
MANUSCRIPTS) AND E (CATALOG OF
ALCHEMICAL MANUSCRIPTS)

FROM THE REPORT OF DR. WILSON

Projects C and E, in which the Library of Congress and, in particular, the Division of Manuscripts have long had a deep interest and have accorded a base of operation, have been brought to a close, the former with the publication of the index volume of the *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, vol. III (New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 1939), viii, 222 p.; the latter with the publication of the *Catalogue of Latin and Vernacular Alchemical Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, as vol. VI of *Osiris* (Bruges, Belgium: St. Catherine Press, 1939), ix, 844 p.

PROJECT F—DEVELOPMENT OF INDIC STUDIES



FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, DR. POLEMAN

ESTABLISHED on November 16, 1938, by means of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the Project for the Development of Indic Studies has been steadily working for an increased interest in the Middle East and for the development of a competent library service in this field. On May 1, 1939, the appointment of Dr. Gerda Hartmann as assistant in the work greatly widened the scope of plans in progress and preparation.

Scope of the Field

The term "Indic" applies not only to the peninsula of India itself but to all those contiguous territories which have been markedly affected by Indic culture—Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indochina, Java, Sumatra, Bali, Central Asia, and Tibet—thus bringing the field closely in touch with the Far East at many points. Not only are the linguistic disciplines of this area considered in the Project but also philosophy, religion, law, the sciences, art, archaeology, history, anthropology, social institutions, current political developments, etc.

Exhibition of Manuscripts and Paintings

From January to July of 1939 there was on display at the Library a collection of manuscripts and paintings representing the main phases of Indic literature, the scripts and manuscript forms and materials of India and Greater India, and the main schools of Indic painting. The exhibit was perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind ever to appear on public display in America. An illustrated description of the exhibition with the names of those supporting it was published

under the title "Indic Manuscripts and Paintings." This catalog was distributed to educational institutions, societies, and interested individuals in the United States and foreign countries.

Cataloging and Bibliography

Editions of the Tibetan Buddhist Kanjur and Tanjur, rare in the West, which were acquired by the Library a number of years ago are now being cataloged. The Co-ni edition, apparently unique in the West, has never before been cataloged. The completion of this work will be a valuable contribution to Tibetan scholarship. The completion of the cataloging of the important Weber collection, acquired by the Library over a generation ago, is now in progress. Many works in the various languages and scripts of India and Greater India are being classified and cataloged for the first time. A complete bibliographical check-up of the existing materials at the Library has been started so that the gaps may be determined and filled.

Plans are being developed for a complete classified bibliography of printed Indic material with a notation for each item to show the name of the publisher and whether or not still in print. The bibliography will be in the form of a card file and can be added to constantly. It can be copied in whole or in part by the microfilming process.

Part of Bulletin No. 28 of the American Council of Learned Societies, entitled "Indic Studies in America," published in May 1939, is devoted to a basic bibliography for research in the languages and cultures of India and Greater India. The Bulletin also offers a survey, conducted by the Library of Congress, of the existing facilities in America for study and research in this field.

Contacts

Contact has been made with various divisions of the Library and Departments of the Government and a helpful cooperation established. Oriental societies throughout the world, their publication organizations, and other cultural organizations and individual scholars in the Indic field have expressed their gratification and willingness to cooperate in any way with the plans being developed in the Library for an increased interest in Middle Eastern culture.

Services

Within its resources, the personnel offers an informational service to all who may be interested. The response from various Govern-

ment organizations, scholars, and other interested individuals, and museums and libraries, has already been large. Hitherto Members of Congress, the Executive Departments, and other Government agencies have had no such source of assistance in understanding linguistic and other problems connected with India.

Gifts

Mr. Nasli M. Heeramanek has presented to the Library two old Pali palm-leaf manuscripts and a Jain cosmographical map. From the library of the late Truman Michelson, Mrs. Michelson has given several books pertaining to India.

Indic Writings of the Mindoro-Palawan Axis

The Library has recently acquired fifty-five prose bamboos and twenty-two of verse written in an Indic alphabet of the Philippines, from the Mindoro-Palawan Axis. This material appears in a publication of the Witte Memorial Museum, San Antonio, Texas, with transliteration, translation, and discussion by Fletcher Gardner and Ildefonso Maliwanag. This is one of the few estimable works on the Philippine Indic writings and the people using them. The collection at the Library is now one of the most important in the world.

Visual Archives

In cooperation with Mr. Myron B. Smith, Honorary Consultant in Islam Art and Archaeology, Dr. Leicester B. Holland, Chief of the Division of Fine Arts, Dr. Shio Sakanishi, Chief Assistant of the Japanese Section, and the American Council of Learned Societies a survey of Islamic, Japanese, and Indic resources for visual education in America is being made. This includes slides, photographs of art objects and miniatures, maps, graphic ethnological material, charts, blue prints, etc. An index is to be prepared at the Library, and complete copies of the material in microfilm will be made. A visual archive of this type will supply a need long felt by educational institutions, which have in the past been unable to have more than chance knowledge of the existing materials for lecture and educational purposes, particularly in the field of Oriental art and architecture.

Work in the Field

In October of 1939, the Director of the Project left for a year's visit to India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Indochina, Java, and Bali.

His purpose is to explore their current scientific contributions and establish contacts with the contemporary agencies of publication so that the Library may serve as the American center in the collection, systematization, and dissemination of bibliographical data. A portable microfilming apparatus has been purchased by the American Council of Learned Societies for use in India. Important manuscripts will be photographed at various libraries and universities in India and the copies deposited at the Library for the use of research scholars. Furthermore, an attempt will be made to establish permanent microfilming service in India at key points. A thorough survey of Indian depositories of original material for research is being made, and it is hoped that their cooperation may be enlisted in filling orders from this country for microfilm copies of particular manuscripts.

The native states and various governmental agencies are being visited so that the exchange of documents between the Library and their agencies of publication may be greatly developed and cemented.

All educational centers in this territory will be visited with a view to securing cooperative contacts with the Library of Congress. The attempt will be made on behalf of the Music Division to obtain phonographic records of native music.

Upon the return of the Director, lectures will be given at a number of universities in the western United States under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges. This lecture tour has been made possible by the cooperation of the Library with the Association in the circulation of division chiefs and consultants among American colleges to lecture on their fields.

In conclusion a statement from a memorandum of the Indic Committee of the American Council of Learned Societies may be quoted:

"It might be well to remember that the civilization of India is not by any means confined to the past. It is true that it has a history of two and a half millennia, and a civilization of five millennia, and archaeology is constantly pushing our knowledge of it back to even further antiquity. Yet with all the changes of five thousand years, this civilization is a continuum, and it is fair to believe that the three hundred and fifty million people in India and Burma alone who today bear its imprint are upon the threshold of a great development at the intellectual level. In studying India, we concern ourselves not only with the survey of an important past, but we forecast a not less important future with which the America of the second half of the twentieth century will have to live in increasingly close understanding and cooperation."

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, MR. CHILDS

A PROGRAM aiming toward a comprehensive coverage of official documentation is only partly reflected in the following table of accessions received through this Division during the year ending June 30, 1939:

<i>How acquired</i>	<i>Volumes</i>	<i>Pamphlets</i>	<i>Total</i>
Received by virtue of law.....	3, 606	5, 982	9, 588
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches.....	53	24	77
Gifts of State governments.....	5, 599	25, 801	31, 400
International exchange and gifts from foreign governments.....	15, 850	13, 044	28, 894
Gifts of local governments.....	1, 043	2, 622	3, 665
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	26	208	234
By transfer.....	34	12	46
Total.....	26, 211	47, 693	73, 904
By purchase, exchange, deposit, gift, and transfer (counted in the Accessions Division).....	972	317	1, 289
Grand total.....	27, 183	48, 010	75, 193
Maps and charts.....			4, 863
Volumes added by binding ¹			4, 388
Duplicates discarded.....	1, 301	1, 415	2, 716

¹ 9,076 volumes were sent to the bindery, and 5,503 pamphlets were bound into covers.

International Exchange

Three additional bilateral agreements to regulate the exchange of all official publications have been concluded with Mexico, Estonia, and Finland. The formal agreement between the United States of America and Mexico was concluded by the Department of State through an exchange of notes signed June 3 and August 29, 1938. The text of the agreement as published by the Department of State in *Executive Agreement Series, No. 134*, follows:

1. The official exchange office for the transmission of publications of the United States is the Smithsonian Institution. The official exchange office on the part of Mexico is the Departamento Autónomo de Prensa y Publicidad.

2. The exchange sendings shall be received on behalf of the United States by the Library of Congress; on behalf of Mexico by the Departamento Autónomo de Prensa y Publicidad.

3. The Government of the United States shall furnish regularly in one copy the official publications of its various departments, bureaus, offices, and institutions. Attached is a list of such departments and agencies (List No. 1).¹ This list shall include, without the necessity of subsequent negotiations, any new office that the Government may create in the future.

4. The Government of Mexico shall furnish regularly in one copy the official publications which it issues, of its several departments, bureaus, offices, and institutions. Attached is a list (List No. 2)¹ of the publications which the Departamento Autónomo de Prensa y Publicidad is issuing or intends to issue, a list which remains subject to the modifications that administrative necessities may require and shall include, without the necessity of subsequent negotiations, any new official publications that the Government may issue in the future.

5. With respect to the departments and instrumentalities which at this time do not issue publications and which have not been included in the attached lists, it is understood that publications issued in the future by those offices shall be furnished in one copy.

6. Neither Government shall be obligated by this agreement to furnish confidential publications, blank forms, or circular letters not of a public nature.

7. Each party to the agreement shall bear the postal, railroad, steamship, and other charges arising in its own country.

8. Both parties express their willingness as far as possible to expedite shipments.

9. This agreement shall not be understood to modify the already existing exchange agreements between the various government departments of the two countries.

The agreement was approved by the Mexican Senate January 9, 1939, promulgated by President Cárdenas on March 7, and published in the *Diario oficial*, vol. CXIII, no. 51, April 28, 1939.

A similar agreement providing for the complete exchange of official publications between the United States of America and Estonia was

¹ Not reproduced here on account of length.

concluded by the Department of State through an exchange of notes signed December 6, 1938, and printed as *Executive Agreement Series, No. 138*. The Government of Estonia designated the Riigi Raamatukogu (State Library) at Tallinn as the official exchange office.

The President of Estonia ratified the agreement as of July 14, 1939, the President's decree ratifying the treaty being printed in the *Riigi Teataja* ("Estonian Official Gazette,") no. 13, August 4, 1939.

The agreement providing for the complete exchange of official publications between the United States of America and Finland was concluded by the Department of State through an exchange of notes signed December 28 and 30, 1938, effective January 1, 1939. Its conclusion was in large measure due to the active interest of the Honorable Eero Järnefelt, the former Minister of Finland to the United States. The text of the agreement as published by the Department of State in *Executive Agreement Series, No. 139* follows:

1. One copy of each official publication of the several branches of the Government of the United States of America shall be furnished regularly to the Library of Parliament at Helsinki through the medium of the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution. A list of branches of the Government of the United States of America the publications of which are to be furnished under the present agreement is attached (List No. 1).² This list shall be extended, without the necessity of subsequent negotiations, to include any new offices which the Government of the United States of America may create in the future.

2. One copy of each official publication of the several branches of the Government of Finland shall be furnished regularly to the Government of the United States of America. A list describing the publications of the Government of Finland which are to be furnished under the present agreement is attached (List No. 2).³

² Not reproduced here.

³ All publications issued by the Parliament of Finland:

"Suomen Asetuskokoelma" (Laws, Decrees, etc. in Finnish. One separate series for each calendar year).

"Finlands Författningssamling" (same in Swedish).

"Suomen Asetuskokoelman Sopimussarja" (Treaty Series in Finnish. One separate series for each calendar year).

"Finlands Författningssamlings Fördragsserie" (same in Swedish).

All publications issued, in Finnish and Swedish, by the "Lainvalmistelukunta" (Board for the revision of laws).

Reports of the various Government committees, in Finnish and also in Swedish when reports are published even in that language.

All official statistics (irrespective of by what authorities they are published).

Reports of the Ministries, the Provincial Governments, the Central Boards, and other official institutions. Publications issued by the Supreme Court.

Publications issued by the Supreme Court of Administration.

"Pieni Lakisarja" (a series of important laws published for practical purposes).

The official publicity literature.

Publications issued by the Government Boards of Experiment and Investigation and other official scientific Boards, and publications on the agricultural experimental work. These are published in Finnish and Swedish and sometimes, in addition thereto, in a foreign language.

3. This agreement shall not be understood to modify any agreements for the exchange of publications that may already exist between the various departments and other instrumentalities of the Government of the United States of America and the departments and other instrumentalities of the Government of Finland.

The executive agreement concluded with Cuba in May 1938, is mentioned by the President of Cuba in his semiannual message to Congress on November 7, 1938 (*Gaceta oficial*, December 19, 1938) in the following terms:

Se ha tomado parte importantísima en el Convenio recientemente efectuado entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América y el de Cuba para el canje de publicaciones oficiales, toda vez que en dicho Convenio fué designado como oficina receptora de las publicaciones la Biblioteca de Congreso de los Estados Unidos por trámite de la Smithsonian Institution y, en Cuba, la Secretaría de estado por trámite de la Dirección de Relaciones culturales, que tiene a su cargo recibir las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, estudiarlas, clasificarlas y remitirlas a las distintas secretarías de despacho de la república y, a su vez, es oficina receptora de las publicaciones cubanas para hacerla llegar a la citada Biblioteca del Congreso norteamericano.

A proposal for a similar agreement has been presented through the Department of State to the Republic of El Salvador. The competent Salvadoran authorities expressed the feeling that the few official publications produced there would permit only of the most modest returns and the promise to remit regularly to the Library of Congress without a formal agreement the publications issued by its different departments.

Through the Royal Library at The Hague, in November 1938, an arrangement was made for the immediate exchange of parliamentary material. The Library of Congress now receives once a week the current issues of the *Verslag van de Verhandelingen der Staten Generaal* and the *Bijlagen*.

Parliamentary Publications

Among the additions made to the parliamentary publications, the following may be mentioned:

ANHALT—From the Anhaltisches Staatsministerium, Dessau:

Amtliche Protokolle des 1. bis 4. Anhalt-Bernburgischen Sonderlandtags, 1860-1863.

Amtliche Protokolle des 1. bis 4. Anhalt-Dessau-Köthenschen Sonderlandtags, 1860-1863.

Amtliche Protokolle des Anhaltischen Landtags, 1863-1898.

Stenographische Berichte des Anhaltischen Landtags, 1878-1898.

ARGENTINA—From the Cámara de Senadores of the Argentine province of Santa Fe, *Diario de sesiones*, 1920-1937 (12 v.).

AUSTRIA—*Verhandlungen des österreichischen Reichstages nach der stenographischen Aufnahme*. Wien, Aus der kaiserlich-königlichen Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 5 v.

The constituent assembly sat from July 10, 1848, to March 6, 1849. The Reichstag was established in accordance with the Constitution of April 25, 1848. By order of the Emperor Franz Josef of March 4, 1849, the Reichstag was dissolved; this order was published March 7, 1849. On the same date a new Constitution was published.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Forty-seven volumes of *Votes and proceedings, Orders of the day and Bills* of the Legislative assembly.

HESSE—*Verhandlungen* of the first chamber of the Landstände, 1820–1913, of the second chamber, 1820–1902, and of the Landtag, 1919–1924.

SOUTH AFRICA—From Paul Ribbink, librarian of Parliament of the Union of South Africa, at Cape Town, *Votes and proceedings of the House of assembly* 1931–1937, and the *Minutes of proceedings of the Senate*, 1931–1937.

Official Gazettes

Among acquisitions of official gazettes, the following may be mentioned:

ALGERIA—*Bulletin officiel des actes du gouvernement*, v. 1–3. October 1834–1843.

The first two volumes printed at Paris, include nos. 1–111 of the *Bulletin* as issued at Algiers; the third volume includes nos. 112 to 165 of the Algiers edition.

BULGARIA—*Dunav*, the official gazette issued in Bulgarian and Turkish at Rusé (Rustchuk), nos. 856–948, March 10, 1874–February 16, 1875.

COLOMBIA—A complete set of the official gazette from the first issue September 6, 1821, to April 1864. The gazette, which is a fundamental source for the history of the establishment and earlier period of the Colombian republic, includes not only laws, decrees, executive orders, congressional proceedings, presidential messages, memorias, but articles and notes written by the founders of the Republic. Numerous editorials are said to be by General Santander. The gazette was issued under the title of *Gaceta de Colombia*, September 6, 1821 to December 29, 1831 (nos. 1–566). Nos. 1–12, September 6–October 14, 1821, are a contemporary reprint of the original issues printed at Rosario de Cúcuta. Following the issue for September 28, 1828, there is a broadside entitled *Conspiración contra Colombia y contra el Libertador*. The *Gaceta extraordinaria* for January 12, 1831, reports the death of Bolívar. For 1832 to 1847 (nos. 1–941), the title is *Gaceta de la Nueva Granada*. Annual indexes were printed for the years 1832 to 1844. For 1848 to July 9, 1861 (no. 942–2,603) the title is *Gaceta oficial*. In 1854 the regular series was interrupted from April 15 (no. 1728) to December 10 (no. 1729) by an irregular series from April 24 to October 5 (nos. 1729–1747), issued under the dictatorship of José María Melo. For July 26, 1861–April 27, 1864 (nos. 1–160), the title is *Registro oficial*. The present *Diario oficial* began publication on April 30, 1864.

ITALY—*Courrier de Turin: journal politique, littéraire, etc.*, 1810–1813. An official newspaper issued by the government of the Département du Pô, containing not only news but the French legislation applicable to the territory as

well as orders and announcements of General Alex. Lameth, prefect of the Département du Pô.

Gazzetta piemontese, Turin, August 2, 1814-1847. In 1848 upon the promulgation of the "Statuto," the *Gazzetta piemontese* took the sub-title: *Giornale ufficiale del regno*.

OLDENBURG—*Oldenburgische Anzeigen*, 1815-1881 (inclusive).

SARAWAK—*The Sarawak gazette*, August 26, 1870 (no. 1)-1884, 1888-1909, 1919-1928.

The Sarawak government gazette, June 16, 1908 (no. 1)-1932.

The *Government gazette*, an outgrowth of the *Gazette*, contains purely official matter such as government orders, notifications, appointments, leave, etc., while the *Gazette* now includes items of local and general interest, outstation reports, trade returns, etc.

SPAIN—Sets of the *Boletín oficial*, covering the period of the recent civil war have been received through the Department of State for the following provinces:

Burgos: July 20, 1936-June 30, 1938.

León: July 1936-April 1939.

Lugo: March-August 1938.

Orense: January 1937-April 1939.

Pontevedra: July 1936-April 1939.

Zaragoza: March 1938-April 1939.

TURKEY—A set of the first series of *Takvimi vakayi*, 1247-1280 A. H. (1831-1863 A. D.) in five volumes, bound in green leather with gold-tooled decorations of flowers and the Sultan's cipher (*tura* or *tughra*).

UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—From the Department of State by transfer, twenty-five portfolios including the *Izvestiia* 1917-1921, *Pravda*, 1918-1921, and various papers of the same period. In the previous year 168 volumes were also transferred to the Library of Congress by that Department.

The following official gazettes were added to the extensive list of those being received currently:

ACRE (territory), Brazil: *O Acre, órgão oficial do governo do território*.

AEGEAN ISLANDS: *Governo delle Isole dell' Egeo. Bollettino ufficiale*.

BHARATPUR (state), India: *Bharatpur raj patra*.

CAMBAY (state), India: *The Cambay Gazette*.

CUBA: The *Boletín oficial* from each of the provinces except Matanzas, which has none.

FORMOSA (territory), Argentina: *Boletín oficial*.

FRENCH GUIANA: *Journal officiel de la Guyane française et du territoire de l'Inini*.

FRENCH INDIA: *Journal officiel des Établissements français dans l'Inde*.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND: *Bollettino ufficiale della Somalia italiana*.

JUNAGADH (state), India: *Dastur al'amal sarkar Junagadh*.

MANCHUKUO: *Manshukoku koho* (in Chinese with Japanese translation).

NAURU: *Government gazette* (mimeographed).

NEUQUÉN (territory), Argentina: *Boletín oficial*.

- PARÁIBA (estado), Brazil: *A União, órgão oficial do estado*.
 RIO GRANDE DO NORTE (estado), Brazil: *A República, órgão oficial do estado*.
 ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS (British West Indies): *Official gazette*.
 SANTA CRUZ (territory), Argentina: *Boletín oficial*.
 SANTA FE (province), Argentina: *Boletín oficial*.
 SARAWAK: *The Sarawak gazette*.
 SAUDI ARABIA: *Um al karī* (In Arabic).
 TRENGGANU (British Malaya): *Government gazette*.
 YARACUY (estado), Venezuela: *Gaceta oficial del estado*.

Other Foreign Accessions

Other foreign accessions of importance may be mentioned as follows:

ARGENTINA—From the Biblioteca Nacional, *Diccionario biográfico argentino, por Enrique Udaondo*, Buenos Aires, 1938—to list only one of the numerous Argentine publications received by the Library.

AUSTRALIA—From the Mitchell Library, *Australia, 1788–1938: historical review* (Australia's 150th anniversary celebration council).

BRAZIL—From the Biblioteca Nacional, twenty-two works in twenty-seven volumes, including the five volume set by President Vargas, *A nova política do Brasil*.

From the Biblioteca Rio Grandense, Rio Grande, State of Rio Grande do Sul, eighty-five official publications of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Nearly all the regular series of publications of that state were discontinued after the revolution of 1930.

COLOMBIA—From the Biblioteca Nacional through Daniel Samper-Ortega of the Colombian Embassy, 156 volumes, including a set of *Biblioteca aldeana de Colombia (selección Samper-Ortega)*.

From the Ministerio de educación nacional, the following editions commemorative of the fourth centenary of the foundation of Bogotá, 1938:

Hernández de Alba: *Teatro del arte colonial*.

Libro de acuerdos públicos y privados de la Real audiencia de Santa Fe, v. I.

Marroquin: *El Moro*.

Mosquera: *La ciudad creyente*.

Vallejo: *La cita de los aventureros*.

CUBA—From Salvador Vilaseca, Director of the Oficina Internacional de Informaciones Universitarias, Havana, Cuba, sixty-one older publications of the University of Havana.

DENMARK—From Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, a bound set of *Meddelelser fra Direktoratet for den kgl. grønlandske handel*, 1882–1901.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—From the Honorable Andrés Pastoriza, Minister of the Dominican Republic, *Guía practica de leyes, decretos y resoluciones . . . por Manuel Emilio Peynado*, 1936.

EGYPT—From the Egyptian Library, *Al-Kortobi: Al-Djamea Li-Ahkani Al-Koran*, v. 4–7; *Al-Assfahani: Al-Aghani*, v. 8–9; *Al-Noueiri: Nihayat-el-Arab*, v.

12-13; *Ibn-Thaghr-Bardi: Al-Noudjoum Al-Zahira*, v. 6-7; and *Grohmann; Arabic papyrus in the Egyptian Library*, v. 2-3.

ENGLAND—From the Library Committee, Guildhall, London, copy no. 213 of *The great chronicle of London*, edited by A. H. Thomas and I. D. Thornley, London, 1938 (lxxvi, 502 p.), which was printed at the expense of the Right Honorable the Viscount Wakefield of Hythe, G. C. V. O.

FRANCE—From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 201 volumes and 4 pamphlets, being representative French works in various branches of learning.

From the Bibliothèque Nationale, on behalf of M. Camille Chautemps, vice-president of the Council, a copy (no. 931) of the work published by the French government on the occasion of the visit in France of Their Britannic Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

From the following "départements" of France, *Rapports du préfet et procès-verbaux des délibérations du Conseil général* have been received for the periods indicated:

Aude. 1911-1938	Moselle. 1930-1938
Aveyron. 1912-1937	Pas-de-Calais. 1906, 1908-1938
Bouches-du-Rhône. 1920-1936	Puy-de-Dôme. 1927, 1929-1938
Deux-Sèvres. 1925-1938	Pyrénées-Orientales. 1911-1938
Doubs. 1908-1938	Rhône. 1911-1917, 1919-1925, 1927-1938
Gard. 1911-1937	Saône-et-Loire. 1912-1938
Haute-Savoie. 1929-1938	Savoie. 1929-1938
Haute-Vienne. 1920-1938	Seine-Inférieure. 1929-1937
Haute-Pyrénées. 1920-1938	Somme. 1929-1938
Isère. 1929-1938	Tarn. 1885-1938
Loir-et-Cher. 1913-1938	Var. 1920-1937
Lot. 1885-1896, 1898-1936	Vendée. 1885, 1887-1899, 1901-1903, 1909, 1912-1919, 1922-1937
Manche. 1929-1937	Vienne. 1885-1938
Marne. 1885-1930, 1932-1938	Vosges. 1929-1938
Mayenne. 1929-1935, 1937-1938	Yonne. 1915, 1923-1938
Meuse. 1929-1938	
Morbihan. 1911-1938	

These series constitute sources of importance not only for French local administration but for economic and social conditions.

HAITI—*Exposé général de la situation de la république d'Haïti*, 1875, 1878, 1880-1881, 1881, 1887, 1890, 1895, 1896, 1929/30, 1930/31.

INDIA—From the government of the United provinces of Agra and Oudh, Lucknow:

1. *Legislative council proceedings*, 1921-36.
2. Board of revenue. *Selected decisions*, 1925-36.
3. *Industrial survey reports*, 49 numbers.
4. *Prince of Wales Saraswati Bhawan texts*, nos. 1-56, 58.
5. *Indian law reports* (a) *Allahabad series*, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1915 to date; (b) *Lucknow series*, v. 1, 1926, to date.

From the Central India states agency at Indore, *The Central India states census series*, 1931, v. 1-5, 7, 9, 12-14, 16-18, 21-25, 27-30, 32, 34, 35.

ITALY—From the Ministry of National Education:

Scritti editi ed inediti di Giuseppe Mazzini, v. 78 and 79 and Appendice v. 1-2.

From the Library of the Senato del Regno: *Scritti e discorsi politici di Alfredo Rocco*, Milano, 1938. 3 v.

LATVIA—From Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, the Latvian minister, twenty-five publications.

MEXICO—From the Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, copy No. 32 of *El grabado en lamina en la Academia de San Carlos durante el siglo XIX, reimpresión de 24 planchas originales existentes en el archivo de la Escuela de artes plásticas*, 1938.

NETHERLANDS—From the Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht, the available theses for 1936, 1937 and 1938, as well as the publications so far as in stock at the Historisch Genootschap and the Instituut Middeleeuwsche Geschiedenis. Arrangement has been made to supply one copy of each Utrecht thesis in the future.

PERU—From His Excellency Carlos Concha, Minister of foreign affairs, volumes I and II of *Congresos americanos de Lima* and numbers 1-12 of *Biblioteca de de cultura peruana*.

QUEENSLAND—From the Parliamentary Library at Brisbane *The Public acts of Queensland (reprint), classified and annotated, 1828-1936*, so far as published.

SWEDEN—From the Göteborgs Stadsbibliotek, a complete set of the 112 doctoral dissertations of Göteborgs högskola (the University of Gothenburg). Arrangement has been made to supply one copy of each Gothenburg dissertation in the future.

SWITZERLAND—From the Cantons the following acquisitions may be mentioned:
Basel-Land: *Gesetzsammlung 1832-1873, 1879-1932*.

Geneva: *Annuaire officiel, 1932-1934, 1936*.

Lois cantonales 1885-1937, except 1893-1903, 1906, 1919-1922 and 1925.

Mémorial des séances du Conseil municipal de la ville de Genève, 1931-1938.

Mémorial des séances du Grand Conseil, 1925-1933, 1935-1937.

Rapport sur la gestion du Conseil d'Etat, 1920-1937, except 1933 and 1934.

Rapport du Conseil d'Etat sur les comptes du canton, 1920, 1923-1933.

St. Gallen: *Amtsblatt, 1932-1937*.

Schaffhausen: *Offizielle Sammlung der Gesetze, Verordnungen und Verträge, Neue Folge XI.-XV. Band (1905-1935)*.

Verwaltungsbericht des Regierungsrates an den Grossen Rat samt den Staatsrechnungen, 1914-1937.

Ticino: *Bollettino ufficiale delle leggi e degli atti esecutive, v. 58-63*.

Foglio ufficiale, 1937.

Processi verbali del Gran Consiglio, 1932-1936.

Vaud: *Annuaire officiel 1885-1939*, except 1888, 1898.

Bulletin des séances du Grand Conseil, 1885-1937.

Compte rendu du Conseil d'Etat, 1882-1937, except 1885, 1900, 1902, 1930.

Zürich: *Rechenschaftsbericht des Regierungsrates, 1911-1920*.

Rechenschaftsbericht des Obergerichtes und des Kassationsgerichtes an den Kantonsrat des Kantons Zürich, 1923-1937.

Regierungsetat des Kantons Zürich, 1929-1939.

To assist in the use of Latin-American official documentation, a paper on the bibliography of official publications and the administrative systems in Latin-American countries, presented by the Chief of the Documents Division to the First Convention of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, was reprinted from the *Proceedings* for limited distribution by this Division.

State Publications

To turn to State publications, the following enactment was made by the North Carolina General Assembly of 1939 through the interest of Mr. H. M. London, the State legislative reference librarian:

CHAPTER 220

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SUPPLYING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WITH COPIES OF SESSION LAWS AND OTHER STATE PUBLICATIONS

Whereas, the Library of Congress is extremely desirous of securing copies of all North Carolina State documents issued either in printed or mimeographed form promptly upon publication, and in sufficient numbers to insure efficient service to their many readers; *Now, therefore*

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress, in Washington, biennially, eight (8) copies of the Session Laws, two (2) sets of Legislative Journals, and five (5) copies of the North Carolina Manual, to be furnished by the Legislative Reference Librarian, and also five copies of the North Carolina Manual, to be furnished by the Legislative Reference Librarian, and also five copies of the Supreme Court Reports as issued, in the same manner as now provided by law for the distribution of such documents.

SEC. 2. That the head of each State department or institution making printed or mimeographed reports to the Governor or the General Assembly or issuing any publication, is hereby authorized and directed to furnish said Library of Congress two (2) copies of each report, study, map or other publication issued by said department or institution.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in full force and in effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the 30th day of March, 1939.

Since most of the State legislatures were in session beginning in January 1939, special effort was made to secure reports and other publications made at their order. As a result there was a decided increase in the number of publications received. The demands by members of Congress, congressional committees, and executive departments and other agencies of the Government in Washington for

official information contained in current State publications are constantly increasing.

Important additions have been made to our files of State legislative proceedings as follows:

KENTUCKY—Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at a general assembly begun and held at the capitol in the town of Frankfort, on Monday, the fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and four, . . . Frankfort: from the press of William Hunter, printer to the commonwealth, 1804. 116 p.

Journal of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, begun and held at the capitol in the town of Frankfort, on Monday the fifth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and four, . . . Frankfort: from the press of William Hunter, printer to the commonwealth, 1804. 127 p.

Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, begun and held at the capitol in the town of Frankfort, on Monday the fourth of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and five, . . . Frankfort: from the press of William Hunter, printer to the state. 1805. 131 p.

Journal of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, begun and held at the capitol in the town of Frankfort, on Monday the fourth of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and five, . . . Frankfort: from the press of William Hunter, printer to the State. 1805. 164 p.

In the *Check list of Kentucky imprints, 1787-1810 (American imprints inventory, No. 5)*, only one copy each of these Kentucky journals had been located.

MISSISSIPPI—Journal of the House of representatives, of the Mississippi territory, at the second session of the eighth General assembly. . . . Natchez: printed by P. Isler & J. M'Curdy. 1814. 316 p.

Journal of the Senate, of the State of Mississippi; at their sixth session. Held in the town of Jackson. Jackson (Miss.), printed by Peter Isler. 1823. 124 p.

MISSOURI—Journal of the Senate of the State of Missouri, at the second session of the first General assembly; began and held in the town of St. Charles, on Monday, the 5th November, 1821. . . . St. Louis, Mo., printed by J. C. Cummins, at the office of the Missouri gazette. 1821. 216 p.

OHIO—Journal of the House of representatives of the State of Ohio, being the first session of the twenty-second General assembly, begun and held in the town of Columbus, in the county of Franklin, Monday, December 1, 1823. . . . Columbus: printed at the office of the Columbus gazette, by P. H. Olmstead. 1824. 424 p.

VIRGINIA—Journal of the Convention assembled at Wheeling, on the 11th of June, 1861. Printed by Authority of the Convention. Wheeling, Printed at the Daily press book and job office, 166 Market street, 1861. 77 p.

This *Journal* was not known to exist in 1909 when Virgil A. Lewis, State historian and archivist of West Virginia prepared the compilation: *How West Virginia was made. Proceedings of the first convention of the people of North-*

western Virginia at Wheeling, May 13, 14 and 15, 1861, and the journal of the second convention of the people of Northwestern Virginia at Wheeling, which assembled, June 11th, 1861, and continued in session until June 25th. Adjourned until August 6th, 1861. Reassembled on that date, and continued in session until August 21st, when it adjourned sine die (Charleston, 1909). Lewis transcribed and arranged the proceedings and journal from the Daily Intelligencer of Wheeling but was unable to locate and include the record for Monday, June 24, 1861, which is now available in the hitherto unrecorded official printed Journal of the Convention.

Local Government Publications

The latest editions of municipal charters and ordinances have been received from more than ninety American cities and towns. State and national organizations of municipal officials have been co-operating in furnishing their current publications. Notices calling attention to the desirability of having an adequate representation of local government documentation in the Library of Congress were included in *Public management*, March 1939, and the *Newsletter* of the Municipal Finance Officers Association, January 16, 1939.

Closer Federal-City relationships, as well as studies in public administration are bringing demands for an adequate documentation in the local government field at the Library of Congress.

As an indication of growing interest in government documentation, one general session of the thirty-fourth annual conference of the American Political Science Association at Columbus, Ohio, December 28-30, 1938, was devoted to this topic. The Chief of the Documents Division presented a paper on Government publications at the service of political scientists, and among other things brought to attention the effort of the Library of Congress to make accessible a copy of all official publications as issued currently by the various national jurisdictions as well as those issued by state, provincial, colonial, and the more important local governments.

LAW LIBRARY



FROM THE REPORT OF THE LAW LIBRARIAN,
MR. VANCE

<i>Accessions</i>	<i>1938-39</i>		<i>1937-38</i>	
	<i>Main Law Library</i>	<i>Supreme Court Library</i>	<i>Main Law Library</i>	<i>Supreme Court Library</i>
By copyright.....	6, 899	-----	6, 011	-----
By gift.....	1, 739	-----	1, 600	-----
By purchase.....	^a 17, 978	1, 307	^a 18, 727	1, 118
Through Div. of Documents.....	1, 752	-----	1, 547	-----
TOTAL.....	28, 368	1, 307	27, 885	1, 118
TOTAL ACCESSIONS.....	29, 675		29, 003	
TOTAL CONTENTS OF LAW LIBRARY.....	^b 434, 144		^b 404, 469	

^a The actual number of volumes purchased and received by Accessions Division.

^b Exclusive of law material classified in the general collections.

The small number of 672 volumes represents the net increase in accessions as compared with the sum of those of the last fiscal year. The total of 29,675 volumes, however, is the largest annual number of accessions recorded, with the exception of that of the year 1935-1936, when the statistics included 7,475 duplicate volumes which were purchased for the libraries of the Supreme Court Building. From an analysis of the statistics it will be noted that the decrease in the number received by purchase, namely, 749 volumes, was more than offset by the increase in that received through copyright, gift, and international exchange.

The Law Library has today a magnificent collection of current foreign legislation and jurisprudence, and is probably unsurpassed in its facilities for gathering current legal literature and bibliographical information thereon. In addition to receiving the usual periodic lists and catalogs, official and private, it enjoys the advantages of the international exchange system, and the assistance of the American consular and diplomatic officers abroad, as well as the foreign diplomatic representatives at Washington.

It is regrettable, however, that the Law Library is seriously wanting in printed works published during the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Since 1934, special efforts have been made to develop systematically our collections of early continental European law. It has been our purpose to obtain not only all the codes and legal monuments of each nation or race, but also representative collections of the glossators, and the humanists and philosophers of the Renaissance who contributed to the development of legal science. A tentative finding or union list of desiderata relating solely to early Spanish material, compiled in 1935, revealed that the collections of the Library of Congress were far from adequate in that field. Until the beginning of the Spanish civil war considerable progress had been made in our endeavor to fill these lacunae, but since that time the acquisitions have practically ceased, save for an occasional item offered from the Netherlands or Latin America. This stagnation which applies to the development of our Spanish material may take place also in the holdings of material relating to other European countries if the present uncertainty in European affairs should continue. Fortunately, a substantial increase in Polish law books has been recorded during the last five years. It would be impossible now to duplicate this collection. At all events, the book marts of the European continent should be fruitful fields at the moment for the acquisition of important material which has been lacking so long on the shelves of the Law Library.

Special Hearing

Fortunately, the Congress continues to recognize the importance of developing the law collections.

A special hearing for the Law Library was held on February 3, 1939, by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Establishment. Before the Subcommittee appeared President Frank J. Hogan, of the American Bar Association; Representative Walter Chandler, of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives;

Chairman Robert E. Freer, of the Federal Trade Commission, as President of the Federal Bar Association; Miss Helen Newman, Law Librarian of the George Washington University School of Law, as Secretary of the American Association of Law Libraries; and Mr. James Oliver Murdock, of the law faculty of George Washington University Law School, representing the Friends of the Law Library of Congress. The testimony of these leaders of the bar on behalf of the budget estimate of \$100,000 for the purchase of books¹ is too long to be reported here verbatim. However, a brief summary of the testimony will be of interest.

President Hogan, who himself is a well-known book collector, pointed out that the American Bar Association, through its *Journal* and *Reports*, which it distributes to its 32,000 members, is endeavoring to build up a lively interest in the Law Library of Congress, which, it is hoped, will result in gifts and bequests not only in books, but in money as well, to the end, he said, that "that specialized Library might receive something of the support which at last we are able to give the general Library, the Library of Congress." He had been surprised to learn, he stated, that the national Law Library was not the equal of the Harvard Law Library, and expressed the opinion that if the bar of this country had been as active in former years in behalf of the Law Library of Congress as it is now, such would not have been the case. He cited the fact that a former president of the American Bar Association, the late J. Hampton Carson, of Philadelphia, who had collected one of the finest private collections of law books in America, had bequeathed it to the Free Public Library of Philadelphia, where it is today on exhibition, but really not available as it would be here to students, scholars, and historians of the law. Mr. Hogan also reminded the Committee that, while through private philanthropy more than \$4,000,000 had come in recent years to the Library of Congress, practically nothing had come to the Law Library.

Representative Chandler, speaking as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and as a former law librarian, stated that he had an especial interest in the Law Library and believed it was very important to keep this library abreast of the development of law and jurisprudence of the entire world, stating that this was as favorable a time as we could choose to acquire the additional books which the Law Library so greatly needs. "I do not think," said Mr. Chandler, "there is a single member of the bar who

¹ See *Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations . . . Legislative Establishment Appropriation Bill for 1940*. Washington, U. S. Gov't. Print. Office, 1939, p. 316-328.

would not like to feel that if he had need for a rare book in the law, and particularly people from the State of Louisiana who have to use books in other languages—I do not believe there would be a lawyer in the country who would not favor greatly the extension, if I may say so, of the Law Library of Congress to the point where it will at least equal the Harvard Law Library.” Mr. Chandler read into the record a letter from Mr. Charles M. Hay, of the St. Louis bar, who urged the Committee to appropriate the increase estimated, namely, \$30,000, for the purchase of books, stating that he, Mr. Hay, believed that “there should be one law library in this country at least where the lawyer, the legal scholar, and even the ordinary citizen might find every book on the subject of law that has ever been printed. The goal of the national Law Library should be no less than that, and it should be a matter of pride for the Nation to have such a law library as it must be for the bar a matter of humiliation to acknowledge that the Law Library of Congress has been neglected, and that while the great Library of Congress has the finest collection of maps, of music, of prints, of manuscripts, and even of Chinese and Russian books, that the Law Library, which is the very heart of the Library of Congress, is secondary to Harvard and in some particulars to other university libraries. While the people of my State view with pride these wonderful collections of art, music and foreign literature, I am confident that they would have some difficulty in understanding why the law department of the National Library had been allowed to become inferior to other specialized libraries, to which the public do not have access.”

Chairman Freer, of the Federal Trade Commission, pointed out in his testimony that the members of the Federal Bar Association, of which organization he was President, have to depend primarily on the collections of the national Law Library and if these are not sufficiently complete, a satisfactory study of important legal problems affecting the Government, or the Nation directly, is hardly possible or feasible. He also stated that the lawyers in the Federal service had felt for some time that the growth of the Law Library of Congress, as the central legal library of the Federal Government and the Nation, is not only a matter of supplementing the reference libraries of the different departments, but also a matter of coordinated effort and considerable economy by the avoidance of duplication.

In urging the Subcommittee to increase the appropriations for the Law Library, Miss Newman testified as to the service rendered by the Law Library to the other law libraries of the country in the mat-

ter of interlibrary loans, particularly in the field of foreign law, and also the supplementary service of photostating and microfilming, as well as the printing of catalog cards, which service is rendered in general by the Library of Congress. She also emphasized the importance of the bibliographical service rendered to the law libraries of the country by the Law Library of Congress, and the special contributions made by members of the staff to the *Law Library Journal*.

Mr. Murdock, who was the first Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, testified that the society of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress was organized largely as a result of the American Bar Association's interest in the Law Library which, unfortunately, did not come until rather late, namely, in 1932. He had found, he said, that as a result of that Committee's interest and through discussing the matter with members of that Association at annual meetings, there was a considerable number who wished to take a more active interest in the Law Library, and do what they could to support it, as the medical profession had supported the Army Medical Library.

Thus, he stated, there was organized in 1934 the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, the purposes of which are primarily to stimulate interest in the Law Library among American lawyers generally and others interested in the law in order that it will become the Nation's principal repository of legal sources and center of juridical research. A letter which Mr. Murdock read from Judge Alfred K. Nippert, of the Cincinnati bar, President of the organization, explained the work which the society of the Friends of the Law Library was doing in informing the legal profession as to the needs of the Law Library, and in urging the members to acquire the habit of thinking of the development of the Law Library as their special undertaking. Numerous gifts of individual legal volumes had been obtained, he wrote, and the organization was sanguine that in the near future gifts of money would also be received through the efforts of the organization.

Americana

The most important acquisition of the Law Library of Congress in the field of Americana during the past year was that of a collection of pamphlet laws of the first session of the California legislature, 1849-1850. The Act of March 13, 1850, authorized the printing in pamphlet form of 800 copies in English of designated laws and joint

resolutions of a general character to be used in court until such time as the laws were printed and bound in volumes. The acquisition of this collection, one of four now known to exist, is a matter of national interest. The small number of copies of works printed in the early days of California, the unsettled character of the gold-seeking pioneers, and the numerous fires have contributed to the scarcity of Californiana.

This volume contains a copy of the very rare original Constitution of California, published by the first state printer, H. H. Robinson, who was ordered by the Senate to print one hundred copies, of which only one other copy can now be located. Also included in this collection is the rare *List of Acts Passed by the Legislature of the State of California at its First Session, in 1849 and 1850*; the *Report on the Derivation and Definition of the Names of the Several Counties of California*, by Vallejo; and, finally, ninety-seven Acts of the First Legislature, many of which are not included in any of the other three located collections mentioned above. A quaint inscription on the inside front cover of this volume illustrates the value of this material even so early as the year 1850: "This day my business required that I should have this book and for it *I was compelled to pay fifty dollars*. 'Truth is stranger than fiction.' California, San Francisco, Sept. 11th, 1850. John McHenry."

COLONIAL APPEALS

The Law Library acquired a collection of briefs on appeal to the Privy Council in England from the colonies of Virginia, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, and St. Christopher. These colonial appeals, involving all types of litigation, were taken during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and include the briefs for the appellant and respondent in each case. There were no regular law reports published in the United States prior to the year 1789, and, except for the fragmentary accounts of early trials otherwise published, these appeal papers are the only record of these early cases.

United States

Among other acquisitions are the following:

Observations on the Alien & Sedition Laws of the United States. Washington, Pa., Printed by John Colerick at the office of the Telegraphe, 1799. 43 p. (No record in the Union Catalog, Evans or Sabin.)

Colerick was the printer of Alexander Addison's *Reports of Cases in the County Courts of the Fifth Circuit, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, of the State of Pennsylvania* . . . 1800. It is interesting to note that in the year 1799 Colerick also printed Addison's charge to the Grand Jury in defense of the Alien Act.

An Act to amend "An Act, for Establishing the Temporary and Permanent Seat of the Government of the United States." This is a broadside of an act passed at the Third Session of Congress, and approved March 3, 1791.

An Act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding thirty thousand men. Approved February 24, 1807.

This separate printed act is probably a copy of the first printing.

ALABAMA

Special acts of the Alabama Legislature, in force in Greene county, unrepealed by the new code; and other county information. Published by order of Commissioners' Court. Eutaw, Printed by William H. Fowler, 1853. 16 p. (No record in the Union Catalog.)

CALIFORNIA

Late political decisions of the Supreme Court of California. Sacramento, Printed at the "State Journal" office, 1855. 14 p.

Not listed in Wagner's *California Imprints*.

CREEK NATION

Este Maskoke etvlwv emyhakv empvtakv momet emyhakv. D. C. Watson, etohtvlhocvtet os ot'voskv rvkko ennetta 15, 1892, vhakv hakvte vcvkvyen. Maskoke Estecate Etlwlv, E. H. Hubbard & co., svnorievke, 1894. 4 p. l., [7]-192, XXVII, [1] p.

This work, printed in the Cherokee language, contains the constitution, laws, and treaties of the Creek nation.

GEORGIA

Acts and resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, passed in Atlanta, Georgia at the Session of 1870, but omitted in the compilation published by authority. Copied from the original acts and resolutions. By David G. Cotting, Secretary of State. Atlanta, Georgia, Printed by the public printer, 1870. 20 p., 2 l.

The Union Catalog locates a copy in the De Renne Georgia Library only. This supplementary publication contains the acts and resolutions of more or less public importance omitted from the authorized compilation. Fifty copies of this scarce pamphlet were reprinted in facsimile in March 1897.

IDAHO TERRITORY

Revised laws of the Spanish Bar District, Idaho Territory. Adopted by the miners, January 22, 1861. Denver, Daily mountaineer book and job office, 1861. 12 p.

KENTUCKY

Swigert, J. *The Kentucky Justice*; comprising the office and authority of justice of the peace, constable, jailers, coroners and escheators, in the State of Kentucky . . . Frankfort, Printed by Amos Kendall and company, printers for the State, 1823. viii, 267 p. (Sabin 94080.)

This is the scarce first edition of *The Kentucky Justice*. The Union Catalog locates copies also in Harvard College and the University of Chicago.

Constitution of the United States of America with the amendments; and of the State of Kentucky. Mountsterling, Ky., Printed and sold by William Streeter, 1824. 36 p.

The Union Catalog contains no record of this scarce Kentucky imprint. Also bound in this pamphlet is a copy of the Compact with Virginia entitled: *An Act Concerning the Erection of the District of Kentucky into an Independent State*, approved December 18, 1789, being Chapter XIV of the Acts passed at the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, begun and held in Richmond, October 19, 1789.

LOUISIANA

Code de Procédure Civile de L'état de la Louisianne. [New Orleans, 1825]. 184, 4 p.

With it is bound the translation: *Code of Practice in Civil Cases for the State of Louisiana*, [New Orleans, 1825]. 170, 4 p. This draft of the Code of Practice is entitled *System of Practice Containing Rules to be Observed in the Prosecution of Civil Actions*, and was prepared, pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly of March 14, 1822, by three juriconsults, including Edward Livingston. Prior to the adoption of this Code, the practice was largely regulated by Livingston's *Practice Act* of 1805. It has the distinction of being the first code adopted in the United States in which the attempt was made to cover the entire field of civil practice. It has survived to the present time with no fundamental change, notwithstanding the Code of Practice of 1870. The work bears no imprint date, but the Act of February 16, 1825, providing for the printing of the work within six months, is evidence that it was not printed until some time during the year 1825. The scarcity and importance of this code led the State Bar of Louisiana to request the Legislature to arrange for its republication. Accordingly, in the year 1937, pursuant to Act 286, of 1936, it was republished in a work entitled *Louisiana Legal Archives*, which also contains the Civil Code of 1825.

MASSACHUSETTS

The General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony; Revised & reprinted. By order of the General Court Holden at Boston, May 15th, 1672. Edward Rawson Secr. . . . [Quotation from Rom. 13.2, 2 lines]. Cambridge, Printed by Samuel Green for John Usher of Boston. 1672. t. p., 161 p.; *Presidents & Formes of things frequently used*, p. 162-170; *A Summary of the Laws*, 27 p.; *Several Laws and Orders*, May 15, 1672, 6 p. (Evans 168; Sabin 45742).

The acquisition of this copy supplies, in the original, the missing parts of the copy already in the Law Library, with the exception of the colony seal.

This work has the distinction of being the first issue of the press for which copyright by law was secured in this country. The publication of this edition of the laws was privately undertaken by John Usher, a wealthy bookseller. Suspecting that Green, the printer, might print additional copies, Usher petitioned the court for protection which was granted in May, 1672. Upon publication of the book, Usher, not yet satisfied, petitioned the court for protection for a period of seven years. In May, 1673, the court decreed "that for at least Seven years, Unlesse he shall have sold them all before that time, there shall be no other or further Impression made by any person thereof in this Jurisdiction."²

NEW JERSEY

Anno Regni Georgii II. Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, tricesimo. At a Session of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, held at Elizabeth-Town, the 24th of May, 1757. . . . A supplementary Act to the Act, entitled, An Act for Better Settling and Regulating the Militia of this Colony of New-Jersey; for the repelling of Invasions, and suppressing Insurrections and Rebellions . . . Woodbridge, Printed by James Parker, by order of the General Assembly, [1757]. 18 p. (Evans 7969; Sabin 53060.)

RHODE ISLAND

An Act for the more equal Representation of this State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations in General Assembly. March Session, 1787. Providence, Printed by Bennett Wheeler. Broadside.

An Act to prevent Bribery and Corruption, in the Election of public Officers, in this State. March Session, 1787. Broadside.

An Act directing the Mode of choosing a Representative to Congress. Printed by Carter and Wilkinson, October Session, 1796. Broadside.

This last Act contains the signature of "Henry Ward, Sec'y."

An Act for assessing upon the Inhabitants of this Colony a Rate or Tax of Six Thousand Pounds, Lawful Money, and Ninety-Three Thousand Six-Hundred and Eighty-Seven Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Two Pence, Old Tenor. February Session, 1769. 3 p.

This act contains the signature of "Henry Ward, Secr'y".

Orders of the Council of War, made between the sessions of the General Assembly held in October and December, 1778. Providence, Printed by John Carter, [1778]. 22 p. fol. (Evans 16048.)

UTAH

By-Laws of West Mountain Mining District! Adopted June 26th, 1872, and amended July 31st, 1875. Salt Lake City, Utah, Tribune printing and publishing company, 1875. 10 p.

Attached to this copy is a manuscript certification by Henry Thompson, Recorder of Salt Lake County, dated September 8, 1879.

² See Isaiah Thomas, *The History of Printing in America* . . . Worcester, (1810) 1, p. 248-249.

Great Britain

During the year the Law Library added a number of important items to its well known collection of Yearbooks. Five of these are from the press of William Middleton, who printed from 1541 to 1547. Most of the legal treatises printed by Middleton are dated, but all his Yearbooks are without date. The Law Library also acquired a number of early English treatises, many of which are rare first editions. Early English trials were well represented in the acquisitions for the year.

YEAR BOOKS

- 30 and 31 Henry VI. Myddylton. (Beale R 173.)
 32 Henry VI. Myddylton. (Beale R 178.)
 36 Henry VI. Myddylton. (Beale R 204.)
 37 Henry VI. Myddylton. (Beale R 210.)
 39 Henry VI. Myddylton.

This item corresponds to Beale R 219, except the collation which is the same as Beale R 218.

- 1 Edward V. Tottyll. (Beale R 381.)
 1 Richard III. Tottel, 1581. (Beale R 389.)

STATUTES

Magna Carta and other statutes. No t.p., calendar 5 l., table 9 l., with colophon dated 1514, A-N 12's. *Colophon*: Impresse in civitate Londōn per Richardum Regis Impressorē. (Beale S 4.)

Beale locates copies in the British Museum and the Harvard Law School Library only.

Magna Carta and Other Charters of English Liberties. [London], The Guyon House Press, [1938]. [41 p.]

The text is substantially the same as that given by McKechnie in his *Magna Carta*. The text revision and translation are by Noel Denholm-Young, the colored head and tail pieces by Berthold Wolpe, and the work has been printed and bound by Theodore Besterman, assisted by V. H. Ridler and F. J. Cotton. Six copies of this work were printed on vellum and marked A-F, of which the Law Library acquired copy D. Two hundred and fifty copies were also printed on Batchelor hand-made paper.

TREATISES

[Ap-Robert, John]. The Younger brother his Apologie, or, a Fathers free Power disputed, for the disposition of his lands and other his fortunes to his sonne, sonnes, or any one of them, as right Reason, the Lawes of God and nature, the Civill, Canon, and Municipall Laws of the Kingdome doe command . . . Oxford, Printed for John Lichfield for Edward Forrest, 1624, [i. e., 1634]. (S. T. C. 716). 5 p. l., 56 p., 1 l.

The British Museum Catalog attributes this work to J. Ap-Robert; the Harvard Law School Catalog attributes it to John Allen. As early as the

year 1737, W. Oldys described the work as a scarce tract, but failed to throw any light upon its authorship (See W. Oldys, *The British Librarian*, p. 210).

Dalton, Michael. *Officium Vicecomitum*. The office and authoritie of sherifs. Written for the better incouragement of the gentry (vpon whom the burthen of this office lyeth) to keepe their office, and vndersherife, in their houses; that so by their continuall care of the businesse, and eye over their officers, they may the better discharge their duties to God, their Prince, and Countrey, in the execution of this their office. Gathered out of the statutes, and bookes of the common lawes of this kingdome . . . London, Printed for the Companie of stationers, 1623. Cum priuilegio. (S. T. C. 6212). 3 p. l., 195, [10] p.

This is the first edition. It was the standard authority until the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Dugdale, William. *Origines iudiciales*, or historical memorials of the English laws, courts of justice, forms of tryall, punishment in cases criminal, law writers, law books, grants and settlements of estates, degree of serjeant, Innes of court and chancery. Also a chronologie of the lord chancellors and keepers of the great seal, lord treasurers, justices itinerant, justices of the Kings bench and Common pleas, barons of the Exchequer, masters of the rolls, Kings attorneys and solicitors, & serjeants at law. London, Printed by F. and T. Warren for the author, MDCLXVI. 332 p.

This is the scarce first edition which, with the exception of a few copies previously distributed, is said to have been destroyed in the London fire of 1666. Dugdale's work furnishes us with some account of the origins of English law and English legal institutions, together with an interesting account of the legal profession and the Inns of Court. Chapters XXIII and XXIV are devoted to a "Catalogue of Law Books," and thus give Dugdale the distinction of anticipating, by five years, the bibliographical work of Thomas Bassett, compiler of a *Catalogue of the Common and Statute Law Books of this Realm*, the first bibliography of English jurisprudence, published in London in the year 1671.

[Fox, Edward]. *Opus eximium, de vera differentia regiae potestatis et ecclesiasticae, et quae sit ipsa veritas ac virtus vtriusque*. Londini in aedibus Tho. Bertheleti. M. D. XXXIII. Cum priuilegio. (S. T. C. 11218). 63 numb. 1.

The Union Catalog locates copies in the McAlpin Collection, and the Henry E. Huntington Library only. The authorship of this treatise has been attributed to both King Henry VIII, and Edward Fox, Bishop of Hereford. It has been established, however, that the book was written by Fox and revised by the King and bishops. During its revision it was called the King's work. In the year 1548, it was translated by Henry Stafford, but no notice was taken of the author, probably because the work passed through so many hands (See Ames, *Typographical Antiquities*, 1st ed., 1749, v. 1, p. 354, and other editions).

[Rastell, John]. *Les termes de la Ley*: or, certaine difficult and obscure words and termes of the common lawes of this realme expounded. Now newly imprinted, and much enlarged and augmented . . . London, Printed for the Company of stationers, 1624. Cum priuilegio. 7 p. l., 311 numb. 1. (S. T. C. 20716; Cowley 122).

The first edition of this work was published in the year 1527 under the title *Expositiones Terminorum Legum Anglorum*. It was the first English law diction-

ary published, and has passed through twenty-nine editions, the latest of which appeared in the year 1819. The edition acquired by the Law Library during the year is the sixteenth, and the first to adopt the new title *Termes de la Ley*. The Anglo-Norman text is accompanied by a parallel English translation (see Cowley, John D., *Bibliography of Abridgments*, 1932, p. lxxxi).

Saint Germain, Christopher. The fyrste dialoge in Englysshe, with newe addycyons. *Colophon*: Imprynted by me Robert Wyer dwellynge at the sygne of saynt John Evangelyste, in saynt Martyns parysshe, besyde Charyng-crosse, in the Bysshop of norwych rentes. [1531]. lxxvii, [2] 1. (Beale T 464.)

With it is bound: *The secund dialogue i Englysshe wyth new addycyons*. *Colophon*: Imprynted at London in Southwarke by Peter Treueris, 1531. clxvi, [6] 1. (Beale T 469.)

The first Dialogue was published in Latin in the year 1523 under the title *Dialogus de fundamentis legum Angliae et de Conscientia*; the second Dialog was published in English in 1530. The present copy is of the second edition of this famous work, which consists of two dialogs between a doctor of divinity and a student of the laws of England. They contain discussions as to the nature and objects of law together with the principles underlying the canonist view of the necessity and reason for the existence of equity. This treatise became known as the *Doctor and Student*, and is reputed to have exercised as great an influence upon the development of modern equity as Bracton's work has exercised upon the development of the common law (see Holdsworth, *A History of English Law*, 2. ed., 1937, v. 5, p. 269).

The following edition of the *Doctor and Student* was also acquired: The Dialogue in English, between a Doctor of Divinity, and a Student in the Lawes of England. Newly corrected & imprinted, with new additions. London, Printed by Thomas Wight, 1604. Cum priuilegio. 176, [4] 1. (S. T. C. 21577).

Sheppard, William. Englands balme: or, proposals by way of grievance & remedy; humbly presented to His Highness and the Parliament: towards the regulation of the law, and better administration of justice. Tending to the great ease and benefit of the good people of the nation . . . London, Printed by J. Cottrel, for Hen. Fletcher, 1657. 11 p. 1., 215 p., [4] 1.

The Dictionary of National Biography lists twenty-four works written by Sheppard between the years 1641 and 1675. *Englands Balme* was written to advise the Council of State upon matters of law reform, and many of Sheppard's schemes was very much like those carried out in the nineteenth century by the Judicature Act (see Holdsworth, *A History of English Law*, 2. ed., 1937, v. 1, p. 432).

Spelman, Sir Henry. Tithes too hot to be touched. Certain treatises wherein is shewen that tithes are due. By the law of nature, scripture, nations, therefore neither Jewish, Popish, or inconvenient. With an alphabetical table . . . London, Printed for Philemon Stephens, [1646]. 27 p. 1., 189 (i. e., 183) p., 1 l., [32], 27 p.

This work was edited by Jeremiah Stephens, literary coadjutor of Sir Henry Spelman. It was presumably written in support of Richard Montagu and in opposition to Selden (see *Dictionary of National Biography*, v. 53, p. 332).

Wingate, Edmund. The body of the common law of England: As it stood in force before it was altered by statute, or acts of Parliament, or State. Together with an exact collection of such statutes, as have altered, or do otherwise concern the same. Whereunto is also annexed certain tables containing a summary of the whole law, for the help and delight of such students as affect method . . . The second edition corrected and amended. London, Printed for H. Twyford in Vine Court Middle-Temple, and Roger Wingate, at the Golden Hynd in Chancery Lane, 1655. 2 p. 1., 90, 76 p., 22 l.

Wingate, a mathematician of renown as well as a legal writer, is the author of *Statuta Pacis* (London, 1641, 1644); *An Exact Abridgment of all the statutes in force and use from the beginning of Magna Carta* (London, 1642, 1655, 1663; continued through nine editions by William Hughes); *Justice revived: being the whole office of the country justice of the peace* (London, 1644, 1661); and *The exact constable with his original and power of the office of churchwardens* (London, 1660, 2. ed.; 1682, 6 ed). He also published an edition of *Britton* in 1640 (see *Dictionary of National Biography*, v. 21, p. 651).

A collection of eighteen English trials printed from 1679 to 1705 was added to the Law Library holdings. Among these are several *causes célèbres*, including those of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Pembroke, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury et al.

Austria

Among the Austrian material an unusual collection of seventy-four leaflets was purchased of special value to scholars interested in the history of popular criminalistic literature in Austria. It comprises thirty-four copies of *Die Urtel*, the popular title of the leaflets, printed and distributed under Austrian criminal procedure after the execution of a death sentence. They contained the sentence and a brief statement of facts. These *Urteln* (judgments) cover the early nineteenth century and give a vivid picture of the methods of crime detection. The collection comprises also forty miscellaneous crime stories from the early nineteenth century.

Czecho-Slovakia

Sbírka spisů právnických a národohospodářských, . . . vydávají Karel Engliš a František Weyr. Svazek 1-86, Brno, 1922-1937.

This collection of legal and economic treatises consists of separate monographs each forming a volume (*svazek*) written by well known Czechoslovakian scholars in the field of law, political science, and political economy. Several volumes contain the yearbook of the Masaryk University Law School in Prague. The editors, Karel Engliš, economist, and František Weyr, authority in public law, who are also contributors to this series of treatises, enjoy an international reputation in their respective fields.

France

Tiraqueau, André. Tractatus, cessante causa cessat effectus. Le mort saisit le vif. De ivre constitviti possessorii L. Boves § Hoc sermone, de verborum significatione. Tertia hac . . . editione . . . , Lvgdvni, apvd Gvliel. Rovillivm Cu[m] priuilegio Regis. M.D.LIX.

—— De privilegiis piae causae tractatus. Lvgdvni, apvd Gvliel. Rovillivm. Cu[m] priuilegio regis. M.D.LX.

This work and the preceding one have titles within ornamental woodcut borders. Woodcut portraits of the author on verso of the title page.

—— Ex commentariis in piconvm consvetvdines sectio de legibus connubialibus, & iure maritali. Lvgdvni, apvd Gvlielmvm Rovillivm, svb sevto veneto. M.D.LXXXI.

Woodcut portrait of the author on verso of title page.

—— Same, M.D.LXXXVI.

André Tiraqueau (Latin form: Andreas Tiraquellus), 1480–1558, was famous among his contemporaries for his erudition as well as his prolific and judicial mind. He was also a friend of all the contemporary men of letters. Brisson, the president of the *Parlement* of Paris, of which Tiraqueau was a councillor, called him Varro of the sixteenth century. Rabelais, who owed him his liberation from prison, addressed him in *Pantagruel* as “le bon, le docte, le sage, le tout humain, tout debounnaire et equitable André Tiraqueau.” Chancellor Michel de l’Hôpital praised him in Latin verses.

Among the works acquired, the first two items are collections of various monographs on succession and other special subjects of civil law. The two last mentioned are editions of Tiraqueau’s famous Latin commentary to the *Coutumes du Poitou* considered by Glasson (v. VIII, p. 79) among the most noteworthy. Both editions of the *coutumes* are printed in contemporary French. According to Glasson, they are replete with originality and show some English influence.

Loyseau, Charles. Traicté dv degverpissement et delaissement par hypothèque . . . Edition troisieme. A Paris, chez Abel L’Angelier au premier pillier de la grand’salle du Palais. M.DC.X. Avec privilege dv roy.

This work by Charles Loyseau (1567–1627) gained a high reputation among his contemporaries for his success in combining the principles of the French customary law with those derived from Roman Law for the regulation of property rights in France. Even his adversaries, such as Julien Brodeau (d. 1653), defined it as “one of the most exact, laborious and judicial items that appeared in our time”, and suggested that the book was too good to have been written by Loyseau (Taisand, *Les vies des plus célèbres jurisconsultes*, 1737, p. 342).

Milles de Souvigny, Jean. Style et pratique fondez et adaptez aux ordonnances royaux et covtvmes de France . . . À Lyon, à l’enseigne de la salamandre, 1556. *Colophon*: Lugduni, exvedbat Hethor Penet impensis honestorum virorum Ioannis ac Claudij Sennetoniorum fratrum.

Germany

Among the acquisitions of the Law Library is a very rare incunabulum entitled:

Disz Ist Kuning Karlis von Franckrich gebot mit bezugung oder protestacion durch gantz ytalien vnd welsch landt vszgangen. Mit sampt den Artickelen des Vertrags So zwisschen Vnserm Heiligen Vatter babst Allexandro dem VI. Vnd kunig Karle vō Franckrich yetz ym negst vergangen Jenner zu Rom vertedingt Vnd abe geredt syndt. n. p. n. d. [Strasbourg, Matthias Hupfuff, 1497?]. *Colophon*: Geben am XV. tag des Jenners im M.cccc. vnd lxxxv. iar.

The title-page shows a woodcut representing the Pope and King Charles together holding a document to which two seals are attached. The first four pages of this incunabulum contain the *protestacion* of Charles VIII of France, which is dated Florence, November 22, 1494. On the following seven pages is printed a convention concluded between King Charles and Pope Alexander VI on January 15, 1495. Hain does not state who printed this item, nor when and where it was published. According to Schreiber, another copy of this convention was printed at Nuremberg (c.1495) by F. Creussner, while he ascribes the present copy to Hupfuff, of Strasbourg, and gives the year 1497 as its probable date of printing. It is also noted that the title of the Nuremberg copy consumes eight lines while that of this copy is nine. Schreiber observes that the woodcuts on the title-page of both items are similar. (Cf. Schreiber, *Manuel de l'amateur de la gravure sur bois et sur métal au XVe siècle*. v. 5, pt. 2, p. 51).

Layenspiegel. Von rechtmässigen ordnungen inn Burgerlichenn vnd peinlichen Regimenten Mit Additionen vrsprünglicher rechtsprüchen. Auch der Guldin Bulla/Künigklicher Reformation/Landtfriden, etc. Sampt bewärungen gemeyner rechten/vnd anderm anzeygen Newlich getruckt. Anno M.D.XXXVIII. *Colophon*: Getruckt zu Straszburg/durch Johannem Albrecht/am XII. tag des Mertzzen/Im jar als man zalt nach der geburt Christi vnsers Herren M.D. XXXVIII. Title printed in red and black letters over woodcut.

Ulrich Tengler's *Layenspiegel* (*speculum popolare*) was first printed in 1509 at Augsburg by Hansen Othmar. Tengler himself, shortly before his death, prepared a new and enlarged edition entitled *Der neuē Layenspiegel*, which also came from Othmar's press in Augsburg, and a copy of which the Library acquired some years ago. This edition is of special interest because it contains a woodcut of Tengler himself who, in the presence of seven electors (*Kurfürsten*) is offering his work to Emperor Maximilian I. The picture shows Tengler surrounded by his fourteen sons, his three wives and ten daughters. Most prominent among them is his son Christopher, a professor of canon law at Ingolstadt and recognizable by his tonsure, who had assisted his father in the publication of his book which was to become the outstanding legal work of that time and which, according to Stintzing, was to govern the legal practice for more than half a century. During the years 1514 to 1560 not less than ten additional editions of Tengler's *Layenspiegel* were published in Strasbourg.

The present edition (1538) contains a preface in German, partly in rhyme and meter, by the famous Sebastian Brant, author of the *Narrenschiff*, an introduction in Latin by Jacob Locher, "*philomusus, poeta et orator laureatus*", and an epigram and epitaph by Tengler himself. The *Layenspiegel* proper is printed

on 128 leaves and consists of three parts dealing with: (1) public law, (2) civil law, and (3) criminal procedure. This copy is provided also with an extensive index. Tengler's work is based chiefly on the works of Italian jurists and also on German legal sources. It became at once so renowned that it displaced most of the popular literature intended for the legal practice with the exception of one notable publication, the *Klagspiegel*. (Cf. Stintzing, *Gesch. d. dtsh. Rechtswissenschaft*, v. 1, p. 83-87; Stintzing, *Gesch. d. popul. Literatur*, c. 7; Eisenhart, in *Allgem. dtsh. Biographie*, v. 37, p. 568 ff.; Stobbe, *Gesch. d. dtsh. Rechtsquellen*, v. 2, p. 170-3).

Der Richterlich Klagspiegel. Ein nutzbarlicher begriff/Wie man setzen vnnnd formieren sol nach ordnung der Rechten ein yede Clag/Antwort/vnd aussprechen Vrteilen. Gezogen ausz Geistlichen vnd Weltlichen Rechten. Dadurch sich ein yeder/er sey Clager/Antworte/oder Richter/in recht geschickt machen/dasselb üben/brauchen/vnd dargegen vor vnrechter that/anfechtung/vnd fürnemen verhüten mag. Durch Doctorem Sebastianum Brant/wider durchsichtiget/vnd mit mererm fleisz von newem zum teil gebessert. Anno M.D. XLII. Woodcut on title page same as that on title page of *Layenspiegel* (1538 edition), described above. *Colophon*: Getruckt zu Straszburg/durch Wendel Rihel/vnd Georgen Messerschmidt/am fünfften tag des Augstmonats/Im jar als man zalt nach der geburt Christi vnsers Herren. M.D.XLII.

Just as the glossators, three centuries earlier, had endeavored to confirm the practical introduction of the Roman law first of all through commentaries on the *actiones*, so in Germany there appeared at the beginning of the fifteenth century the first and most influential law book on procedure. It is a detailed representation of Roman law written in the German language which at first appeared in manuscript and was printed in 1470 with a number of other editions following this one. This work originally came out without any title. Neither the only known written copy, nor the oldest print had a title. Later editions during the latter part of the fifteenth century were entitled *Ein neu geteutsch Rechtzbuch gezogen aus geistlichen und weltlichen Rechten*, and *Clag, Antwort und ausgesprochene Urtheil gezogen aus geistlichen und weltlichen Rechten*. The edition published in Strasbourg in 1516 which had been prepared for publication by Sebastian Brant was the first which bore the title *Der richterlich Klagspiegel* (the mirror of judicial complaints), which has been retained in subsequent editions. The author of this *geteutschte Rechtzbuch*, whose name is unknown and who wrote it in Hall, Swabia, says that his only object in writing the book was "to give useful instructions as to how a party must conduct himself in court, so necessary in the practice of the day." He intended to write it for an "unlearned public, for whom he wished to produce an easily intelligible handbook for practical use."

The *Klagspiegel* consists of two parts (*Tracktate*) of which the first and more important one treats of civil law and the second one of criminal law and civil procedure. The present edition (1542) is a folio consisting of 135 leaves. Aside from the woodcut on the title page there are two additional woodcuts, one preceding each of the two parts into which the work is divided. (Cf. Bethmann-Hollweg, *Civil-prozess d. gem. Rechts*, v. VI, p. 18 ff.; Stintzing, *Gesch. d. dtsh. Rechtswissenschaft*, v. 1, p. 43-46; Stobbe, *Gesch. d. dtsh. Rechtsquellen*, v. 2, p. 167 ff.; *Continental Legal Hist. Series*, pt. 4, sec. 18, p. 359-361.

Sechsisch Weychbild vnd Lehenrecht/Itzt auffs naw/nach den warhafften alden exemplarn vnd texten mit vleis corrigirt/vbersehen vñ restituirt/sampt ein nawen Register oder Remissorio gantz verstandtlich vber diese zwey bücher vñ den Sachsenspiegel gemacht/Darzu bey dem Weychbild vnd Lehenrecht vill nützlicher addiciones vnd conerodancien/Auch etliche Vrtell/darinnen mancherley felle/so in teglichem gebrauch gehalten werden/begriffen/zunutz allen denen/so sich Sechsischs rechtens gebrauchen müssen. Anno Dñi. 1537. *Colophon:* Gedruckt zu Leyptzick/vnd volended am xv tag Aprilis. im Tausent/fünfhundert vnd sibenundreissigsten Jare. Michael Blum. Printer's mark.

Literary presentation of city law like that of territorial and feudal law, observes Munroe Smith, had its beginning in Saxony where the law of Magdeburg was usually employed as a model. One of the earliest of these compilations is known as the Saxon *Weychbild* or *Weichbild*, which consists of a digest of decisions, followed by a treatise on the jurisdiction and procedure of the city court. In the form in which it has come down to us, it appears to be a collection of separate treatises written by different authors, the oldest manuscript dating from the end of the thirteenth century. This work was translated into Latin, Polish, and Bohemian, and was to a large extent cited as authority in Polish and Bohemian city courts.

The copy acquired by the Law Library was edited by Christoff Zobell (1499-1560), a Saxon jurist and a professor of law at the University of Leipzig, who became renowned through his translation and publication of the *Sachsenspiegel*, which played so important a part in early German legal development, and which was published during the years 1535 and 1537, the latter being the same year in which his edition of the *Weychbild* was printed.

The *Register* or *Remissorium*, although only an appendix to the principal work should prove to be of particular usefulness to students of European legal history, since it is a detailed and annotated exposition of the provisions of the *Sachsenspiegel*, the feudal law and the city law during the latter part of the middle ages. (Cf. Stobbe, *Gesch. d. dtsh. Rechtsquellen*, v. 1, p. 403 ff.; Schroeder, *Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte*, p. 696; Stintzing, *Gesch. d. dtsh. Rechtswissenschaft*, v. 1, pp. 10 and 549; *Continental Legal History Series*, v. 1 (General Survey), p. 328 ff.; Smith, *Devel. of Europ. Law*, ed. by Carl L. W. Meyer, p. 250; *Allgem. dtsh. Biographie*, v. 45, p. 382-3).

Hungary

The legal system of Hungary is of special interest for Anglo-American lawyers, since it is, unlike most of the Continental legal systems, based upon judicial precedents and custom rather than statute. Hungarian private law is still in force in some parts of Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Slovakia. The Law Library succeeded this year in substantially increasing its Hungarian legal literature in accordance with a list prepared some time ago. About 500 items, embracing about 1,000 volumes, brought the Hungarian collection closer to the level of other foreign collections. The bulk of the acquisitions consists of current reference books, but various old and

scarce items were also secured. Among the latter the following deserve special notice:

EARLY CODES

Corpus juris Hungarici, seu decretum generale, incltyti regni Hungariae, parti-umque eidem annexarum, in tres tomos distinctum . . . Tyrnaviae, Typis academicis, per Joannem Andream Hormann, Anno M.DC.XCVI.

This is the first comprehensive compilation of Hungarian statutes, which, after being revised and amended, went through several editions. The first attempt to compile Hungarian statutes was made by János Zsámbóky. This compilation covered the period from 1000 to 1481, and was published as an appendix to Bonfinius' *Historia* in Frankfort in 1581. A work much superior to this was produced later by the bishops Zakár Mossoczy and Miklós Telegdy, who published a volume under the title *Decreta, constitutiones, et articuli Regum I. Regni Hungariae*, etc., Tyrnaviae, 1584. The next edition, prepared by Martón Szent-Ivanyi, is the one acquired by the Law Library. The title *Corpus juris Hungarici*, then used for the first time, became thereafter traditional as a title of a chronologically arranged complete collection of Hungarian laws printed from time to time. The first volume of the set contains *Tripartitum* by Werbőczy (*infra*), the second the Mossoczy collections, and the third the later acts. The second and third volumes were reprinted in 1734 and the first in 1743; János Szegedi prepared another revised edition in 1751 which was reprinted in 1779, 1822, and 1844, the last volume being always brought up to date. (See Wenzel, *A Magyar és Erdélyi magánjog rendszere*, v. 1, Buda 1863, p. 26; Frank, *Principia juris civilis Hungarici*, v. 1, Pestini, 1829, pp. 12-13.) The Law Library also possesses the 1822 edition.

Werbőczy, István (b. 1460 or 1470, d. 1542). *Tripartitum opus. ivris consvetvdinarij incltyti regni Hungariae. Per spectabilem et magnificum dominum Stephanvm de Werbewtz, Personalis praesentiae regiae maiestatis olim locum tenentem, accuratissimè aeditum . . . impressum Viennae Pannoniè superioris, per Ioannem Syngrenium Typographum. Anno reparatè Salutis M.D.LXI.*

This is the fourth edition of Stephen Werbőczy's compilation of the Hungarian customary law, which being first printed in 1514 became the basis of the present private law of Hungary. Although never promulgated as a law it acquired an indisputable authority and until 1848 was the most important source of customary law in Hungary. Certain portions of it are still considered in effect. The acquired edition contains the text in Latin as it was originally written by Werbőczy. It is the earliest edition of the *Tripartitum* listed in the Union Catalog.

FIRST LEGAL TREATISES

Husztly, István. *Jurisprudentia practica seu commentarius novus in jus Hungaricum. Liber primus [-tertius]. Tyrnaviae, typis Collegii academici Societatis Jesu, Anno M.DCC.LXVI.*

Fleischhacker, Joannes (Jakab?). *Institutiones juris Hungarici, praemissis ejusdem historia, a prolegomenis, tres in libros divisae. Posonii, Typis Joannis Neb. Schauff, MDCCXCV.*

Bodó, Mátyás. *Jurisprudentia criminalis secundum praxim et constitutiones Hungaricas in partes duas divisa*. Posenii, ex typographia Joannis Michaelis Landerer, anno M.DCC.LI.

These three items represent the treatises which form the beginnings of the modern scholarly legal literature of Hungary. Huszty's work, which first appeared in 1745 and was reprinted for the last time in 1791, covered, like Fleischhacker's treatise, the entire field of Hungarian law and continued to enjoy the greatest authority in the first part of the nineteenth century. (See Frank, *Principia juris civilis Hungarici*, v. 1, 1829, p. 9; see also Wenzel, *op. cit.*, v. 1, p. 122). Bodo's work is limited to the criminal law and is considered to be the first attempt at a scholarly treatment of Hungarian penal statutes and judicial precedent. (Kautz, *A magyar büntelöjog tankönyve*, Budapest, 1881, p. 54-55; Pauler, *Büntelöjogtan*, Pest, v. 1, 1872, p. 31.)

Italy

The self-government exercised by the minor Italian states and municipalities during the Middle Ages and Renaissance produced a number of codes of local laws and customs known as *statuta municipalia*. The Law Library collection of Italian *statuta* is rather meager. Only about thirty major municipalities are represented, while the number of printed statutes exceeds one thousand (Giudici, I, part 2, p. 557 *et seq.*) The Law Library acquired the following:

AVERSA

Commentaria ad consvetudines Aversanas . . . avthore D. Nyntio Pellicia . . . cvm . . . nova itidem repetitione . . . D. Bartholomei Camerarij . . . Venetiis, apud Iuntas, MDCV. Woodcut printer's device.

The only edition of these local *statuta* of the Kingdom of Naples recorded by Manzoni (I, 40).

MARCHE

Aegidianae constitvtiones cvm additionibvs carpensibvs nunc denuo recognitae, & a quampluribus erroribus expurgatae, cum glossis . . . Gasparis Caballini de Cingulo . . . Cvm privilegiis svmmi Pontificis et Senatvs Veneti. Venetiis MDLXXI. Woodcut printer's device. Woodcut full page image of Justice on p. [14] and at end.

This is a compilation of laws that were in force in the province of Marche in the city of Ancona, in southern Umbria, in a part of Romagna and a part of Latium. It was issued by Cardinal Gil Alvarez Carrillo de Albornoz during the middle of the fourteenth century when he was sent by Innocent VI, the last Pope of Avignon, to recapture the province. The copy of the Law Library differs from the description given by Manzoni (I, 18-19, VI-VIII). He describes editions of 1571, 1576, and 1585, all with varying titles. Our copy has the title given by him for the 1585 edition, but consists of the same parts as given for the 1571 edition and differs slightly in pagination from the latter.

MILAN

Statvta Mediol. cvm appostillis . . . Catelliani Cottae . . . Quibus deinde copiosus adiectus est elenchus, una cum annotationibus quibusdam ad ipsa statuta maxime facientibus . . . D. Antonio Rubeo nunc primum in lucem aeditus. Cvm privilegio Caesareo. Mediolani, apud Antonium Castellionaeum impensis D. Io. Baptistae & fratrum de Serono. Anno M.D.LII. Title-page within ornamental woodcut border.

Novissima Mediolani statvta, M.D.LII. *Colophon*: Impressum Mediolani apud Ioan. Antonium Castilionaeum Mediolanensem. Impensis D. Jo. Baptistae et fratrum de Seronib[us]. Anno a Virgineo partu. M.D.L. Woodcut printer's device at end.

Manzoni's description of *Statuta cum appostillis* (I. 270, VI), taken from an Italian bibliography by Berlan Francesco, concurs with our copy.

PALERMO

Feliceis, et fidelissimae Urbis Panormitanae selecta aliquot ad civitatis decus, et commodum spectantia privilegia per instrumenta varia Siciliae a regibus, sive proregibus, collata, S. P. Q. P. auctoritate, et sumptibus edita, et in unum hoc congesta volumen, atque quadruplici, novoque indice locupletata opera don Michaelis de Vio. Panormi, in Palatio senatorio per Dominicum Cortese, MDCCVI.

Concurs with the description by Manzoni (I, 346) except for the spelling of the Latin name of Palermo province, which Manzoni indicates as *Panhorma*.

PERUGIA

Primum [-quartum] volumen statutorum Auguste Perusie magistratuum ordines et auctoritatem aliaque egregia ciuitatis ordinamenta continens nuper emendatum auctum et impressum ad publicam vtilitatem. *Colophon* (varies): v. 1. Pervsiae in aedibvs Hieronymi Francisci Chartvlarii avgvsto mense M.D.XXVI; v. 2. Perusie p[er] Hieronymu[m] Fran[ci]sci Baldasarris de Cartholarijs. M. ccccc.xxij. die. 3. Aprilis; v. 3. . . . M. ccccc.xxij. die. 23. Julij; v. 4. . . . maio mense M.D.XXVIII. Each volume and the *tabula* preceding v. 1 have a separate title-page. Title-page with woodcut coat-of-arms of Perugia within woodcut ornamental border.

This first edition, according to Manzoni, was difficult to find in trade at his time, *i.e.*, in 1876 (I, 360-362).

RIVIERA DI SALO

Statvta civilia Riperiae. *Colophon*: Salodii, M.DC.XX. Apud Bernardinum Lantonum. Index.

Statvta criminalia Riperiae. *Colophon*: Salodii M.DC.XXI. Apud Bernardinum Lantonum.

The *statvta criminalia* correspond to the edition which Manzoni considered rare (I, 411, V). The *statvta civilia* are in an edition unrecorded by Manzoni

RECANATI

Ivra mvnicipalia, sev statvta admodvm ill. Civitatis Recaneti. Qvatvor libris distincta. Vna cvm eorvndem reformationibvs. Qvibvs postremo loco Bvlla Clem. VIII. Pont. Opt. Max. syper bono regimine civitatvm accessit. Recaneti, M.DCVIII. Ex typographia Antonij Braidæ.

Manzoni (I, 401) considered this edition to be uncommon; Lozzi calls it "rarissimo". It is the only edition of *statuta Recaneti* recorded by Manzoni.

REGGIO D'EMILIA

Statvta magnificæ commvnitatis Regii. Regii, apud Herculianum Bartholum. M. D. LXXXII. De mandato dominorum superiorum.

This copy corresponds to the description given by Manzoni (I, 404, IV).

ROME

Statvta almae vrbis Romæ avtoritate S. D. N. D. Gregorii Papæ XIII. Pont. Max. a senatv, popvloq. Rom. reformata, et edita. Romæ, in Aedibus Populi Romani. MDLXXX.

This issue corresponds to the description given by Manzoni (I, 420, VI).

URBINO

Decreta, constitvtiones, edicta, et bannimenta Legationis Urbini, nunc primum in lucem edita iussu eminentissimi, et reverendissimi Cardinalis Astallii Legati. Pisavri. MDCXCVI. Typis Dominici, & Fratrum de Gottis. Superiorum permissu.

This copy corresponds with the description given by Manzoni (I, 567, II).

Latin America

During the past year more than 1,600 items in the Law and closely related fields were acquired, about half of these bearing 1937, 1938, and 1939 imprints. Efforts directed at the acquisition of current legal publications shortly after their issue were more fruitful this year than in the past, and it was therefore possible to include bibliographical notices for over 300 works, received and examined, in the legal section of the 1938 *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

Among the earlier acquisitions, two Mexican legal manuscripts are of interest:

Executorias, papeles, é Instrumtos que conducen ala nobleza, é hidalguía de las familias de los Fernández, Monteros, Prietos y Galvanes.

The main portion of the work is devoted to a trial held in 1635-1636, which was decided in favor of the brothers Juan and Miguel Fernández, the defendants, and consists of depositions of many witnesses, proving that the brothers were *hijosdalgo* (of noble birth and descent), and as a result they would be exempt from payment of taxes and levies to which ordinary persons and peasants were subject. On the last leaf is a rough chart showing the family tree of the defendants, and the first page contains its coat-of-arms in colors.

Iuan Gutiérrez de Peralta vezino desta ciudad en el pleyto que contra mi trata Lorenzo Sánchez. [1598]. 348 unnumbered pages.

This illuminated sixteenth-century manuscript contains petitions of the defendants and testimony of witnesses in the case of one Lorenzo Sánchez against Juan Gutiérrez de Peralta and Alonso de Peralta for a debt of 400 pesos in gold. The defendants pleaded for release from prison on the ground that they were of noble birth (*hijosdalgo*) and this petition was granted to them by the *corregidor*.

The Law Library also acquired an interesting Brazilian item, belonging to the *Constituições diocesanas*, which are described further in the section referring to Portugal. The item is entitled:

Constituições primeyras do Arcebispado do Bania feytas, & ordenadas pelo illustrissimo, e reverendissimo senhor D. Sebastião Monteyro da Vide, Arcebispo do dito Arcebispado, & do Conselho de Sua Magestade, Propostas, e aceytas em o synodo diocesano, que o dito senhor celebrou em 12. de Junho do anno de 1707. Coimbra, No Real Collegio das Artes da Comp. de Jesus, M.DCCXX.

These *constituições* were promulgated by Archbishop Sebastião Monteiro da Vide (1643-1722), who received a degree in Canon Law at Coimbra (Portugal), and became Bishop of Bahia (Brazil) in 1701. The *constituições* were adopted at the synod of 1707, and were first printed in Lisbon in 1719. The present and last edition is a reprint of the first one and is of equal value (See I. F. da Silva, *Diccionario bibliographico portuguez*, Lisbon, 1859, tomo 2, p. 98, no. 414). Although these *constituições* were promulgated originally for the diocese of Bahia, they later became applicable to all the Brazilian dioceses (F. da Almeida, *Historia da igreja em Portugal*, Coimbra, 1917, tomo 3, p. 529, 970). This volume also contains *Catálogo dos Bispos que teve o Brasil até o anno de 1676*, and *Regimento do Auditorio Ecclesiastico do Arcebispado da Bahia*, which form an integral part of the book in spite of separate pagination (I. F. da Silva, *op. cit.*, p. 99).

Netherlands

Verzameling van arresten ban den Hoogen Raad der Nederlanden, door J. van den Honert, voortgezet door I. C. M. van den Honert en C. C. E. d'Engelbronner. (Van 1 Oct. 1838-1896), Nijhoff, 'sGravenhage, 1840-1896.

Contains: Gemengde zaken, v. 1-41; Burgerlyk recht van koophandel en burgerlyke rechtsvordering, v. 1-61; Belastingen, v. 1-13; Strafecht en strafvordering, v. 1-76; Jagt en visschery, v. 1-11 (v. 8 inc.); Zegel, registratie en successie-rechten, v. 1-7.

With the acquisition of this separate edition of the Netherlands' Supreme Court Reports, the Law Library completed its collection of decisions of the judicial authorities of the Netherlands, as listed by Van Apeldoorn (*Inleiding tot de studie van het Nederlandsche recht*, 2. ed., 1934, p. 77). The set consists of separate series devoted each to a certain subject, such as civil law, commercial law and civil procedure, criminal law and criminal procedure, and others.

The *Hooge Raad*, as the Supreme Court of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, is primarily the tribunal of last resort, but exercises also original jurisdiction

in cases involving crimes committed by members of parliament and some other high dignitaries in the performance of their official duties.

Because of political changes in the Netherlands during the Napoleonic period, the Supreme Court was reorganized several times and its name changed until its present organization was established on January 1, 1838. The collection acquired begins with this year.

Graswinckel, Dirck. Placcaten, ordonnantien ende reglementen, op 't stuck van de Lijf-tocht, sulcx als de selve van outs tot herwaerts toe op alle voorvallen van hongers-noot en dieren-tijdt beraemt zijn ende ghedaen publiceeren; ten meeren-deels . . . Leyden, van de Elseviers, 1651.

This interesting item among the older Dutch law books is a collection of edicts, *ordonnances* and decrees concerning food products issued during the period from 1501 to 1634, together with the commentaries of Dirck Graswinckel. Graswinckel belonged to the illustrious *Muiderkring*, a circle of scientists and literary men in Holland's "Golden Age" (the seventeenth century). Born in Delft in 1600, he became one of the leading jurists of his period; and he also wrote poetry of considerable merit. Internationally, he is especially known through his commentaries on H. Grotius' works (of which the Library has some) and through his defense of the rights of the Venetian republic against the Duke of Savoy. Graswinckel was one of the outstanding councillors of the great Johan de Wit. The *Placaetboeck* is one of the fine Elsevier prints (No. 694 in Willems' *Les Elseviers*).

Orientalia

CHINA ³

皇明制書 Huang Ming chih-shu. A book of laws and institutions of the Ming Dynasty, 20 *chüan*, compiled by Chang Lu, a *chin-shih* of 1559, and printed in 1579. [For a full description of this apparently unique work see Report of the Division of Orientalia, p. 261-264].

定例成案合鑄 Ting-li ch'êng-an ho-chien. A collection of established precedents 30 *chüan*, compiled by an under-secretary, Sun Lun (T. Li-t'ing). This work has a preface dated 1707 by Wang Shan (T. Tsao-ju, 1645-1728), President of the Board of Punishments.

欽定光祿寺則例 Ch'in-ting kuang-lu ssü tsê-li. Regulations and Precedents of the Imperial Banqueting Court 90 *chüan*, with a supplement on funeral regulations, in 14 *chüan*. It was compiled by Imperial order and was completed in 1829. The Banqueting Court had charge of the entertainment of envoys from tributary states and of the metropolitan and provincial graduates celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the attainment of their degrees.

³ List of noteworthy accessions and bibliographical notices supplied by the Chief of the Division of Orientalia, Dr. Hummel.

大清刑事訴訟律草案 Ta Ch'ing hsing-shih su-sung lü ts'ao-an. A draft code for criminal procedure, compiled by the Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Justice, Shên Chia-pên (1840-1913), and others, and printed in 1910. The compilers were ordered, by an edict of October 11, 1907, to study the codes of foreign powers and make suggestions for a new civil and criminal code conforming to conditions in China.

新刑律條正案彙錄 Hsin hsing-lü t'iao-chêng an hui-lu. A collection of opinions on the newly drafted criminal code, compiled by the scholar, Lao Nai-hsüan (1843-1921), and published in January, 1911. These are opinions on the aforementioned draft criminal code, both by Chinese and Western authorities.

欽定吏部稽勳司則例 Ch'in-ting li-pu chi-hsün-ssü tsê-li. Regulations and precedents of the Record Department of the Board of Civil Appointments, 8 *chüan*, compiled by Imperial order and published about 1860. The latest precedent cited is one of 1859. This Department kept a record of official titles, and regulated retirements on account of mourning, pensions to civil officials, and hereditary titles bestowed on bannermen.

欽定吏部驗封司則例 Ch'in-ting li-pu yen-fêng-ssü tsê-li. Regulations and precedents of the Department of Grants of the Board of Civil Appointments, 6 *chüan*, compiled by Imperial order, and printed some time after 1872, the latest precedent cited being of that year. This department regulated the bestowal of titles, patents and presents, including hereditary titles on heads of tribes.

JAPAN ⁴

Manuscripts

Bunken bikô: Study of terms and regulations relating to the assessments of rice fields. By Kanae Asakawa (pseudonym Zen'an) (d. 1849). Manuscript in two volumes.

Fuken shôtei kaisei-an; Kusei ryakuan. A bill proposing a revision of administrative laws of Kanagawa-ken together with a bill for separating the division of the prefecture into districts and defining the functions of their new officials. Proposed by Yasushi Nomura, the vice-governor of Kanagawa-ken, in 1876. Manuscript, 26 1.

Go-jômoku shû. A collection of regulations including seventeen articles concerning the Imperial household, stipulated in 1615; eighteen articles concerning relations between the Imperial household and the military houses, stipulated in 1615; eighteen articles presented to the Imperial family from the Tokugawa

⁴ List and notices supplied by Dr. Shio Sakanishi, of the staff of the Orientalia Division.

- Shogunate in 1864 about the family's affairs; articles concerning Shishinden, a ceremonial pavilion, stipulated in 1742; one hundred articles of injunctions and prohibitions of the Tokugawa clan. Manuscript, 35 l.
- Go-junzai ni tsuki shinajina furewatashi ikkensome. Official memorandum concerning a tour of inspection of the Shogun in 1853. Manuscript, 55 l.
- Gotôke ryôjô shû. A collection of laws of the Tokugawa clan. Manuscript in 32 parts, bound in 4 volumes.
- Hida-no-kuni daikan-sho otomegaki. Memorandum of the governor's office of Hida Province, about the period 1815-1829. Manuscript, 99 l.
- Hida-no-kuni mononari gairyaku. A brief register of annual taxes allotted to various districts in Hida Province. Recorded by one Iwaki. Manuscript, 29 l.
- Hyôjô-sho jômoku. Provisions relating to Hyôjô-sho, the supreme court of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Copy dated 1742. Manuscript, 209 l.
- Jikata hanrei-roku. Introductory notes on local government, by Ijûrô Ôishi in 1794. Manuscript, 11 volumes.
- Jikata kokoro. A guide for inspection and collection of taxes in local government. Copy dated 1850. Manuscript, 27 l.
- Jisha hôsoku. Laws and regulations relating to temples and shrines, issued during the eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries. Manuscript of 51 leaves, in which 5 leaves, numbered 45-50, are blank.
- Kari-bangashira shokin kakushiki. Regulations concerning employment of substitute-masters of the guards for the Tokugawa Shogunate. Owned by Shinken Kasahara in 1771. Manuscript, 27 l.
- Kenjô. Original registers of assessment of 1870 of the towns of Washio, Kami-benten, Shimokawara and the twenty-seventh section of the Lower Ward of Kyoto. Manuscript, 3 v.
- Kôshû Yatsushiro-gun Kurokoma-mura yashiki kenchi-chô. A record of a survey made on house lots of Kurokoma Village, Yatsushiro District in Kai Province. Investigated by Hachibei Yamaguchi in 1717. Manuscript, 2 v.
- Ritsuryô yôryaku. An epitome of civil and penal laws and regulations, issued by the Tokugawa Shogunate. Prepared by Ujinaga Sugioka in 1741. Manuscript, 82 l.
- Tempô kaigen jôgi. Documents relating to the changing of the name of the era. Manuscript, 14 l.
- Tôshôgû gosaike yôryaku. One hundred civil and criminal laws enacted by the Tokugawa Shogunate up to about 1760. Manuscript, 74 l.
- Yûshi kin'yakufoku. Rules and regulations regarding the functions of offices and precedence in the Tokugawa Shogunate. Manuscript, 49 l.

Printed Works

- Go-fukoku (Meiji jûnen.) A collection of city ordinances of the District of Tokyo—tenth year of Meiji, (1877). Tokyo, 1877. 269 l.
- Kaisha-hô kaisetsu. A commentary on the corporation law, illustrated by case studies. By Yasukichi Ueno, Matsujirô Kurosawa, Kikutarô Matsumoto and Kisaburô Suzuki. Tokyo, 1936. 643 p.

- Kempô saiyô. Essentials of the Japanese Constitution. Revised edition, by Tatsukichi Minobe. Tokyo, 1934. 645 p.
- Nippon mimpô sôran. An introduction to the civil code. Revised and enlarged. By Hideo Hatoyama. Tokyo, 1933. 685 p.
- Ryô no shûge. A commentary on selections from the Code of Taihô, which was promulgated in 702 A. D. to set up the machinery of administration. Edited and printed from movable type by Shoen Ishikwa. Tokyo, 1872. 40 sections in 36 books.
- Seiji hanzai-ron. Study on the political offences. By Shôzô Sase. Kyoto, 1936. 421 p.
- Shin shôhō-yôgi. The essentials of the new commercial codes, with special emphasis on corporation laws in relation to the revised bills. By Yawara Sasa. Tokyo, 1936. 447 p.
- Teikoku kempô kôgi. Lectures on the Japanese Constitution. By Ushijirô Satô. Tokyo, 1935. 349 p.
- Tegata-hô kenkyu. Study of laws relating to negotiable instruments. By Tokizô Yamao. Tokyo, 1935. 408 p.
- Tegata-hô kogitte-hô gairon. A general study of laws relating to negotiable instruments. By Kôtarô Tanaka. Tokyo, 1936. 701 p.
- Tegata-hô oyobi kogitte-hô. Laws relating to negotiable instruments. By Katsumi Yabe. Tokyo, 1934-1935. 2 v.
- Tôsuiken no dokuritsu. On the prerogative of the supreme command. By Tomio Nakano. Tokyo, 1934. 747 p.

Poland

Plurality of jurisdictions and of legislative authorities was typical of Poland prior to its collapse toward the end of the eighteenth century. The Roman Catholic Church in Poland soon developed national legislation. This ecclesiastical law together with the royal decrees and the municipal law of the self-governing cities—the so-called “Magdeburg Law”—became a substantial element of the national legal system. Representative pieces in all these fields were acquired during this year.

EARLY CODES OF ECCLESIASTIC LAW

Statuta prouin/cialia toti p[ro]uincie Gnesnensi. Poznañ. wrati / slauieñ. Cra-couiñ. ceteris et singulis episco / patibus sub archiepiscopatu co[n]tentis valen / cia. auctoritate apostolica edita vt clare patet / ex bullis summo[rum] po[n]tifi-cum hic nisertis [sic!] N.p., n.d. (Hain 15034; Estreicher XXIX, 246.)

The exact place and date of this publication caused a controversy among scholars. Piekosiński (*Starodawne prawa polskiego pomniki*, v. IV, p. XIV) attributes the printing to the year 1499 according to the watermarks. Others are of the opinion that the book appeared in 1490, and Estreicher thinks that it was printed in 1489 because here the *Statuta* are corrected in accordance with *Constitutiones et statuta vel sintagmata* which work appeared in print twice about

1490. As far as the place of printing is concerned Lelewel (*Bibliograficznych Ksiąg dwoje*, Wilna, v. 1, p. 67) states that it cannot be traced while Wiszniewski assumes that it might have been printed in Leipzig by M. Lotter; but Estreicher considers this guess unfounded.

Statuta prouintie Gnesnen[sis]. Antique reuisa diligenter et emendata. N. p., n. d. [Cracow, Mathias Scharffenberg, 1527]. This is the first edition of the so-called *Statuty Trąby* (*infra*).

Woodcut title-page represents Saint Stanislaus and Saint Adelbertus with a shield showing coats-of-arms and the miracle of Saint Stanislaus. Seven pages which follow the title are within an elaborate woodcut border. A large woodcut representing Saint Stanislaus and his miracle occupies page 8.

Place, date and printer are not indicated, but were identified by Estreicher (vol. XXIX, p. 247-248) because of the colophon which appears in a contemporaneously printed *Zbiór Laskiego* (*infra*). This is the third edition of the *Statuty Trąby*.

Statuta prouintie Gnesnen[sis]. Antiqua et noua. reuisa dilige[n]ter et emendata. N. p., n. d.

Statuta noua inclite p[ro]uintie Gnesnen[sis] tempore felicis presidencie reuerendissimi in Christo patris et domini domini Ioa[n]nis de Lasko . . . de consensu omnium reuerendissimorum dominorum coepiscoporum: et totius cleri in diuersis prouincialibus sinodis: confecta et approbata. *Colophon:* Excussum Cracouiae in Vigilia Sancti Stanislai. Anno dominice [sic] Incarnationis, M. D. XXVIII. Per Mathiam Scharffenbergk. Expensis prouidi viri Marci Scharffenbergk. Ciuis ac Bibliopole Cracouiens[is]. Laus deo.

Both title-pages are woodcuts representing the same composition as in the 1527 edition described above. Although each work has a separate title-page they form one unit because the signatures of *Statuta noua* begin with AA. This is the last joint edition of both codes; the first part contains *Statuty Trąby*, and the second *Zbiór Laskiego*. The ecclesiastic law of the two provinces into which the Polish Catholic Church was divided (Gniezno and Lwów) was of great importance prior to the partition of Poland, extending its influence far beyond the pure ecclesiastic jurisdiction. Legislative power in the ecclesiastic provinces was exercised by the synods, that is, conventions of bishops of the dioceses within the provinces. If the bishops of both provinces took part in the synod its resolutions were nation-wide in scope. These resolutions, called *statuta*, included the Canon law as applied in Poland. By authority of the Bull of Pope John XXIII of 1413, Archbishop Mikołaj Trąba codified and revised all the *statuta* previously issued; and his work was adopted by the nation-wide synods which began in Wielun, and ended in Kalisz, between 1411 and 1422. This code, known as *Statuty Trąby*, became, in the words of Bulinski, "the foundation of the subsequent ecclesiastic legislation in Poland." (Bulinski, *Historyja kościoła polskiego*, 1873, v. 2, p. 270). Incorporated into the later compilations, it maintained its significance down to the end of Polish independence (Kutrzeba II, 113). It was compiled in five books after the pattern of decretals and contained the local as well as the general rules of the Catholic Church. However, in 1523 a new code supplementing the former was compiled, known as *Zbiór Jana Laskiego*; it was named for the archbishop under whom it was enacted at the synod in Piotrków.

The *Statuta provincialia*, described above, contain *Statuty Trąby* and the *Statuta nova* include the *Zbiór Laskiego*. The *Statuty Trąby* was issued also in 1512 and 1518, and both codes were printed together in 1527. When, in the second half of the nineteenth century, the publication of old Polish laws was initiated under the title *Starodawne prawa Polskiego pomniki*, these editions were considered extremely rare and *Statuty Trąby* was inserted in volume IV, printed in 1875. The punctuation missing in the old editions was added, and none of the acquired editions were reproduced entirely.

MUNICIPAL LAW

Jaskier, Mikołaj. Ivris provincialis qvōd speevlvm saxonvm vvlgo nuncupatur, libri tres . . . Prius sub D. Sigismundo I. editi, nunc verò denuò mandante serenissimo Sigismundo III. Poloniae Rege, propter exemplarium inopiam iterum recusī. Samosci M. DCII. [Adam Bursjusz].

Woodcut coat-of-arms on the title page, and a woodcut portrait of King Sigismund of Poland on verso.

Ivris mvnicipalis Maydebvrgensis liber vvlgo Weichbild nuncupatus . . . Samosci, Anno Domini M. D C II. [Adam Bursjusz].

Woodcut portrait of Bishop Peter Tomicz on verso of the title-page.

Promptvarivm ivris provincialis Saxonici, qvōd speevlvm Saxonvm vocatur, tùm et mvnicipalis Maydeburgensis, summa diligentia recollectum . . . Samosci Anno Domini M. DCI. [Adam Bursjusz].

Contemporary stamped pigskin binding.

Although these three items have a separate title-page each, they constitute typographically and by contents one unit, which was first printed in Cracow in 1555. Mikołaj Jaskier published then, for the first time, a comprehensive and profusely annotated compilation in Latin of all the basic sources of the so-called *Magdeburg Law* (*Prawo Magdeburskie*), which was applied by the Polish cities enjoying self-government. The first part contains the *Sachsenspiegel*, the second the *Weichbild* (*iūs municipale*), and the third an alphabetically arranged summary and an index of cross-references to both. The work was authoritative in Poland although it was a private compilation, and the references to royal approval given in the title are not true. It is a most thorough commentary according to Kutrzeba, (*op. cit.* II, 212 *et seq.*). Jaskier translated the *Sachsenspiegel* and the *Weichbild* into Latin from the texts which circulated in Germany, and not from the inaccurate manuscripts hitherto used in Poland. He added the *glossae* taken from writings in German and in Latin, and his own *glossa marginalis* in which he indicated the Polish peculiarities in the application and interpretation of the Magdeburg Law. He checked and corrected all quotations in the *glossae* from the Roman and Canon law. Daniłowicz referred to Jaskier's compilation as a basic source of law of the Polish cities. (*Oborzrzenie istoricheskikh sviedēniū*, 1837, p. 26; 1910, p. 17).

PRIVATELY COMPILED CODES

Herburt z Fulstyna, Jan. Statvta Regni Poloniae in ordinem alphabeti digesta. Samoscii, Martinus Lencius typographus academiae excudebat. M. D. XC. VII.

This edition of the famous compilation of Polish law (*see* Annual Report,

1937, p. 69), was unknown to Kutrzeba (I, 258), who mentions those of 1563, 1569, 1613, 1693 and 1756. Burzynski (I, 258) mentions the edition acquired, and those of 1567, 1570, 1600 and 1620.

Sczerbic, Paweł. *Promptvarium statvtorvm omnivm et constitutionum Regni Poloniae . . . Brvnbergae, Typis Geörgij Schoenfels. Anno Domini. M. DC. IV.* Copper engraved title-page with ornamental border.

This is a code of Polish laws prepared by commission of King Sigismund III by his secretary Paweł Sczerbic for consideration of a legislative committee. Although the code did not attain official sanction it was widely used because it was substantially a compendium of rules extracted from the laws in force (Kutrzeba I, 261; Burzynski I, 109; Daniłowicz, 1837, p. 87; 1910, p. 56).

Gliszczyński, Matheus. *Compendium legum ex statuto et constitutionibus Regni Poloniae . . . ad annum 1736 exerptum. Calissi Typis S. R. M. Collegii Karnkoviiani, Soc. Jesu. An. 1754.*

Gliszczyński's work is a representative of those alphabetically arranged digests of laws which were in vogue in eighteenth century Poland. They took the place of the larger compilations of the previous times (Kutrzeba I, 263). The compilation contains oath formulas of various officials, including those for mayor, consul and proconsul of the city of Danzig, which at that time was incorporated into Poland.

Zamoyski, Andrzej. *Zbior praw sądowych na mocy Konstytucyi roku 1776. przez J. W. Andrzeia Zamoyskiego . . . ułożony, y na seym roku 1778. podany. W Warszawie roku 1778. Nakładem J. W. Zamoyskiego w drukarn J. K. Mei Gröllowskiey.*

This item marks the end of liberal Polish legal thought before the final collapse of the Polish state at the end of the eighteenth century. In spite of its title, "Collection of Judicial Laws," it is a draft of a new general code of public and private law prepared by Chancellor Zamoyski by commission of the Diet of 1776. He sought to reform the entire political and social order, and especially to improve the status of the serfs, thus creating a new, more liberal basis for the Polish state, which was on the verge of collapse. His foresight was not shared by his contemporaries. When the bill was introduced in 1780, the Diet thanked the compiler but rejected the bill and prohibited it from being introduced again in the future (*Volumina legum*, przedruk 1860, vol. VIII, no. 979). Burzynski states that this took place at the Diet of 1778 (*op. cit.* I, 106); but the date given by Daniłowicz (*op. cit.*, 1837, p. 90; 1910, p. 58) and Kutrzeba (I, 229), namely, 1780, corresponds to the records of the Diet.

A contemporaneously printed German translation of the draft by Gottlieb Nikisch, Warszawa, 1780, was this year acquired by the Law Library.

Portugal

The *Constituições Diocesanas* are systematic codes of fundamental rules for the clergy and laymen of a diocese promulgated by its bishop at the synod (Marnoco e Souza, *Direito ecclesiastico português*, 1910, pp. 190-191). These constitutions enjoyed a rather wide authority until the law of August 18, 1769, reduced canon law to a subsidiary source applicable only in ecclesiastic courts in case of default of a

provision of national legislation (M. A. Coelho da Rocha, *Instituições de direito civil portuguez*, tomo 1, 1850, p. 22). Moreover, there was a tendency to do away with the authority of the *Constituições Diocesanas* in the ecclesiastic courts because some of their provisions deviated from the general rules of canon law and of the statutes of Portugal, that is, they manifested some kind of legal sectionalism (See P. J. Mello Freire, *Institutionum juris civilis Lusitani liber I*, 1789, p. 9). The *Carta Regia* of May 16, 1774, sought to reform the *constituições* by eliminating their contradictions with canon and statutory law. Since then no old *constituições* could be reprinted or new *constituições* published without revision by the *procurador* of the crown, who was authorized to protest if such *constituições* interfered with royal jurisdiction, or ran counter to the law of the land or legal customs. (Marnoco e Souza, *op. cit.*, p. 190-191; I. F. da Silva, *Diccionario bibliographico portuguez*, v. 9, 1870, p. 87). With this restriction they remained in force as a source of Portuguese canon law until the twentieth century (*Ibid.*; see also B. J. da Silva Carneiro, *Elementos de direito ecclesiastico portuguez*, 6 ed., 1909, p. 34 *et seq.*).

The Law Library acquired three *Constituições diocesanas*, published at a period when their authority was at its prime. One of them, referring to the Brazilian diocese of Bahia, is described in the section on Latin America. The remaining two are as follows:

ALGARVE

Constituições synodales do bispado do Algarve novamente feytas, ordenadas pelo illustrissimo, e reverendissimo Senhor Dom Frâncisco Berreto segundo deste nome, bispo do Reyno do Algarve e do conselho de sua alteza, publicadas em a synodo diecesana, que celebrou em a see da cidade de Faro em vinte dovs de Janeyro de mil seiscentos, e setenta e tres. Evora Com todas licenças necessarias, na Impressão da universidade. Anno de M.DC.LXXIV.

This volume contains also *Livro vnico do regimento do auditorio ecclesiastico do bispado do Algarve*, and *Catalogo dos bispos do Algarve*, paged separately but forming a unit with the *Constituições* (I. F. da Silva, *op. cit.*, v. 2, p. 90). Only two collections of *constituições* for the diocese of Algarve are mentioned by I. F. da Silva, the one acquired, promulgated at the synod of 1673, and one promulgated at the synod of 1554, and printed in the same year (*Ibid.*; see also Almeida, *Historia da igreja em Portugal*, tomo 3, p. 527).

VISEU

Constituições sinodales do bispado de Viseu feitas, e ordenadas em synodo Pelo illustrissimo, e reverendissimo Senhor Dom João Manoel bispo de Viseu . . . em Coimbra. Com licença da Santa Inquisição, & ordinario. Por Nicolao Carualho impressor da vniuersidade, & a sua custa impresas. Anno 1617. Copper engraved frontispiece.

Bishop João Manuel (d. 1625) in 1617 enacted these *constituições*, which had been adopted at the synod of 1614 (Almeida, *op. cit.*, p. 942). They were preceded by the *constituições* enacted at the synod of 1527, which are printed without date, and those adopted by the synod of 1555, and printed in 1556. They were revised and printed in 1684 and new *constituições* were adopted by the synods of 1745 and 1748, and appeared in print in 1749. (I. F. da Silva, *op. cit.*, v. 2, p. 107, no. 432). *Regimento do auditorio ecclesiastico do bispado de Viseu*, etc., paged separately, forms an integral part of this work.

Spain

Las siete partidas del sabio rey don Alonso el Nono, nueuamente glosadas, por el Licenciado Gregorio Lopez del Consejo Real de Indias de su Magestad. Con su Repertorio muy copioso, assi del testo como de la glosa. En Salamanca, en casa de Domingo de Portonarijs Vrsino, impressor de la Sacra Real Magestad. 1576. Con priuilegio imperial. Esta tassado el pliego a marauedis. 7 v. in 3, and *Repertorio*.

Each *Partida* except the fifth has a separate title-page. Title-pages with woodcut coats-of-arms.

Among the texts of the *Partidas* printed in the sixteenth century two groups can be distinguished. The earlier editions, beginning with that of 1491 and up to the Lyon edition of 1550, contain the text as it was prepared by Díaz de Montalvo for his 1491 edition. Beginning with the Salamanca edition of 1555 (1565, 1576, 1587-88, 1610-1615), the text revised, corrected and annotated by Gregorio López (d. 1560) has been followed. The edition acquired is substantially a reprint of the 1555 edition, with a different *Repertorio*. (See Vance, Bibliography in *Las Siete Partidas*, translation and notes by S. P. Scott, Chicago, 1931, p. lxxviii *et seq.*, especially p. lxxxviii). All volumes of the copy acquired are uniformly dated 1576, which shows that the sets recorded in some libraries as being dated 1576-86, 1555-76, or 1565-88 are probably combined from various editions.

Transylvania

Fron, Matthias. Der Sachsen inn Siebenbürgen: Statuta: Oder eygen Landtrecht. Durch Matthiam Fronium vbersehen / gemehret vnd Mit Kön: Maiest: inn Polen / gnad vnd Priuilegio in Druck gebracht. Anno, M.D.LXXXIII. *Colophon*: Gedruckt in Cronstadt in Siebenbürgen durch George Greus / in verlegung herrn Mathiae Fronij. Title within woodcut symbolic border, full page Polish coat-of-arms on p. [3]. Coat-of-arms of Transylvania at end.

The present book is an unusual and rare item and is important for the legal history of the much disputed territory of Transylvania (Siebenbürgen, Erdély), transferred from Hungary to Rumania after the World War. It is a code of the law of the so-called "Saxons" of Transylvania, the name applied to descendants of the German colonists who came, at the call of Hungarian kings, to Transylvania in the twelfth century, most likely from Moselle, Luxembourg and North Lorraine. (See Teutsch, *Die Siebenbürger Sachsen in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*, 1913, p. 8-9.) These "Saxons" in Transylvania formed not only a distinct ethnological group, but also possessed a peculiar status and enjoyed a certain amount of self-government for several centuries. This code

of their private law and judicial procedure was compiled by Matthias Fron (or Fronius) and approved by Stephen Bathory, Prince of Transylvania and King of Poland in 1583, during the period when Transylvania was practically independent. When, later on, Transylvania became a part of Hungary the peculiarity of its legal system was preserved to a great extent.

The *Statuta*, as a source of municipal law for "Saxons", were retained in force by an edict of 1691, issued by Leopold I of Austria, and were still referred to as such in the late nineteenth-century textbooks. (See Dósa Elek. *Erdélyi jogtudomány. Első könyv*, Kolozsvár, 1861, p. 19; Wenzel Gusztáv, *A Magyar és Erdélyi magánjog rendszere*, v. 1, Buda, 1863, p. 100). It was reprinted in 1684, 1721, 1779 and 1853; it was included in the early collections of Transylvanian laws printed during Hungarian rule, and it formed the fourth book in the 1779 and 1815 editions. (Wenzel, *op. cit.*, p. 41-42). However, it was omitted from the later edition prepared by Sándor Kolosvari and others. (See *Magyar törvénytar*, 1540-1848, évi Erdélyi Torvinyek, Budapest, 1900).

Roman Law

FORMS AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Judicial procedure of Medieval and Renaissance Europe had a distinct influence upon the formation of the principles of the civil procedure of the modern civil law countries. *Compendia* on court practice and forms are therefore important for the understanding of the customs and institutions of those times. During the last year, the following early editions were acquired in this field, most of which are also examples of the artistry of early presses:

Ars notariatus. N. p., n. d. [Speyer, Konrad Hist, about 1500]. *Gesamtkatalog* 2660; Hain 1855).

The *Gesamtkatalog* records only ten copies, none of which is in America.

Formulare aduocatorum et procuratoriu[m] Romane Curie et Regij perlame[n]ti: practicam s[e]c[un]d[um] iura co[m]munia clarissime ostendens . . . *Colophon*: Impressum Mediolani per Ioannem de Castelliono impe[n]sis Joannis Jacobi et fratri[m] de Lignano. Anno domini. M.cccc.xiiij. Die. xiiij. mensis Aprilis. Printer's device of Legnano Brothers, publishers.

— *Colophon*: impressum Parisiua expertis honesti viri Francisci Regnault cōmorāñ. in vico sancti Jacobi in intersignio diui Claudij [1520?]

Gradibus, Joannes de. Ars notariatus. Doctrinale florum artis notariatus: seu formularium instrumentorum. Cum allegationibus vtriusque iuris: canonici et ciuilis . . . 1526. *Colophon*: Lugd[unum] impressum per Benedictum Bounym impressore[m]. Sumptibus vero honesti viri Simonis Vincentij. Anno d[omi]ni Mille. ccccxxvi. decima die mensis septembris. Title page within woodcut ornamental border. Printer's device of the publisher Simon Vincent (Veronica's veil) on the title-page and on the last page.

Artis notariatvs. elementarivs liber . . . Per Henricvm Cnavstimum . . . cum gratia & privilegio imperiali. Francofordiae, M.D.LXXX.

Ferario, Giovanni Pietro de. *Practica singularis . . . Colophon: . . . sumpsit optatum Lugd[uni]. Opera Benedicti Bounyn calcographi: Impensis vero honesti viri Jacobi. q. Francisci de Giuncta Florentini ac sociorum. Anno salutis. M.ccccxxiiij. Die vero tertia mensis octobris. Printer's device of Giunta(publisher). Title within woodcut ornamental border.*

This collection of forms of actions with comments by Ferario (*fl.* 1389) appeared first in 1473 (Savigny, VI, 486).

Musius, Petrus Dominicus de. *Formularivs instrumentorvm . . . Venetiis, Apvd Franciscvm Bindonvm. M. D. LVII.*

Damhouder, Joost. *La pratique des matières civiles, fort vtile et necessaire . . . Colophon: De l'Imprimerie de Gerard Smits, aux despens de Iean Bellere, imprimeur et libraire iuré, l'an 1572. [Anvers]. Woodcut frontispiece, woodcut portrait, coat-of-arms and fifteen woodcuts representing scenes of various phases of the court procedure.*

Joost Damhouder (1507–1581) was among those practical jurists of the German and Flemish school whose writings had a wide international circulation in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe. The present handbook on civil procedure appeared first in Latin in 1569, and was reprinted in 1601 and 1617. This is the only edition in French, the translation having been made by the author himself. There also were four in German, of 1571, 1575, 1581, and 1591, and one edition in Flemish, of 1626 (Stintzing I, 604–606). The present edition is of more than legal interest because the woodcut illustrations throw an interesting light on the life, customs, usages, dresses, etc., in the sixteenth century.

Jacobi, Petrus. *Practica Petri Jacobi. Lug[dum], apud Jacobum Giuncti, 1539. Title page within woodcut ornamental border and scenery on the top.*

Petrus Jacobi (*fl.* 1311), disciple of Franciscus Accursius, was among those few French jurists of the fourteenth century whom Savigny and Glasson considered worthy of placing side by side with the Italians who at that time excelled in legal erudition. (Savigny, VI, p. 37–40; E. Glasson, IV, 240). A special study of his life and of the work acquired by the Law Library was made by Esquirou de Parieu in *Revue de Législation et de Jurisprudence*, XX, (1844), p. 417–452.

Jacobi's *Practica*, which is a manual for lawyers and judges, was written during the period from 1311 to 1325, and became known as the *aurea practica*. It was reprinted several times, and appeared first in the year 1492 in Lyon under the title *Solemnis et practicabilis tractatus libellorum*. There is a second edition, Lyon, 1527, under a different title. Savigny lists also the editions Lyons, 1501, 1511, 1519, and 1535. The last edition appeared under the name of *Aurea practica libellorum*, Coloniae Agrippinae, 1775.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Elenchvs omnivm avctorvm sive scriptorvm, qvi in ivre tam civile qvam canonico vel commentando, vel quibuscunque modis explicando et illustrando ad nostram aetatem vsque claruerunt, nomina et monvmenta, partim in lucem ante hac prolata, partim in bibliothecis passim ad huc abdita, complectens. Initio quidem a . . . D. Joanne Neuizano, Ludouico Gomesio, Ioanne Fichardo, et Joanne Baptista Zileto summo studio ac diligentia collectus: ante quinquen-

nium autem Ioannis VVolfgangi Freymonii in Obernhavsen . . . opera et studio tertia fere parte auctior in lucem datus, et in iustum atque concinnum ordinem digestus. Iam vero denuo multorum accessione locupletatus. . . Cum gratia et priuilegio Caesareo. Francofurti ad Moenum, M.D.LXXIX. *Colophon*: Impressvm Francofvrti ad Moenvm apvd Martinvm Lechlervm, impensis Sigismvndi Caroli Feyrabendi. M.D.LXXIX. Woodcut printer's device.

This is one of the first legal bibliographies which was begun by Giovanni Nevizzani as *Index scriptorum in utroque iure* (Lugduni, 1522), and continued by Gomez, Fichard, Zileti and Freymon. As amended by Freymon, it appeared first in 1574, was reprinted in 1579. Our edition is the last one mentioned by Stintzing (I, 515). In this edition one finds, according to Stintzing, a fairly complete picture of the state of legal writings of that time; it lists not only printed books, but also manuscripts.

LEGAL MAXIMS

Beginning with the glossators, the terms *brocardica*, *loci communes*, *regulae* and *axiomata*, were used to designate legal maxims expressed in a short mnemonic form. During this year the following alphabetically arranged collections were acquired:

Brocardica ivris, sev verius commvnes ivrivm sententiae, serie alphabetica digestae . . . Parisiis apud Gulielmum Desboys sub sole Aureo, via Iacobaea.

Domini M. D. LXII.

Loci commvnes ivris civilis . . . Apvd Seb. Gryphivm Lvgdvni, 1551.

TREATISES

Alciatus, Andreas. *Prac. And. Alci.* . . . Iudiciarij processus compendium, atque ad eo iuris vtriusque praxis, in gratiam studiosorum nunc de nouo excusa. Apud Jacobum Giunta M. D. XLII. *Colophon*: Impressum Lugduni apud Jacobum Berionum. Printer's device on last page. Title within a decorative woodcut border.

— Parergon ivris libri tres. Lvgdvni, apud Haeredes Simonis Vincentij. M. D. XXXVIII. Woodcut printer's device.

Alciatus (1492–1550), the celebrated Italian juriconsult and humanist, studied in Milan, Pavia and Bologna, at which last named university he received his doctorate. He taught at various universities in France and Italy. Francis I is said to have attended his classes. He introduced the new method of studying Roman law by substituting historical research for the servile forms of the glossators. He wrote many legal works, including commentaries on the Code of Justinian and the Decretals, besides histories and critical notes on the classics.

Bertachini da Fermo, Giovanni. *Prima[-quarta] pars repertorii* . . . opera et labore do. Ioann. Thierry Lingonensis . . . Lvgdvni, 1552. *Colophon*: Bartholomaeus Fraenvs exevdebat Lvgdvni, anno 1552. 4 v.

Giovanni Bertachini da Fermo (1448–1497) obtained his doctorate in Padua and served on the bench at Siena, Tolento, Florence and Fano. The *Repertorium* is the only one of his works known to Savigny. According to Schulte

(II, 349), it is a monumental, alphabetically arranged dictionary, in which the legal literature of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is precisely expounded. That it was much in use is evident from the large number of editions of which the above seems to be the latest. Schulte mentions the following editions: Rome, 1481; Nuremberg, 1483; Milan, 1485, 1499; Venice, 1488, 1518, 1519, and Lyon, 1521.

Cujas, Jacques. *Paratitla in libros qvinqvaginta digestorum sev pandectarum Imperatoris Iustiniani*. Lvgdvni, Apvd Gvilielmvm Rovillivm, 1576. Cum privilegio regis.

— Recitationes in II. et IV. libros decretalium. Nunc primum in lucem editae. An[no] Domini 1594. Spirae Nemetvm typis Bernardi Albini.

Cujas (1522–1590) is considered the greatest scholar among the French sixteenth-century Romanists.

Curtius, Franciscus. *Repertorium aureum precipuarum decisionum per iuris vtriusque monarcham dominum Franc. Curtium Juniozem Papiensem in nonnullis legibus digesti et codicis . . . 1533*. Cum priuilegio. *Colophon*: Joannes Moylin de Cambray Lugduni excudebat. Title within ornamental woodcut border with sceneries and portraits. Printer's device of Jacobus Giunta on the title page.

This work came from the pen of Franciscus Curtius, the younger, who died in 1533, and is not to be confused with his uncle of the same name, who died in 1495.

Favre, Antoine. *Coniecturarvm iuris ciuilibi libri tres . . . Lvgduni, apvd Ioan. Tornaesivm typogr. regivm*. CIO. IO. LXXXI.

Antoine Favre, called also Faber (1557–1624), disciple of the great Cujas, was the most famous of the French jurists of the seventeenth century (Glasson VIII, 131). First a lawyer in Chambéry, later president of the Senate and governor of Savoy, he started his career as a writer with the work above mentioned, which made Cujas predict that Favre would become a great jurist. His more notable work was the *Codex Fabrianus* (Lyons, 1610, Geneva, 1673). The copy acquired by the Law Library seems to be the first edition of the *Coniecturae*. Glasson mentions the edition of Leyden, 1691, and Camus-Dupin, Lyon, 1661. However, it must have appeared before Cujas' death in 1590, and the privilege for the edition acquired was signed in 1574. Favre could not have completed the work before that time.

Gribaldi, Mattheo. *Methodvs ac de ratione studendi, in iure*. Libri tres . . . Venetiis, Apud Horatium de Gobbis, 1581.

— Interpretationes in difficillia[m]. l.ij.C. comu. de lega. et in l. verbis legis, de verbo. signif. Aldi filii, Venetiis, MDLIII. Printer's device.

— Interpretationes in l. reru[m] mistura, et l. si is qui pro emptore de usucapio. Venetiis. M D L II. Printer's device. *Colophon*: Apud Gualterium Scotum M D L II.

Matteo Gribaldi, or Gribaldus, (d.1564), has the distinction of having described by a distich the method of legal interpretation developed in the Italian universities during the sixteenth century which is characterized as the *mos Italicus*. The famous distich runs as follows:

*Praemitto, scindo, summo casumque figuro
Perlego, do causas, connoto, et objicio.*

The verse is to be found on page 32 of the above edition of *Methodus*, which was written in 1541 and appeared in print first in Lyon in 1544 or 1554 (Stintzing, I, 107). The *Interpretationes* illustrate how Gribaldi himself applied the method, the principles of which he formulated. Gribaldi taught at the Universities of Pisa, Perugia, Pavia, Padua, Tübingen, Toulouse and Valence (*Ibid*, 382).

Heineccius, Johann Gottlieb. Opera omnia. Genevae M.DCCLXXI. 14 v. in 9. Engraved frontispiece.

Heineccius, or Heineke (1680-1741) was one of the most popular jurists of the eighteenth century, enjoying an international reputation. Some of his writings were declared to have the authority of law. This, for example, was the case with his treatise on negotiable instruments, *Elementi iuris Cambialis*, which was decreed to be used as an official guide for the Polish Courts by the Diet of 1775 (Danilowicz, *Obozrienie*, 1837, p. 28; 1910, p. 18).

There were two editions of his collected works: the above described, of 1771, and that of 1774, which is less complete (Camus-Dupin, II, no. 754).

Leconte, Antoine. De haereditatibus et bonorum possessionibus quae ab intestato deferuntur. Liber singularis. Bitvrigibvs, Apud Ioannem Garnerium, 1555.

Leconte (Contius) (1517-1577, or 1586?) taught at the universities of Orléans and Bourges, where he succeeded to the chair of the famous Cujas, and continued the polemics against Duaren and Hotman started by his famous predecessor. His erudition was said to be equal to that of Cujas (Glasson V, 116).

Tractatus de pignoribus et hypothecis, avetoribus. Ant. Negvsantio, Franc. Baldvino, Hvg. Donello, Gab. Mydaeo, i. c. . . . Lvgdvni, Sumptibus Philippī Tinghi Florentini. M.D.LXXV.

This is a compilation of treatises on mortgages written by the outstanding lawyers of that time, some of which were mentioned in the title.

Roman and Canon Law Incunabula

As has been noted in previous reports, the Law Library's collection of legal incunabula has not yet reached the point which is commensurate with its standing as the national repository of legal sources. During the past year a number of desirable items were acquired. They include the following:

Decio, Lancelotto. Scripta sunt hec in primam. C. partem Domini La [n]//celoti Decij: que studiose si inte[n]tus p[er] legeris De//cium iurisco[n]sultu[m]: veru[m] sinceru[m], nec ambitiosum in//uenies. *Colophon*: Papie impressa per Christofozum de canibus a[n]no. M.cccc.lxxxv. Die secundo Martij. (*Gesamtkatalog* 8211; Hain-Copinger 6055).

Out of twenty-two copies recorded by the *Gesamtkatalog*, none is in America. Unrecorded by the British Museum.

— Scripta in s[e]c[un]dam. C. partem eximij. I. U. monar//ce do. Lanceloti decij. veri et sinceri. doctoris dilige[n]ter edita in felici ticinensi academia. anno d[omi]ni M.//cccc.lxxxij. die xxiij noue[m]bris. *Colophon*: Impressum op[er]a et impe[n]sa ac sum[m]o studio sculptum p[er]. Do. Christofozum de canibus ciue[m] p[ro]p[ri]e ad laudem dei. M.cccc.lxxxviiiij. Die. x.Januarij. (*Gesamtkatalog* 8213; Hain 6056).

Of nineteen copies recorded by the *Gesamtkatalog* none is in America. It is not in the British Museum catalog.

- Lanzaletus decius super//prima. ff. ueteris cum ad//ditionibus per eum additis. *Colophon* on f⁴ verso: . . . impressum opera et impensa ac summo studio sculpt[um] p[er] Christoforu[m] de canibus ciuem. p[a]p[ie]. ad Laude[m] Dei Mccccxxxviiiij. die. iij. Junij. Finis. On K³: . . . Mccccxxxviiiij. Julij. xvij. luce vespera[rum] hora finiuit Feliciter. (*Gesamtkatalog* 8214; Hain 6063; Hain-Reichling 6058).

Of fifteen copies recorded by the *Gesamtkatalog*, none is located in America, nor is it in the British Museum catalog.

- Scripta sunt hec in secunda[m] ff. vet. p[ar]tem. Domini//Lanceloti Decij: que studiose si inte[n]tus p[er] legeris//Decium iurisconsultum: verum: sinceru[m] nec am//bitiosum inuenies. *Colophon*: . . . impressum opera et impensa ac summo studio sculptu[m] p[er] Christoforu[m] de canibus ciuem. p[a]p[ie] ad Laudem Dei. Mccccxxxviiiij. di iij. Jullij. Finis. (*Gesamtkatalog* 8215; Hain 6060).

The *Gesamtkatalog* records only eleven copies, none of which is in America; nor is it in the British Museum catalog.

- Scripta sunt hec in prima[m] infortiati p[ar]tem Domi//ni Lanceloti Decij. que studiose si inte[n]tus p[er] legeris//Decium iurisconsultu[m] verum. sincerum. nec ambitio//sum inuenies. *Colophon*: Impressum Papie p[er] [Christ]oforum de canibus. Anno a nativitate d[omi]ni nostri Jesu [Christ]i. Mccccxxxv. Die. x. Februarij. (*Gesamtkatalog* 8217; Ham 6057; Hain-Reichling 6061).

Of eight copies recorded by the *Gesamtkatalog*, none is in America; nor is it in the British Museum catalog.

- Scripta sunt hec in secunda[m] infortiati parte[m]. domini//Lanceloti Decij. que studiose si inte[n]tus perlegeris. Deciu[m] iurisconsultu[m]. verum. since[rum]. nec ambitiosum//inuenies. *Colophon*: Impressum Papie p[er] Christoro[rum] de canibus Anno Domini. Mccccxxxvj. Die. viij mensis nouembr[is]. Followed by: Registrum huius operis. (*Gesamtkatalog* 8218; Hain 6062).

Of twenty-one copies recorded by the *Gesamtkatalog* none is in America; nor is it in the British Museum catalog.

Lancellotto Decio, like his better known brother Filippo Decio, (see below), was an outstanding legal scholar; he was a professor of Roman Law in Pisa and Pavia, where he died in 1503. One of his contemporaries, Bidellus, of Pisa, who unsparingly commented on the work of the professors of his time, recognized, however, that "Lancellotto was sincere in doing his duty." (Savigny VI, 373).

Ludovicus Pontanus (Romanus). [Consilia et allegationes]. *Colophon*: Impressa Papie per Franciscu[m] gyrarde[n]gu[m]. Anno d[omi]ni M.ccccxxxv. die. v. Martij. (Hain*13275).

Ludovicus Pontanus (1409-1439) obtained his doctorate at the age of twenty, became a professor at twenty-four, and practiced law later in Florence. He was a prothonotary in Rome and died in Basel, Switzerland, whither he had been sent as a member of council by King Alfonso, of Aragon. In spite of his short life, he established an enviable reputation for himself and left a number of

works which were praised by Savigny, including the *Consilia* acquired by the Law Library (Savigny, V, 489; Schulte, II, 395). This edition may be the first because, aside from this one, Hain mentions only that of Mediolani, 1489, Venetiis, 1493, and 1518, and one undated at Rome, published by Vulteris. Hain merely assumed that the last named was printed before the one acquired.

Accoltis, Franciscus de (Franciscus de Aretio or Aretinus). *De testamentis*. N. p., n. d. [Siena, Heinrich von Köln, July 15, 1486]. (*Gesamtkatalog*, VI, 227 and I, no. 150; Hain 4590.)

Hain (4590) ascribed this item to the pen of Amedeo Justin de Castello, but the *Gesamtkatalog* (VI, 227 and I, no. 150) states that it is a part of *Super primam partem infortiati*, by Francesco de Accoltis (1418-1486), known also as Franciscus Aretinus. He taught at the universities of Bologna, Ferrara and Siena, and in his day he was recognized as excelling not only in jurisprudence, but also in poetry, philosophy, music, and theology. However, some of the later scholars found his legal works crude as compared with his poetry and philological studies and came to the conclusion that there had been two different men by the same name, one a jurist and another a poet. Savigny, although severe in his criticism of Aretino's legal work, deemed this theory unfounded. (Savigny, VI, 338 *et seq.*)

Ubaldis de Perusio, Angelus de. *Lectura domini angeli de perusio sup[er] codice. De ede[n]do*. N. p., n. d. (Copinger II, 5897; Mazarine, p. 747, no. 1334).

Although less famous than his brother Baldus, Angelus de Ubaldis (1328-1407), professor at Perugia, Padua, Bologna, Florence and Rome, was a renowned scholar, known for his works on the sources of Roman law. (Savigny, VI, 249). (This item is unrecorded by Hain, Proctor, the British Museum, and the *Census of Fifteenth Century Books*).

Sandeus, Felinus. *Singularis ac peru[[tilis] lectura domi[[ni] Felini Sa[n]dei[[/Ferrariensis.]] super titulo[[/ de fide in[[strume[n]t]]orum*. Printer's device of Ioannes de Legnano (publisher). *Colophon*: . . . imp[re]ssa vero. nouiter [i]n regia ciuitate Mediolani per mag[ist]rum Uldericum scinze[n]zeler. Impensis d[omi]ni Iohan[n]is d[e] lignano Mediolanensis. dilligentissimeque emendata p[er] Egregium et sapientem iuris vtriusque doctorem d[omi]ni[u]m Franciscu[m] de parona Ciuem Papie[n]sem qui omne studiu[m] ac diligentia[m] adhibuit vt hoc opus eme[n]datissimu[m] ederetur. Anno a natali [Christ]iano. Mcccxxxviiiij. Die viij. Martij. Printer's device with initials V. S. (Szinzenzeler, printer). Unrecorded by the British Museum.

Felinus Sandeus (1444-1503), professor at Ferrara and Pisa, bishop of Penna and Lucca, is also known for his splendid library which he bequeathed to the cathedral in Lucca and which is still in existence. (Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1937, p. 91-92).

Caccialuppi, Giovanni Battista. *Incipit: Incipit solemnns repetitio. 1. frater a fratre. ff.// de condi. indebi. per excellentissimum Legum do[[ctorem] dominum Joannem Baptistam de caccia[[/lupis de sancto seueriuo. Colophon; . . . nunc dilligentissime correcta. et suppleta p[er]. d. Jo. Franc. paganu[m] de pedemo[n]tis . . . Bononie imp[re]ssa ingenio et i[m]pensis mag[ist]ri Jo. vualbeck republica bo[n]i. florente. sub diuo Jo. bentiuolo secundo armorum Duce dignissimo Anno salutis. M.ccccxxxiiij. die vero. xxiiij. Augusti.* (*Gesamtkatalog* 5851, Hain 4196).

Only ten copies are recorded by the *Gesamtkatalog*, none of which is in America. Caccialupi's life (*fl.* 1450) and the significance of his work were described in the Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1937, p. 100.

Georgio, Joannes Antonius de Sancto. Comme[n]taria super decreto/[cardinalis alexandrini alias]/Prepositi Sa[n]cti Ambrosii/[nuncupati]/Leonardus. Gerla. *Colophon*: Papie impressa per Leonardu[m] Gerla. Mccccxxxvii. a di[e] xii. de marzo. Printers' device. (Hain 7584; Proctor, suppl. II, 7107a; British Museum, v. VII, p. 1011).

Joannes Antonius de Sancto Georgio was a prominent canonist of the fourteenth century (*fl.* 1320–1378) and taught at Bologna and Padua.

Natta, Georgio. Solemnis repetitio clemen. sepe de uerbo[rum]. signifi[catione] col[m]/[posita p[er] p[re]clarum iuris utriusque doctore[m] et militem/[dominu[m] Georgium nattha[m] ciue[m] asten[sem] et illustrissi/[mi domini Marchionis montisferati co[n]siliarium. *Colophon*: Impressum Papie p[er] Christopher[um] de canibus Anno a natiuitate domini. Mccccxxxij die xv. septembris. (Hain 11679; Voulliéme 368; Proctor 7090; British Museum, VII, 1010).

Unrecorded by *Census of Fifteenth Century Books*.

Giorgio Natta, of Asti (*fl.* 1467, d. 1495), was a professor of Canon Law at Ferrara. The present work appeared first in 1475 and was also reprinted in Venice in 1577. (Giudice, I, part 2, p. 867–868; Schulte II, 350).

Canis, Johannes Jacobus. Petro Uecturio Nouello Jurium scho[lari]. Johannes Jacobus Canis iurisutri/[usque] consultus: de modo in iure studendi li/[bellum]: ac Salutem plurimam mittit. *Colophon*: . . . que imp[re]ssit m[a]g[ist]er mathe[us] [Cerdonis] padue an[n]o, 1485. (Hain 4324; Proctor 6819; *Gesamtkatalog* 5975).

The present work by Canis, who was a professor of law at the University of Padua (d. 1490 or 1494), was considered by Savigny to be one of the most important sources for the study of the methods of teaching of law in the Italian universities at the time of the glossators (Savigny III, 538, 544; VI, 484). Besides the edition acquired by the Law Library, there were three other editions printed prior to 1500, that is, in 1476, 1484 and 1488, respectively.

Jurisprudence and Philosophy of Law

Decio, Filippo. In tit. ff. de Regulis Juris, cum additionibus d. Hieronymi Cuchalon . . . analyticis adnotationibus d. Gabrielis Saraynae . . . Coloniae Agripinae, apud Theodorum Baumium . . . anno M.D.LXXXII.

Filippo Decio (Decius) of Milan was among the renowned contributors in the field of jurisprudence for the period of the closing decades of the fifteenth and the opening decades of the sixteenth century. Under the guidance of his brother Lancellotto, who occupied chairs at the universities of Pisa and Pavia, Decius obtained an exceptional background and began his academic activity with a professorship of the Institutes at the University of Pisa (1476–1484) offered him by Lorenzo de Medici. The work listed above is accepted as his best contribution in the theoretical field of law. It was used widely at the universities. The edition added to the collection of the Law Library contains also the additions of the Spanish juriconsult, Gerónimo Cuchalon, and the annotations of the French juriconsult, Charles Dumoulin (Savigny, VI, 374 ff.)

Corvesius Cespitelens, Petrus. *Methodicus, sive de ratione artis, in quo disseritur, civilis scientia methodo tractari possit. experimento . . . Lugduni, apud Theobaldum Paganum (Ad fin) . . . anno 1547.*

Another acquisition in this field is the early sixteenth-century contribution of the juriconsult Petrus Corvesius. It contains three pieces, the first of which is written in the form of a dialogue. The work is based on Roman law principles, and appears to have been little known, because it is not listed in any of the standard bibliographical works. According to the Union Catalog, this is the first copy made available in the United States.

Soto Segolbiensis, Dominicus. . . . *Libri decem de justitia et jure . . . Venetiis, apud Gratosum Perchacinum, 1568.*

The Dominican friar Domingo Soto (1494-1560), of Segovia, is one of the internationally known representatives of the sixteenth-century renaissance of Thomist scholasticism in Spain. He was among the progressives on social problems and was active in upholding the views of Bartolomé de Las Casas concerning the social and economic treatment of the Indians in the American colonies. The above item is a copy of the sixth edition of Soto's treatise on the philosophy of law and is the first of that work to be added to the collection of the Law Library.

Vigel, Nikolaus. *Methodus juris controversi, in quinque libros distincta . . . Basileae, ex Officina Oporiniana, 1579.*

Nikolaus Vigel (1529-1600), of Treisa (Hessen), held a professorship at the University of Marburg for a long time (1560-1594). He lost his chair on account of insufficiently orthodox views which involved him in controversies with his colleague, Hermann Vultejus. He was aware of the theoretical deficiencies of the existing treatment of the law; he opposed scholastic verbosity and insisted upon a firm grasp of fundamentals. Vigel was the first German jurist to attempt the unification of the law into a systematic whole, abandoning the *schemata* of his predecessors. In this attempt he made a number of methodological contributions, of which the work listed above is one. The copy added to the collection of the Law Library is of the original edition; it consists of a collection of *communes opiniones* and *conclusiones* of noted juriconsults. This work went through a number of editions and, beginning with the edition of the year 1596, was considerably augmented. The Law Library is in possession also of a copy of the latter (Basileae, 1599). In the field of jurisprudence the work is of importance as opposing the purely mechanical use of *communes opiniones* in the solution of juridical problems.

Gómez de Luna y Arellano, Miguel. *De juris ratione et rationis imperio . . . Don Michael Gómez de Luna y Arellano . . . Matriti, 1630.*

This is a copy of the first edition of a contribution of the Spanish canonist Miguel Gómez de Luna y Arellano (d. 1662). It is a theoretical treatment of the fundamental problems of private and public law, based on the texts of the Roman and Canon law and on ancient and medieval philosophical conceptions. According to the Union Catalog, no other copy of this work is available in the United States.

Ryssel, Johannes Jacobus von. *De jure naturae et gentium libri duo. Lipsiae, apud Reinhard Waechtler . . . anno M.DC.XXCIX.*

The above work of Johann Jacob von Ryssel is an addition to the collection of the Library in the fields of the philosophy of law and the law of nations. It is representative of the seventeenth-century rationalistic tendency influenced by Grotius, Hobbes, Pufendorf and Thomasius. The above is the only edition mentioned by bibliographers and, according to the Union Catalog, this is the first copy made available in the United States.

Pufendorf, Samuel von. *Analecta politica* . . . Amstelaedami, apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. M.DC.XCVIII.

Thomasius, Christian. . . . Vernünfftige und christliche aber nicht scheinheilige Thomasische Gedancken . . . Erster Theil, Halle in Magdeburg, 1723; Anderer Theil, id., 1724; Dritter Theil, id., 1725.

The two collections of monographs by Samuel von Pufendorf (1632-1694) and Christian Thomasius (1655-1728) supplement the possessions of the Library representative of these two pioneers in the emancipation of jurisprudence from theology.

Periodicals and Serials

Among the 141 titles added to the legal serial collection in 1938 to 1939, a number of European countries and a wide variety of material are represented. The Law Library has been especially fortunate in obtaining this material as the difficulty of securing publications will probably increase because of the war in Europe.

It will be noted that several Polish items are included, which are so scarce that the titles do not even appear in the Union List of Serials, and which, fortunately, will now be preserved and available for research in the Western Hemisphere.

The unusually long sets, especially those in the French language, include rather obscure material, as one might suppose, since the Law Library already possessed a fair collection of periodicals as well as collections of laws and court reports for Belgium and France.

The most important additions acquired during the past year include the following:

BELGIUM

Bulletin usuel des lois et arrêtés. Bruxelles. Tome 1-18- , 1539-1939-. Imprint [1858]—-. Monthly (at present).

This bulletin contains legislation concerning general administrative matters, with notes of concordance, and administrative and judicial decisions of Belgium, with annotations. Volume 1 begins with the old French laws from 1539, covering those countries within which the present Belgium was incorporated; laws and decrees of the United Provinces of the Netherlands are included up to August 24, 1815, the date of the commencement of the Kingdom of Belgium as a political entity.

Recueil général de l'enregistrement. Bruxelles, v. 1-85, 1848-1936. 85 v. Title varies: v. 1-69 as *Recueil général des décisions administratives et judiciaires* . . .

This is a general collection of decisions, administrative and judicial, in matters concerning public registration, duties, succession, mortgages, and public notaries. It contains decrees and decisions of the highest courts and other tribunals of Belgium, France, and Holland, which are related to the above mentioned subjects, and also matters which might be of interest to public notaries and other public functionaries, lawyers and magistrates.

EGYPT

Lois du gouvernement Égyptien. Le Caire, Imprimerie National. 1875-1905. The years 1886-1887, which were issued in slightly different form, are not separated from the *Documents Officiels*. 22 v. Title varies.

These laws of the Egyptian government precede those already in the Law Library, together making a collection from 1876 to the present day. The period covered by this set dates from the establishment of the Mixed Tribunals in 1876, replacing the consular jurisdiction in civil actions.

FRANCE

Recueil général annoté des lois, décrets, ordonnances, . . . depuis le mois de juin 1789 . . . avec des notices par MM. Odilon Barrot, Vatimesnil, . . . publié par les rédacteurs du Journal des notaires et des avocats . . . Paris, 1831-1936. 116 v. including indexes. Title varies slightly.

This valuable addition to the French legal collection spans a period from the French Revolution to the present day. The Law Library had but eleven years of the set, which is now complete from 1789-1936. It is an annotated collection of laws and royal decrees (*ordonnances*), the latter being replaced by decrees and resolutions of the ministries (*décrets et arrêtés*) after the revolution of 1848. There are also administrative decisions of the Conseil d'État. Sets of this material are rather scarce and are not to be confused with the *Recueil Général des Lois* . . ., the *Bulletin Annoté des Lois* . . ., or the official *Bulletin des Lois*, as they might readily be because of the commentators.

Revue de législation et de jurisprudence. Paris, t. 1-46 (1-19 année), 1834-1853. 46 v. Table Décennale . . . 1834/1844 [*with* v. 21].

This is the predecessor of the long *Revue Critique de Législation et Jurisprudence*, which is still running. Together, these two titles furnish a continuous law review of over a hundred years' duration. Devoted primarily to articles on legislation and the history of law, it boasts such editors as Troplong, Laboulaye, Ortolan, Wolowski (its founder), and others well known in the French legal world.

GERMANY

Gewerbearchiv für das Deutsche Reich . . . Berlin. Band 1-33. 1901-1936. 35 v. including *Ergänzungsband I mit Gesamt-Register* [für Bd. I-XII . . .]; *Ergänzungsband II mit Gesamtverzeichnis für die Bände 13 bis 27* . . . Berlin 1913, 1930.

Devoted to legislation and court reports in matters relating to industry and labor law, this collection contains specifically: laws, regulations, enactments,

judicial and administrative decisions of the federal and state governments, circulars and announcements of the central authorities. In 1936 this publication became *Deutsches Gewerbearchiv*.

Hamburgische Gerichts-Zeitung. Herausgegeben von mehreren hamburgischen juristen. Begründet und redigirt von dr. Julius Nathan. Jahrgang 1-8, no. 17. 13. Apr. 1861-25. Apr. 1868. Hamburg, 1861-1868. 8 v. in 6. Weekly. Continued by *Hamburgische Handelsgerichtszeitung* (later *Hanseatische Gerichtszeitung*).

Hanseatische Gerichtszeitung. Jahrgang 1-12; Neue Folge 1-48, 18. Apr. 1868-30.¹Dez. 1927. Hamburg, 1868-1927. 60 v. Weekly (irregular). Title varies: v. 1-12 (Apr. 18, 1868-May 26, 1880), *Hamburgische Handelsgericht-Zeitung*. *Mit einem Beiblatt enthaltend nichthandelsgerichtliche Rechtsfälle*. *Hauptblatt. Handelsrechtliche Fälle* (varies slightly). Continues *Hamburgische Gerichts-Zeitung*. United with *Hanseatische Rechts-Zeitschrift* which continued as *Hanseatische Rechts- und Gerichts-Zeitschrift*.

Hanseatische Rechts- und Gerichts-Zeitschrift. Jahrgang 11- (Zugleich 68. Jahrgang der HGZ.)-18, 1928-1935. Hamburg, 1928-

Prior to 1934 this substantial publication for the study of European commercial law contained a selection of cases of interest to lawyers and merchants at home and abroad, laying special emphasis on international commerce. At first covering only cases of the commercial court and supreme court in commercial cases, it changed in 1868 to include cases of other Hanseatic courts and allied jurisdictions together with substantial points of procedure and related matters from foreign courts.

With the separation of the material into two volumes, the *Hauptblatt* (principal part) was devoted to commercial cases and the *Beiblatt* (supplement) to the civil court decisions of commercial interest. In 1933 the *Hauptblatt*, uniting with *Zentralblatt für Handelsrecht*, assumed more the nature of a law review. The *Beiblatt* now contains the decisions—covering mercantile law including marine insurance, commercial law, civil law, and civil procedure. While hitherto devoted primarily to foreign commerce, the publication is now confined to domestic matters. The main purpose is to bring to light decisions of the German courts on the most important problems of commercial law.

Burgenland

Landesgesetzblatt für das Burgenland. Sauerbrunn, Eisenstadt. 1922-1938 (Apr.). 16 v.

A scarce and timely acquisition was the complete set of the session laws of Burgenland as one of the nine provinces of the Austria that existed after the World War up to the time of the Anschluss, and the only one whose legislation issued currently the Law Library did not possess.

Because Hungary did not transfer to Austria the German-speaking districts of West Hungary as the Treaties of Saint-Germain and Trianon had envisaged (and only surrendered some of them after a plebiscite held at the intervention of the Inter-Allied Commission), the publication of the laws of Burgenland began with April, 1922, rather than August, 1921, and continued until April 14, 1938. Burgenland, with the rest of the Austrian provinces, had been absorbed

by the Reich. Their publication was resumed under the title *Verordnungsblatt für den Amtsbereich des Landeshauptmannes Burgenland*.

ITALY

Il Diritto Ecclesiastico Italiano. Anno 1-11. 1908-1918. 11 v. This publication is a successor to, though not exactly a continuation of, the *Rivista di Diritto Ecclesiastico*, which ceased the previous year with the death of a colleague of the present editor. It began in 1908 and follows closely the arrangement of the former. It is, however, divided into articles, notes, and bibliographies concerning ecclesiastical law, the text of laws, decrees, regulations, administrative decisions (including the *Consiglio di Stato* and other administrative bodies) and judicial decisions. Both the administrative and judicial decisions are generously annotated.

Temi Genovesi. V. 1-24. 1889-1912. Genova.

Deriving its title from the place of publication and not because of a limited field covered, this collection of decisions includes the courts of appeal and cassation throughout Italy. Cases of the *Corte d'appello* of Genoa are reported in full, those of the other cities often in summarized form. The jurisprudence covers civil, commercial, administrative, financial, and penal matters.

LUXEMBOURG

Journal de l'enregistrement et du notariat, recueil de décisions, arrêts, . . . pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg . . . Luxembourg, 1844, 1847-1880. Title varies slightly. Not published 1845-1846. Continued by:

Recueil général en matière de notariat . . . Luxembourg, 1864-1874, 1887-1907. No more published. Title varies slightly.

Preceded by a single volume published in the year 1843, entitled *Code des droits de timbre, d'enregistrement, de greffe . . . pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg . . .*, edited by J. Dupont, these two sets together form a continuous and apparently complete set through 1907. The years 1844 and 1847 both are labeled "first year," though the titles are the same. Apparently 1845 and 1846 did not exist, as 1844 carried a note "*nicht mehr erschienen*".

POLAND

Gazeta Sądowa Warszawska. Warszawa, 1873-1937. 63 v. Volume numbering irregular.

This general legal periodical is one of the few publications issued in the Polish language in the Russian part of Poland even at the time when the Russian language was substituted for the Polish in the courts. It carried extensively the decisions of the Russian supreme court (the Ruling Senate) in matters decided under the Code Napoléon, which still remained in force in the Russian part of Poland.

Głos Sądownictwa; miesięcznik, poświęcony zagadnieniom społecznoprawnym i zawodowym. Rok 1-9, 1929-1937.

Głos Sądownictwa ("voice of the judiciary") was a monthly publication devoted to the discussion of legal and professional problems. It was published by the Warsaw section of the association of judges and public prosecutors of the Polish Republic.

Orzecnictwo Sądów Polskich. Warszawa. Roc. 1-8, 1921/22-1929. There were in Poland five divisions (*izba*) of the supreme court for which separate official collections were published from 1918 to 1932: *Izba pierwsza* (first) *civilna*—civil for former Russian territory; *izba druga* (second) *karna*—criminal for former Russian territory; *izba trzecia* (third)—for civil and criminal cases arising on former Austrian territory; *izba czwarta* (fourth)—for administrative matters for all the territories; *izba piąta* (fifth)—for civil and criminal cases arising in the former Prussian territory. There was also a collection of the decisions of the Plenary Assembly (*Zgromadzenia Ogólne*) of the Court.

Although these were official editions, prepared for printing with the permission of the first president of the supreme court, there is none that embraces all the jurisdictions. The present publication, in contrast, though a private publication, contains decisions from the various divisions and is, therefore, the most complete publication of its kind.

Palestra. Warszawa. 1928-1934. 7 v.

Organ of the Bar for Warsaw and the surrounding region. These volumes follow the first four years of this title (1924-1927), which the Law Library had previously received. The title has since been changed to *Głos Prawa*.

Przegląd Notarialny. Krakow-Warszawa. Rok 1-8, 13-14, 16-17. 1922-1929, 1934-1935, 1937-1938.

This publication began in Cracow, as an organ of public notaries officiating in the Austrian territories, but later was transferred to Warsaw to become the organ of all Polish public notaries. Since then it has been published by the Chamber of Public Notaries for the district of the Court of Appeals in Warsaw.

Rocznik Prawniczy Wileński . . . Wilna. Rok 1-6, 1925-1933.

This is the legal yearbook of Wilna, and a publication of the Division of Law and Social Sciences in the University of Wilna.

Ruch Prawniczy Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny. Poznań, 1937-1939.

The Law Library is fortunate in having obtained the issues of the recent years of this substantial quarterly, the earlier volumes of which are out of print. It reviews the legal, economic and sociological trends, and is the organ of the School of Law and Economics of the University of Poznań.

RUSSIA

Zhurnal Ministerstva Ūstitsiī. S. Petersburg. Tom 1-35, God 1-[10], 1859-1868. 35 v. in 32. Monthly; every three months constitute a volume.

This publication was not only the gazette of the Ministry of Justice, as the title indicates, but the principal magazine of legal learning at the time when the Russian judicial system was modernized and liberalized by the judicial statutes of 1864. In 1868, it became a monthly supplement of the weekly publication of the same ministry, *Sudbnyĭ Vĕstnik*, and in 1869 its title was changed to *Sudebnyĭ Zhurnal* (judicial journal). After 1877 both publications were replaced by an unofficial publication, *Sĕvernnyĭ Vĕstnik* (Messenger of the North). In 1894 the publication, a separate *Zhurnal Ministerstva Ūstitsiī*, was resumed and continued until 1917. The recent *Zhurnal* is also in the Law Library.

SWEDEN

Juridiskt arkif. Christianstad. Bd. 1-34, 1830-1862. 34 v.

This periodical was the only legal journal of its day and is valuable also because of the important treatises contained in the earlier volumes. This set is the only source for the court decisions of the period covered. The collection of court reports starting in 1874 derives its name from the publication at hand. It bears the title *Nytt Juridiskt Arkiv*, though the intervening years are covered by a publication of another title. The famous name of Mittmaier, founder of the jury system in Western Europe, was associated for many years with the section devoted to treatises, both through his personal contributions and numerous articles concerning him and his theories. Other well-known men of the day are among the contributors, such as Chr. Naumann, who later edited the series *Tidskrift för Lagstiftning, Lagskipning . . .*, covering the court reports between the old and the new *Juridiskt Arkiv*. The earlier volumes of the set carry also a bibliographical section including extensive German references.

YUGOSLAVIA

Mjesečnik Pravničkoga Društva u Zagrebu. U Zagrebu. Godina 1-63, 1875-1937. 63 v. in 69. "Vol. 46 never issued." Title varies slightly; imprint varies.

This monthly publication of the legal association in Zagreb was for a long time the chief legal periodical in the Croatian language. It commenced while Croatia was an autonomous part of Austria and continued after the union of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Yugoslavia.

Latin America

BRAZIL

Revista do Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados Brasileiros. Rio de Janeiro, t. 1-19, 1862-1907. 19 v. in 9.

This review, which is the organ of the bar association of Brazil, has existed in substantial, if irregular, form for over a half a century. The material is devoted to matters that concern the Institute, including court reports of interest to it.

Revista juridica; doutrina, jurisprudencia, legislação. v. 1-12, 1916-1918.

Articles, legislation, court decisions of the federal and local courts of the Rio de Janeiro district, notices, and short book reviews are contained and unusually well indexed in this juridical review published under the direction of the Consultor General of the Republic.

CUBA

La jurisprudencia al día. Habana, 1912-1937. 104 v. in 103; and Indices, 49 v. in 6. Sección de legislación, 1931-1937, 8 v.; Materia penal, 1913-1936, 46 v.; Materia civil, 1913-1936, 24 v.; Materia hipotecaria, 1913-1936; Materia de inconstitucionalidad, 1913-1936; Materia contencioso-administrativa, 1913-

1936; Acuerdos de la Sala de Gobierno, 1927-1936; Materia contencioso-administrativa y de leyes especiales, 1936; Jurisprudencia extranjera, v. 2-11, 1913-1922, 24 v.

From November, 1912, to February, 1913, issued as a monthly composed of the several sections; later the sections appear to have been issued in separate monthly parts, and are bound in separate annual volumes.

A valuable acquisition from Cuba is this collection of court reports. Its several sections, as the subtitles indicate, cover legislation, penal, civil, administrative, and miscellaneous decisions, the last including some foreign decisions.

Gifts

Gifts presented to the Law Library of Congress during the past fiscal year, which amounted to a total of 1,739 items, were not limited to the usual books and pamphlets, but included also an etching, twelve legal manuscripts, five prints and photographs, and a medallion.

The medallion was presented to the Law Library by the Honorable J. Weston Allen, of Boston, Massachusetts, and is a replica of the medallion awarded by the American Bar Association, commemorating its fiftieth anniversary, "to a member of the Bar of the United States for conspicuous service in the cause of American jurisprudence." Since the establishment of this award in 1929, it has been conferred on such outstanding jurists as Samuel Williston, Elihu Root, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John H. Wigmore, George W. Wickersham, and Herbert Harley.

The etching is a portrait of Justice Sidney Breese, of Illinois, by J. A. J. Wilcox, and is one of a limited edition of two hundred copies. This etching was donated by Mr. H. A. Martin, of Ambler, Pennsylvania.

The legal manuscripts were a gift of Mr. Morris Hirschman, President of the Central Book Company, New York City, and consist of old English leases, conveyances, and wills of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Although the majority of the gifts came to the Law Library from the several states of the Union, the Canal Zone, and Hawaii, yet many of the books and pamphlets came from countries abroad, including Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Germany, Guatemala, Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, and Venezuela.

The Law Library is always glad to receive copies of publications which are, as a general rule, not copyrighted in the United States. Some of the pamphlet material received through the widening channel

of gifts was in answer to a plea sent out to the state bar associations asking them to notify their members that the Law Library of Congress was desirous of acquiring copies of publications issued in limited numbers, and which, unless copyrighted, would probably never reach the notice of the Law Library.

An outstanding gift made during the year was that of Mrs. Clarence Darrow and consisted of sixteen copies of the writings of her husband, the famous criminal lawyer, and his photograph. The works include debates on various subjects, such as *Capital Punishment*, *Prohibition*, *Is Life Worth Living?*, *Is the Human Race Getting Anywhere?* and *Is Civilization a Failure?*, in which Mr. Darrow took part. There were also some other works entitled *The Ordeal of Prohibition*, *Realism in Literature and Art*, and *Resist Not Evil*, an account of the Massie Trial, and a plea by Mr. Darrow, in his own defense, to the jury at Los Angeles. The gift also includes issues of periodicals which had been dedicated as memorials to Clarence Darrow.

The Bancroft Library, through its Librarian, Dr. Herbert Ingram Priestley, presented to the Law Library of Congress a microfilm copy of an early Mexican work by Antonio de Mendoza, entitled *Ordenaçes y cõpilación de leyes: hechas por el muy Ilustre señor don Antonio d Medoça, Visorey y Gouvernador desta nueva España . . .*," Mexico, Juan Pablos, M. D. xliij.

An alphabetical list of the donors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
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Terramare Office, Berlin, Germany.	Eugene Williams, Esq., Baltimore.
Professor S. E. Thorne, Chicago.	Professor Hans Julius Wolff, Ancon,
Hon. M. de J. Troncoso de la Concha,	Canal Zone.
Ciudad Trujillo, República Domini-	Yale University School of Law, New
cana.	Haven.

Bibliographical Work

During the past year considerable bibliographical work was done for the purpose of ascertaining the deficiencies in the collections of the Law Library in both the theoretical and practical fields of all the branches of law. All existing lists of desiderata were revised and brought up to date. Furthermore, in the fields of early and contemporary juridical literature, the lists of desiderata were considerably augmented.

The *Union and Desiderata List of Spanish Juridical Literature* (down to the end of the Spanish colonial régime in the Americas), originally compiled in the year 1935, was revised and enlarged. Special consideration was taken with regard to the acquisitions made since its compilation.

A revision was made of the first list of desiderata of early juridical literature (in Latin) down to the close of the eighteenth century. This revision aims not only to bring up to date the original limited selection compiled in the year 1934, but also to augment it considerably in order that the collection be developed to the point of being capable of meeting the requirements of scholarship in both the theoretical and practical development of law.

The Law Library initiated the compilation of a general alphabetical list of juridical writers hitherto entirely unrepresented in its collections. So far this list has been only half completed, and already contains 4,462 names of such writers.

The continuous bibliographical work in ascertaining the deficiencies of the collections in contemporary juridical literature has made exceptionally impressive progress. This work aims to cover the legal discipline in its historical and dogmatic as well as in its theoretical and practical aspects; it aims to cover also all the branches of the public and private law. So far this list of desiderata has reached the

number of 11,228 items (2,490 items in Italian; 2,067 items in German; 6,671 items in French).

Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation With the Latin American Republics

The Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the Latin American Republics having been authorized in May, 1938, by the Secretary of State, the Law Librarian, at the former's request, was designated by the Librarian of Congress to represent the Library in the preparation of a program of the various departments and independent agencies to further the aims of the Government in the policy of the good neighbor to Latin America. Weekly meetings of the Committee representing departments and administrative agencies were held from May through November of 1938, and a plan of cooperation with an accompanying budget, prepared by the Committee, was approved by the President and sent to the Congress with a special message (House Document No. 251, 76th Cong., 1st sess.). The budget of slightly less than a million dollars carried an item of \$72,600 for the Library of Congress. The provisions concerning the expenditure included the following:

Lectures in such capitals and other cultural centers in the American Republics as may be requested by the foreign authorities, by members of the staff competent to address audiences in Spanish, Portuguese, or French on the collections and facilities of the Library; and the loan of librarians and experts to assist such American Republics as may desire it in the classification and catalogation of their national libraries, under the terms of Public No. 545, 75th Congress. Cost, \$27,200.

Establishment of "library fellowships" for study in the Library of Congress by one librarian of such of the twenty republics as may wish to take advantage of these fellowships: a six months' course at \$166.66 per month. Professional services and travel in connection with organization and administration of fellowships. Cost, \$25,600.

Collection of folk-music of Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil; and presentation of a selection of 100 of the best American folk-song records to each of the twenty republics. Cost, \$3,000.

Presentation to each of the twenty republics a set of photographic copies of "fundamental American documents" (Declaration of Independence, Constitution, etc.). Cost, \$10,000.

Presentation of one set of *The Writings of George Washington* to each of the twenty republics. No additional funds.

In addition, the Library listed the various activities in and facilities for cultural cooperation with the Latin American republics which were in progress without the need of additional appropriation. These

were specifically the establishment of The Hispanic Foundation and the improvement of international exchange relations and interlibrary loans. Hearings on the Library of Congress items were held before the Third Deficiency Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives on July 19, 1939, and of the Senate on August 3, 1939. Both Committees refused the appropriations. The Subcommittee of the House of Representatives stated in its report that, "No doubt each of those projects would contribute in an undeterminable measure to the promotion of better inter-American relations, but the committee is fearful that provision therefor would be merely the beginning of a program that would call for much larger appropriations in the future, and just now does not seem to be the time for laying a course that might bring about such a result."

The Senate Subcommittee held that it was too late in the season to go into the matter and suggested that it should be presented more properly in the regular estimates for 1940-1941.

A similar fate befell almost the entire budget presented separately, but, hopeful of a more sympathetic reception from the Congress next year, the Interdepartmental Committee continued its meetings during the past summer in order to prepare the estimates for the next fiscal year. The opinion of the Committee seems to be that the Department of State should present the budget *en bloc*, and that preparation for further annual budgets in connection with cooperation with the Latin American republics should begin early in the spring in order that the budget may be presented more opportunely. In the meantime, the Library portion of the budget has been considerably revised by the Librarian of Congress with especial emphasis upon Library fellowships.

Support of National, State, and Local Bar Associations

The cooperation of the organized bar in the development of the Law Library received considerable impetus during the past year. This was shown in particular in the increase in the number of individual gifts made in answer to the appeals of the national, state, and local bar association committees on facilities of the Law Library. An increase in the reciprocal service of interlibrary loans was also noted. The strongest support of any single member of the bar was rendered by the President of the American Bar Association, Frank J. Hogan, who, through public statement and appearance before com-

mittees, as well as through private conferences, gave much of his valuable time to the advancement of the Law Library. Like many other members of the American bar, he recalled that, as a young lawyer, the Law Library of Congress was "his personal library when it was in the basement of the Capitol." Mr. Hogan carried more than ordinary weight in his advocacy of the development of a great national Law Library because he spoke not only as a leader of the bar, but also as an ardent bibliophile. An exhibition of some of Mr. Hogan's rare books and manuscripts, among which are several important legal items, was placed on view in the Folger Shakespeare Library during the spring of 1939.

Among the chairmen of the committees on facilities of the Law Library in the state organizations, we are especially grateful to the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of South Dakota, the Honorable Frederick A. Warren, whose report was published in the *South Dakota Bar Journal*, of July 1939. The Presiding Judge, during a special visit to the Library of Congress, made a first-hand acquaintance with the collections of the Law Library, its service, and its needs.

Mr. Thomas Raeburn White, of the Philadelphia bar, has also given very effective assistance while serving as chairman of a similar committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association for the past three years. In the 1938 report of the Pennsylvania Bar Association (v. 44, p. 98-99), he made a personal appeal to the members, asking them to continue their support of the Law Library, and also urged them to cooperate with the parent committee of the American Bar Association in determining what would be the proper thing to do with the bequest of the late Justice Holmes.

A similar committee of the State Bar of California, under the chairmanship of Mr. Henry E. Springmeyer, gave its report at the twelfth annual meeting in September of this year. (See *The State Bar Journal*, v. 14, No. 8, p. 100-102.) Among other committees which have shown their interest by rendering written reports are the sister committee of the Oregon State Bar, under the chairmanship of E. N. Gillingham, appearing in the *Oregon Law Review* for December 1938, and the committee of the Florida State Bar Association, under the chairmanship of Mr. Morris E. White, published in the *Florida Law Journal* of April 1938.

The Law Library is indebted to Mr. John P. Bullington, of the Houston bar, a member of the A. B. A. Law Library Committee, whose article entitled: "Have You a Foreign Problem?" The Library

of Congress Is as Near You as a Letter Box" was published in the *Texas Bar Journal* of October 1939. Mr. Bullington has found the foreign-law collection, particularly the French and Spanish, indispensable to his practice, and has often used them. He urged the members of the Texas bar to avail themselves fully of the facilities of the Law Library for he assured them that if they did, they would realize its value and be willing to cooperate in its development.

At the invitation of the Ohio State Bar Association, the Law Librarian delivered an address at its annual meeting in Columbus on April 14. (See "A National Center of Advanced Legal Study," in *The Ohio Bar Association Report*, May 8, 1939, p. 109-114.) Following this address, the association passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee on the facilities of the Law Library of Congress. *The Ohio State Bar Association Report* of August 21, 1939, announced the appointment by President Howard L. Barkdull of the following committee: Morrison P. Waite, Chairman; Harry N. Routzohn; O. B. Selfridge, Jr.; Thomas A. Jenkins; Charles D. Lindrooth; J. I. O'Connor; Earl R. Lewis; John F. Oberlin; and Gillum H. Doolittle.

Representative Charles H. Leavy rendered valuable service not only in presenting the needs of the Law Library to his fellow members of the Appropriations Committee but also in his leadership as Chairman of the A. B. A. Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library. A meeting of this Committee was held during the sessions of the American Law Institute in the Mayflower Hotel, in May 1939, at which ways and means of publicizing the needs of the Law Library were discussed, as well as the Committee's report to the American Bar Association. (See *Advance Program, A. B. A.*, San Francisco, July, 1939, p. 42 *et seq.*) The Committee decided to prepare a comprehensive conspectus of the facilities of the Law Library of Congress and have it published and distributed not only for the better information of the members of the Association but also for the use of the law schools of the country in order that professors of legal bibliography use it in their courses. In this way the bar will attempt to enlist its future members in the cause of developing a great national law library.

The report of the Committee, *supra*, was presented to the House of Delegates at the San Francisco meeting by Mr. William Roy Vallance, of the District of Columbia bar, in the absence of Chairman Leavy. The report, while stressing the increasing facilities of the Law Library, which are available to the lawyers and judges generally throughout

the nation, also pointed out the need for more extensive cooperation by the state and local bar associations. The Committee said that "these committees of the state and local bar associations are also able to crystallize the sentiment of the legal profession for the development of a national law library that will be on a par with the Army Medical Library." The Committee closed its report with these words:

Your Committee, keenly appreciative of the opportunity it has had to observe the functioning of the Law Library and the efforts which are being made to enlarge its usefulness, urges the membership to continue their support, not only in the larger work of seeing that adequate appropriations are maintained and in securing gifts of money and materials in aid of the bibliographical facilities, but also in sending to the Law Library books and pamphlets which are discarded from personal or office libraries, and if travelling abroad, in notifying the Law Librarian of foreign law collections which may be acquired.

The report of the Committee contained the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the House of Delegates:

Resolved, That the American Bar Association takes notice with great satisfaction of the continued interest in and support of the Law Library of Congress by the Congress of the United States, and urges the bench and bar of this country to supplement this support by taking a more active part in its development to the end that it may appropriately fulfill its national function and render a service comparable to that of the Army Medical Library.

That the American Bar Association requests its members to render all possible assistance in the upbuilding of the Law Library of Congress by gifts of books and also of grants of funds to provide for the purchase of rare source material and for the purpose of establishing Chairs and Consultantships in various fields of jurisprudence.

At the invitation of the National Association of Attorneys General, which held its meeting in San Francisco in connection with that of the American Bar Association, the Law Librarian read a paper entitled "A National Center of Criminological Research." Attention was invited to the apparatus already existing in Washington for criminological research, and an appeal was made for the support of the National Association of Attorneys General in the founding of a chair of Criminal Law and Criminology in the Law Library. This project has already received the endorsement of the Advisory Committee of Attorney General Cummings' Crime Commission and the American Bar Association, and it is encouraging to report that the National Association of Attorneys General has now added the weight of its support to this important project. The resolution referred to will be found in *The Council of State Governments*, v. 11, Attorneys General, No. 32, p. 189, and the paper will be published in the Pro-

ceedings of the Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General.

As representative of the Library, the Law Librarian was privileged to attend the meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries and American Bar Association held in San Francisco from July 5th to 15th. The opportunity was afforded to visit the excellent law libraries of San Francisco, and also those of the University of California and Stanford University nearby.

Acknowledgments

The biobibliographical research demanded in a report of the noteworthy accessions of a law library of national scope obviously requires the collaboration of the reference staff. It is a pleasure to record the aid of Miss Virginia W. Brewer, Mrs. Helen Lord Claggett, and Messrs. W. L. Friend, Jr., Vladimir Gsovski, Constantine Kojouharoff, Bartholomew Landheer, and Carl L. W. Meyer. Acknowledgment is due, moreover, to each member of the staff for his helpful cooperation and loyal service.

It is our custom, one of nine years' standing, to mail offprint copies of the report to libraries, lawyers and law professors, and to other scholars interested in the social sciences. Although, through this form of publicity, the Law Library may not attract such generous patrons as Sterling, Cook, or Carson, yet the interest of even a small group of lawyers in each state has resulted and will continue to result in signal benefit through the receipt alone of uncopyrighted and fugitive state and local legal miscellany. For the constant interest of these loyal patrons, the Law Library is glad to acknowledge its sincere appreciation.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE



*FROM THE REPORT OF THE LAW LIBRARIAN,
MR. VANCE, IN GENERAL SUPERVISION,
AND MR. GILBERT, IN CHARGE*

AS LONG AGO as 1911, Charles McCarthy, the founder of the Legislative Reference Service at Madison, Wis., and father of the movement in this country, wrote: "If private forces maintain bureaus of information for representatives, let us have public information bureaus, open to private and public interests alike. If it is hard to get information because of the great variety of subjects now coming before our legislators, the only sensible thing to do is to get experts to gather this material. If business interests have good lawyers to look after their legislation, the people should secure the same kind of men to help their representatives. If the business interests secure statisticians, engineers, and scientific men, then the public should do likewise. If great judges and great lawyers are constantly working upon the problems of interpretation of laws, then, surely, men of equal ability should be consulted while those laws are being constructed."

These proposals, valid a quarter of a century ago in Wisconsin, are even more obviously valid today in Washington. The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress which, in the past, has been limited by lack of personnel to problems of the moment involving more or less routine research or reference work, should now undertake service of a more positive character. Not having the time to read the best current books on matters of vital interest to them in their work of passing laws, Members of Congress should have the

information therein digested for them and placed where it would be readily accessible. How many Members have the time even to read the *Congressional Record* and all the rich material placed in the Appendixes? Perhaps an extension of the service as proposed would involve the publication of a weekly or semiweekly bulletin, but that should not deter us from rendering a service that is so vital to the clarification of legislative problems.

This question is one that is not only being considered as important for legislators but for the public as well. In general, library catalogs are becoming so large and voluminous that the public is crying for relief in the form of ready manuals, digests, and guides to the masses of reading matter which they record. It is not enough for the Legislative Reference Service to wait for inquiries from Members of Congress and its Committees. Questions of economic and social import should be anticipated, statistics should be assembled and disseminated, and in this day of facile communication all of the modern mechanical aids from multigraphing to television should be employed in order to get factual information in an objective form before the federal legislator. These methods are being employed by private and public institutions. Certainly there is ample reason for providing such service to the Congress of the United States of America.

The operations of the year are given in detail in the paragraphs which follow, from the report of the assistant in charge, Mr. Gilbert.

Again the Congress has registered increased use of the Legislative Reference Service. Not only in aggregate inquiries submitted, but in number of individual Members submitting those inquiries, the year 1939 marked an advance over any prior year.

A total of 6,331 inquiries marks an increase of 550 over 1938, or nearly ten percent above what was up to then the high year. These inquiries represented calls from every Senator in office during the period (108 in all), and from 399 Members of the House.

Routine functions of the Service have in the past year developed into several projects of interest:

Our collection of Congressional documents is being bolstered and filled in. The importance to the Service of having as complete a file as possible, of Congressional hearings and reports, shelved together, is obvious. Even our present incomplete collection has proved its value on many occasions.

A file maintained in the Economic Section carries a very complete index to the President's public addresses and messages, while a separate file carries all White House releases.

Another index supplements (in a summary way) the bi-weekly published indexes to the *Congressional Record*, enabling the Service to locate quickly the proceedings on important bills, significant speeches, etc.

A further apparatus of prime value is a file showing the disposition of inquiries and therefore constituting a subject index of the greatest utility in facilitating the handling of questions along the same lines.

On request of the House Committee on Revision of the Laws, detailed reports were made by Mr. McClenon in connection with the Supplements both to the *United States Code*, and the *District of Columbia Code*. Based on advance proofs, suggestions were submitted for consideration by the publishers on matters of typography as well as content, citation, and arrangement.

The *Digest of Public General Bills* was continued on the lines followed in 1938. Nine numbers were published for the session ending on August 5. The final number, published after adjournment, indicates the final action on all the measures of the session. Indications continue to be received that the *Digest* is serving the purpose for which it was established.

Several manuscripts compiled in the Service have during the year been incorporated in the *Congressional Record* by Members. Some indication of the scope of material thus published can be gathered from the following examples:

January 5, p. 170: Portion of a translation of a letter describing experiences in German concentration camp.

January 28, p. 1264-1265: Total and per capita emergency relief expenditures as of November 30, 1938.

March 31, p. 5016: Aggregate value of foreign trade of United States with Germany, 1900-1938.

April 8, p. 5565: Unemployment statistics, United States and foreign countries.

April 27, p. 6834: Indebtedness of foreign governments to United States, March 1, 1939.

June 15, p. 10171: Brief list of references on Greenland.

July 12, p. 12454: List of acts providing for State cooperation.

The Legislative Reference Service views this occasional unexpected printing in the *Congressional Record* as a standing challenge to maintain the character of its work at the highest possible level of accuracy.

Naturally enough, the inquiries submitted covered a wide range. Among the subjects most frequently considered were: Government expenditures, hidden taxes, labor disputes, neutrality, old-age pen-

sions, reciprocal trade program, the economic problems of the South, and the third-term question.

While the relative importance of a subject is not always reflected in manuscripts compiled, since many requests call for source reading matter and are answered by means of selected and marked material, a representative selection of the studies prepared during the year includes a number dealing with the above questions. A partial list, designed to indicate the variety of subjects covered, follows:

APPROPRIATIONS AND PUBLIC FINANCE:

Legislative history of tax on tires and tubes, 1932-1938.

Selected statements of Franklin D. Roosevelt relating to governmental financial policy, 1932-1938.

Federal appropriations for agricultural purposes, fiscal years 1848-1939.

Debts of cities in the United States for the years 1919, 1921-1936, inclusive.

Total revenue receipts and governmental-cost payments of States of the United States, 1919, 1922-1932.

Congressional Record citations to pump priming and government spending, April 1933-June 1938.

Total revenue receipts and governmental-cost payments of cities of the United States, 1919-1936.

COMMERCE:

Production and foreign trade figures for the United States for chrome ore, manganese, tin and tungsten, 1909-1937.

Production and export figures for chrome, manganese, tin and tungsten in selected countries for the years 1909-1937.

Selected economic statistics for France and its Colonial Empire (covering, for each possession in turn, area and population together with production of agricultural commodities and natural resources).

Selected economic statistics for the British Empire (same scope as item above).

Cotton imports of various foreign countries by exporting countries, 1929-1938.

CONGRESS:

Declarations by Congress as to the existence of a state of war.

Contested election cases in the United States Congress (a list indicating the parties concerned, dates and document numbers, and results).

United States Senators who have resigned while serious charges were pending.

United States Representatives who have resigned while serious charges were pending.

Citations to remarks in the Congressional Record and to certain congressional documents dealing with Executive and Legislative "Interference" with the Judiciary.

Instances of joint sessions of Congress in commemoration of special events, personages, etc.

Adjournments of the United States Congress in honor of memory of deceased foreign rulers.

Investigations of business and industry by Congressional Committees, 73d, 74th, and 75th Congresses, March 4, 1933–June 16, 1938 (indicating dates and document numbers of authorization, hearings, and reports, and very briefly the gist of the recommendations).

Women in the 76th Congress.

CONSTITUTION:

Sections of the Constitution of the United States of America imposing direct duties upon State officials.

Constitutional amendments proposed during the 73d, 74th, and 75th Congresses, March 9, 1933–June 16, 1938.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Definitions and explanations of Bolshevism, Communism, Fascism, and Nazi-ism from various sources.

Information concerning selected islands on the west coasts of Mexico, Central America, and northern South America (descriptive data on most of the islands within a radius of 1,500 miles from Panama—omitting those which are mere rocks or cliffs or otherwise largely unusable).

Rulers and foreign ministers of leading foreign countries as of April 17, 1939.
Resolutions introduced in Congress relating to persecution of minorities 1930–1938 (with citation to legislative action taken).

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

Powers of the President and governmental agencies and functions expiring 1939–1940.

Powers of the President and governmental agencies and functions expiring subsequent to 1940.

United States Naval Academy, acts of Congress illustrating its growth.

United States Military Academy, acts of Congress illustrating its growth.

LABOR:

Selected information concerning Workers Alliance in America.

Selected wage rates in the United States and foreign countries (covering about 9 main industries in 18 countries).

Labor legislation of the 75th Congress (2d and 3d sessions).

Summary of labor legislation, 73d and 74th Congresses (including bills voted on in the Senate, whether or not enacted).

Hours of labor in the United States: excerpts on historical aspects.

Record votes in the United States Congress on child labor, 1915–1938.

Recent unemployment statistics (for 26 countries).

NEUTRALITY:

Chronology of official acts and utterances relative to the neutrality policy of the United States, August 31, 1935, to December 31, 1938.

List of European wars and participants, 1700 to date.

List of wars in which England was engaged, 1700–1939.

Digests of neutrality bills and resolutions, 76th Congress, January 3 to June 13, 1939.

Selected statements of some prominent persons regarding neutrality.

Selected statements of Franklin D. Roosevelt relating to peace, 1932–1938.

PRESIDENT:

Excerpts relative to precedents established by George Washington while President.

Comparative statistics on presidential vetoes, 1789-1938.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution relative to length of presidential term, 1889-1938.

A selection of remarks by the Presidents indicating disillusionment in office or relief at prospect of retirement.

Appropriations made by Congress to be expended at the direction, or with the approval, of the President, March 4, 1933-July 1, 1938.

WORLD WAR:

British war-debt payments to the United States, 1918-1934, by years.

French war-debt payments to the United States, 1918-1931, by years.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Government promotion of artistic culture in France.

Data on lotteries in foreign countries (33 countries).

Policy of foreign countries with respect to chain stores (8 countries).

Principal provisions of laws enacted by the third German Reich relative to segregation and control of members of the Jewish race.

Acts of Congress relating to colored persons.

Excerpts relating to radio (brief history of development and sketches of some of the important figures involved).

Legislative histories of bills and resolutions introduced in Congress relating to the use of alcohol as a fuel (72d Congress-76th Congress), 1931-1939.

Pessimistic comments on economic conditions.

Selected statements concerning the value of public health and the importance of the medical profession.

Selected excerpts from the Congressional Record relating to Flag Day.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments to Southern States, May 12, 1933-June 30, 1938.

STATE LAW INDEX



FROM THE REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT IN CHARGE,
MISS STEWART

OUR seventh biennial volume comprising an index to the State laws of 1937 and 1938 is now in press. We had set a goal of completion of this index within the fiscal year, but tardiness in receipt of the session laws of several 1938 extra sessions made this impossible of attainment. The laws of 1939 have been received from a number of States and the process of reading these with the laws they amend is in progress.

State Law Digest Report No. 2 entitled *Recent State Laws on Transportation and Public Utilities* is now in the hands of the printer. Members of the staff are working on additional studies which we expect to publish in the series of State Law Digest reports as follows:

Crime Control. A digest of State laws of 1935-1938.

Current Ideas in 1939 State Legislatures.

Agriculture. A digest of State laws of 1935-1939.

Material has been collected preliminary to preparation of the third number in our series of special reports which will be a bibliographical list of published material descriptive of 1939 legislation, similar to Special Report No. 1 which covered legislation of 1937 and 1938.

Of the 336 inquiries on State legislation which have been referred to this Division, many were answered from our collection of information on State laws. Where no existing sources were discovered we prepared typewritten reports to satisfy the requirements of these inquirers. Titles on several of these of general interest are as follows:

The separate estate of married women. Earliest provisions in state constitutions providing for recognition or protection. Agnes M. Brown, August 19, 1938.

- Provisions in state laws for the exoneration of public officers from liability in the administration of liquor-control laws. May H. Pendleton, August 25, 1938.
- Use of sales-tax tokens, etc., in the administration of the state sales-tax laws. Elizabeth A. Banks, August 30, 1938.
- Oaths of public officials; state constitutional and statutory provisions. May H. Pendleton, September 8, 1938.
- Veteran's rights, privileges, benefits, etc. Digest of recent laws. Four reports supplementing prior reports of 1936. Jacob Lyons, September 26, 1938.
- Method of selecting delegates to state political conventions. Jennie Welland, October 5, 1938.
- State laws on oil conservation, 1937-1938. Text. Supplementing several prior reports prepared at intervals in this Division. Lottie Manross, October 12, 1938.
- Firearms. Digest of state laws requiring license for purchase, possession, etc. Recent laws, supplementing a prior report of 1933. Agnes M. Brown, October 13, 1938.
- State laws on listing on the ballot, 1937-1938. Digest of recent laws supplementing prior reports of the Division. Jennie Welland, November 9, 1938.
- State publications to be sent to the Library of Congress. Digest of recent laws, supplementing a prior report of 1932. Jennie Welland, November 30, 1938.
- State laws providing for distinguishing candidates with the same or similar names on ballots. Jennie Welland, January 6, 1939.
- Limitations on motor carriers as to their interest in sale of merchandise transported. Text of state laws. Lottie Manross, January 17, 1939.
- Digest of state laws on display of red flag. Recent laws supplementing a prior report of 1930. Jacob Lyons, January 18, 1939.
- General sales-tax laws. Citations to state laws now in effect. Elizabeth A. Banks, January 19, 1939.
- Prohibition of malicious attacks on religion. Text of state laws. Elizabeth A. Banks, January 21, 1939.
- Dates of presidential primaries. Jennie Welland, January 21, 1939.
- State laws imposing taxes on Diesel fuel. Jennie Welland, January 28, 1939.
- State sales taxes as applied to newspapers and advertising. Elizabeth A. Banks, February 6, 1939.
- Restrictive provisions in state alcoholic beverages laws which affect chain stores. May H. Pendleton, February 9, 1939.
- State income tax laws; their status under the state constitutions. Elizabeth A. Banks, February 15, 1939.
- State laws prohibiting the sale or "swapping" of diseased animals. May H. Pendleton and Lottie Manross, February 27, 1939.
- State laws regulating the shipping of animals by trucks. May H. Pendleton and Lottie Manross, February 27, 1939.
- State laws on the protection of animals from fire risk. May H. Pendleton and Lottie Manross, February 28, 1939.
- General sales-tax laws. Citations to state laws with text of provisions exempting nonprofit organizations. Elizabeth A. Banks, March 1, 1939.
- States requiring less than college training for admission to the bar. Mary Rock, March 9, 1939.

Presidential electors. State laws regulating time and place of meeting, vacancies, etc. Jennie Welland, March 16, 1939.

Firemen. Digest of state laws on wages and hours of labor. Carrie Hunter, April 19, 1939.

State laws imposing limitation on rents. May H. Pendleton, May 3, 1939.

State laws regulating campaign expenses of Members of Congress for general elections. Jennie Welland, May 25, 1939.

State constitutional provisions on requirements of initiative measures. Jennie Welland, May 25, 1939.

DIVISION OF MAPS



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, COL. LAWRENCE MARTIN

THE Library of Congress receives sixty-seven maps and atlases every day. During the sixteen years since 1923 it has acquired 393,032 maps, views, and atlases, other than duplicates and maps in books and periodicals. The greatest number in a year was 38,497 in 1931-1932, the smallest 11,549 in 1932-1933, and the average 24,564. The first table below gives the number of our accessions for the fiscal years 1937-1938 and 1938-1939, and specifies how they were acquired. The second table indicates the approximate number of printed maps, manuscript maps, views, atlases, and books and pamphlets in the Division of Maps.

Accessions, Exclusive of duplicates, July 1 to June 30

	1938-39	1937-38
MAP SHEETS:		
Gift.....	262	474
Exchange.....	1,855	2,629
Transfer.....	6,087	22,668
Copyright.....	3,150	3,067
Purchase.....	475	3,998
Other sources.....	814	650
Deposit.....		233
TOTAL.....	12,643	33,719
MANUSCRIPT MAPS:		
Gift.....	5	4
Exchange.....	1	
Purchase.....	22	34
Other sources.....	3	
Deposit.....	119	
TOTAL.....	150	38

Accessions, Exclusive of duplicates, July 1 to June 30--Continued

	1938-39	1937-38
VIEWS:		
Gift.....	3	10
Exchange.....	2	-----
Transfer.....	7	18
Copyright.....	208	1
Purchase.....	1	7
Other sources.....	24	7
TOTAL.....	245	43
ATLASES:		
Gift.....	2	6
Exchange.....	10	3
Transfer.....	121	10
Copyright.....	45	73
Purchase.....	61	115
Other sources.....	-----	1
TOTAL.....	239	208
Grand total of accessions (except duplicates).....	13, 300	34, 008

Approximate Number of Maps, Atlases, etc., in the Division of Maps

Description	1938-39	1937-38	Gain
Map sheets ¹	870, 584	857, 941	12, 643
Duplicate map sheets (not counted above) ¹	543, 115	537, 634	5, 481
Manuscript maps.....	2, 250	2, 100	150
Views.....	3, 770	3, 525	245
Duplicate views (not counted above) ¹	1, 566	1, 458	108
TOTAL.....	1, 421, 285	1, 402, 658	18, 627
Atlases.....	9, 775	9, 536	239
Duplicate atlases (not counted above) ¹	2, 527	2, 477	50
Books in the Division of Maps.....	3, 173	3, 138	35
Pamphlets in the Division of Maps.....	1, 442	1, 425	17
TOTAL.....	16, 917	16, 576	341

Grand total of contents of the Division of Maps..... 1, 438, 202

¹ Deducting duplicates exchanged or transferred.

Gifts and Deposits

Stratford, Mount Vernon, Gunston Hall, and Woodlawn, four famous estates in Virginia, are the subjects of 109 manuscript maps and 10 oil paintings, water colors, or ink drawings deposited in the Division of Maps by Mr. Morley Jeffers Williams of Washington, D. C. These are unpublished large-scale maps and views made by Mr. Williams, mostly in 1931, under a grant from the Clark Fund of Harvard University. Many of them were exhibited at the Library of Congress last year, from February to June (*Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 148). One representative map in this group summarizes parts of the results of Mr. Williams's investigations underground at Mount Vernon where excavations, authorized by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association several years ago, reveal the positions and forms of buildings and walls and walks, many of which George Washington built but whose existence was unknown to the present generation. Among the oil paintings is a colored manuscript frieze sixteen feet in length, showing the Mansion House with adjacent buildings and trees, many of them precise portraits of these trees in 1931. Some of the water color studies of individual buildings and their settings demonstrate the extent to which Washington was himself a master of landscape gardening. Another of the water colors is a large perspective view of Stratford, the home of the Lee family. There are three sheets of detailed maps of Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason, and four sheets of large-scale maps of Woodlawn, the home of Lawrence Lewis and Nellie Custis Lewis. The maps were made with theodolite and stadia rod, on scales as great as one inch to eighty feet and one inch to sixteen feet, and are unusually precise. The sixteen-foot frieze is on the scale of one inch to eight feet. The contour interval of most of the maps is one foot.

Mr. Charles Tuttle of Rutland, Vt., donated two large wall maps by Aaron Arrowsmith. One of them shows the continent of Africa, the other North and South America. The map of America has no printed date.

Through bearing the date 1804, two similar maps of America in the Library of Congress, published at London, one carrying Arrowsmith's Rathbone Place address, the other his Soho Square address, give a clue to the date of issue of the map presented this year by Mr. Tuttle. This map was printed at Philadelphia. It was engraved by J. H. Seymour and published by Kimber and Conrad, and Johnson and

Warner. It is identical in scale, map features, and cartouche with the dated English editions; accordingly, the Philadelphia reprint of Arrow-smith's map was published after 1804. The firm of Kimber and Conrad appears in Philadelphia directories in 1814 but not in 1816; the firm of Johnson and Warner appears in the 1816 directory but not in that of 1817; J. H. Seymour, the engraver, lived at Philadelphia from 1803 to 1822; the Arrowsmith map of Africa was republished at Philadelphia in 1817; hence it seems likely that the reprint of Arrow-smith's map of the two Americas was republished at Philadelphia in or before 1816.

Mr. Tuttle also gave us a manuscript map of the United States made by Maria Hubbard at the age of eight years. It is endorsed with the words "Windsor, Vt., 1820," and may have been traced from Shelton & Kensett's "Improved Map of the United States," originally published between 1809 and 1816.

Mr. A. P. Loper of Stonington, Conn., and his sisters sent us the 84 maps listed below:

(1) A map entitled "Environs of Sevastopol," showing the siege of Sevastopol with the positions of the attacking and defending forces, published by James Wyld, 1855.

(2) Two manuscript outline maps of Europe and the United States, drawn by Alexander S. Palmer.

(3) A map of Europe showing historical events from 1700 to 1857, drawn by Francis Young, and published by Cassel, Petter, and Galpin about 1857.

(4) A railway map of Europe by Bradshaw, published after 1860.

(5) A nineteenth century outline map of the coast of China, scale one inch to about two hundred miles.

(6) A map of the frontier of Tonkin, China, from the *New York Herald* of September 4, 1883.

(7) A map showing the route of the R. M. S. *Ortega* through Nelson Strait to escape the *Dresden*, from the *Sun and New York Herald* of April 4, 1920.

(8) A map of Africa printed by the J. N. Matthews Company for the National Geographic Society in 1900.

(9) Two copies of a map of the Third Light House District showing the positions of the lights in 1872.

(10) A nineteenth century outline map of the United States.

(11) A map showing land grants to the railways, published by Rand McNally & Company in 1884.

(12) A railway map of the United States by the same publishers in 1910.

(13) A map of the city of New York published by Holbrook and Bartlett in 1848.

(14) An undated map of a portion of Manhattan Island, New York City.

(15) Seven copies of a map of Cook County and Du Page County in Illinois, published by Rufus Blanchard for Palmer and Colt in 1872.

- (16) A map of the village of Lake View, N. Y., made by M. Davey in 1872.
- (17) A map exhibiting the location of stations for simultaneous international observation of the weather.
- (18) Fifty-nine weather maps of the United States of dates between March 30, 1874, and January 1, 1876.

Dr. Charles A. Brown of Washington, D. C., donated a printed facsimile of a manuscript map of Jamestown, Va., which was made by John Clayton in 1688. This early map of Jamestown shows the precise site of "Ye fort," "Ye old fort," and an edifice designated as "The Brick House." Its author should not be confused with John Clayton, the Virginia botanist. The map is contained in a manuscript letter from Clayton to the Royal Society of England dated August 17, 1688 (see *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, second series, vol. 19, 1939, pp. 1-7). The author resided in Virginia from April 1684 to May 1686.

Mr. Alfred Klakring, formerly of the United States Hydrographic Office, gave us an 1817 map of America by Lapie, entitled "Amérique Septentrionale et Meridionale," as well as fifteen engravings representative of selected processes of high-class map reproduction, ranging in date from 1814 to 1892. These include several finely executed cloud classification charts, as well as hydrographic charts of Mount Desert Island in Maine, Porto Santo, Dezertas and Madeira, Dominica in the West Indies, the Vanikoro or La Perouse Islands, and portions of the coasts of Australia. Several of the hydrographic charts exemplify the roulette-shaded hill work. Some of them were engraved on copper and some on steel. The originals of the cloud classification charts were painted in water-color by Rudol Cronan and printed by the Prang Company of Boston. Some of them ran through the press sixty times for the color reproduction.

Lewis Evans of Philadelphia drew in 1738 a "Map of that Part of Bucks County released by the Indians to the Proprietaries of Pensilvania in September 1737." A photograph and colored facsimiles of this map were presented to the Library of Congress by Mr. Julian Boyd, librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This manuscript map, signed and dated by Evans, was unknown up to the present year.

A manuscript map of North America, lettered in Siamese between 1819 and 1845, was presented by Mrs. John M. Washburn of Mattapoisett, Mass.

A photostat of a manuscript map, drawn by a distinguished former president of Yale University, came to us through the courtesy of the

library of that institution. It is entitled "Travels of Cap^t Peter Pond of Milford from April 1773 to March 1790. Extracted from his own Map by Ezra Stiles March 25, 1790."

Admiral W. D. Rodgers of Washington, D. C., supplied a photostat of a map of the battle of Lepanto on October 7, 1571, from the original in the Naval Museum at Venice, Italy.

Mr. Fred M. Powell of Washington, D. C., gave us a reproduction of a map made in 1769-1770 by Nathan L. Webb, showing highways and buildings and distances of each from the Meeting House of the third society, called Goshen, at Lebanon, Pa.

Four volumes, comprising the report and maps of Comisión Technica de Demarcacion de la Frontera entre Guatemala y Honduras, 1936-1937, were donated by Mr. Sidney H. Birdseye, of Washington, D. C., the boundary commissioner.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Emil Hurja of Washington, D. C., we acquired a manuscript letter written on August 30, 1826, by Luke Munsell, author of a well-known map of Kentucky.

In addition to the items described above, many other maps, atlases, and geographical books and pamphlets were presented to the Library of Congress during the past year by generous donors to each of whom individual acknowledgment has been sent.

Exchanges

From our duplicates we sent out during the past year forty-one maps on exchange to the University of Michigan Library at Ann Arbor, the Zentralbibliothek at Zurich, Switzerland, and Mr. Godfrey Eyler of Ravinia, Ill. Twenty-six maps, one atlas, one manuscript, and one view were received as exchanges from the Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Mich., the Cleveland Public Library, the Missouri State Historical Society, the Washington Cathedral Library, the Chase National Bank Library, the Library of the University of Western Ontario at London, and the Zentralbibliothek at Zurich.

A useful list of Nova Scotia maps in the British Public Record Office was supplied by the Clements Library.

Sixteen facsimiles of ancient Central American maps were furnished by Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, the Minister of Guatemala. They were parts of a White Book on the Belize question and were used to illustrate a comprehensive summary of diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain concerning the boundary between Guatemala and British Honduras or Belize.

Through international exchange the Division of Maps received 1,933 maps and atlases, during 1938-1939, from the map publishing offices of 36 countries or colonies. From Great Britain 249 maps were received; in addition, Canada supplied 206, Trinidad 137, the Irish Free State 85, New Zealand 51, and Australia and India each less than 10. Chile sent 111 maps, Russia 99, Germany 92, Switzerland 90, Poland 75 maps and two atlases, Cuba 55, The Netherlands 44, Argentina 38, Denmark 37, Egypt 36, and Belgium and Finland 29 apiece. Less than 20 maps were received from each of 17 other countries or colonies.

Transfers

Under the authority of the Act of February 25, 1903, the Alaska Branch of the United States Geological Survey transferred three maps which were engraved by an American Indian and published in Mikhail Dmitrievich Tebenkof's *Atlas of the Northwestern Coast of America from Behring Strait to Cape Corrientes and the Aleutian Islands*. They are earlier editions of Plates IV, XXII, and XXIII in this atlas and are lettered in Russian. With them we acquired a copy of Plate XXII with a selection of the place-names transliterated from Cyrillic into Latin characters.

As no library seems to have previously identified any of these Tebenkof maps, it is useful to record some of the respects in which the three maps in Russian differ from the ones in the copies of Tebenkof's atlas in the Library of Congress and in the United States Hydrographic Office.

(a) *The map of the northeastern part of Kodiak Island*: (1) lacks the plate number "XXIII"; (2) has the latitude $57^{\circ}47'$ (not $57^{\circ}47'30''$) and the longitude $152^{\circ}22'30''$ (not $152^{\circ}20'30''$) in the legend of the insert map of Kodiak Harbor; (3) has a large compass rose southeast of Kodiak Island.

(b) *The map of the whole of Kodiak Island and the mainland to the west*: (1) lacks the plate number "XXII"; (2) has an entirely different shoreline at the head of Bristol Bay; (3) has different branches of several rivers; (4) has different shoals in Bristol Bay; (5) lacks the name of the cape north of the mouth of the Naknek River; (6) lacks an extensive hachured upland near Chignik Bay; (7) has a different number of islands in the Barren Islands with variant outlines.

(c) *The map of the coast from Bristol Bay westward*: (1) lacks the plate number "IV"; (2) has an entirely different shoreline at the head of Bristol Bay; (3) shows different shoals in Nushagak Bay; (4) lacks a large group of hachured mountains northwest of Bristol Bay; (5) has a longer Cape Newenham than the map in the atlas and lacks the alternative designation "Chernoi"; (6) has an entirely different coastline from this cape to Bristol Bay; (7) has extensively different drainage; (8) lacks an isolated hachured volcano in the southeast corner of the sheet.

The Tebenkof atlas was compiled and printed between 1848 and 1852 at New Archangel, Alaska, now called Sitka, and probably reprinted at St. Petersburg, Russia. Its plates were engraved on copper under the direction of Governor Tebenkof, by an Alaskan creole, Kozima Terentief. The three maps acquired by the Library of Congress this year do not represent Tebenkof's initial compilation however, for the Russian title of each of them states that it is a revised edition.

The Corps of Engineers, United States Army, furnished a photostat of a large manuscript map by Major Stephen H. Long showing the territory between the Washington meridian and the Rocky Mountains with routes of exploration. The map was made in 1823 and was dedicated to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, by whose direction the exploring expedition was sent out in 1819-1820.

Other transferred items included 5,637 maps from the United States Weather Bureau and 447 duplicate maps and charts from the Government Printing Office. To the Weather Bureau we transferred 1,349 Russian weather maps and statistical tables.

From the map-issuing branches of the United States, the largest increments of new maps consisted of 526 charts and 207 aeronautical maps from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 319 topographic sheets and 256 other maps from the Geological Survey, 157 charts from the Hydrographic Office, 154 State and county maps from the Post Office Department, 120 maps from the Bureau of Public Roads, 49 maps and 116 atlases from the Forest Service, 37 maps from the Army Engineers, 36 charts from the Lake Survey, 34 maps from the Mississippi River Commission, and daily weather maps from the Weather Bureau.

From the States and smaller civil divisions we acquired 384 road maps or other official State maps and 189 maps of lakes in Wisconsin.

As a result of correspondence by the Division of Documents we received 124 large-scale maps of American cities and counties. Most of these were maps which are not copyrighted nor offered for sale and their possession is therefore appreciated. The Division of Fine Arts transferred four sheets showing the principal mineral districts of Mexico. The Division of Manuscripts sent us a reproduction of a sketch of the country between Pensacola and Mobile Bays. The Register of Copyrights, in addition to other copyrighted maps, supplied eighteen items including a map of South America printed in England, a flood map of Louisville, Ky., a map of Texas picturing historic scenes, and several maps copyrighted in previous years.

Photostats and Photographs Purchased

From the American Geographical Society of New York we purchased photostats of two Antarctic maps which are in the Fanning Papers. These maps show parts of the South Shetland Islands, including Yankee Sound, now called McFarlane Strait, and Deception Island and Port Williams, the submerged volcanic crater harbor now designated as Port Foster. Both are manuscript maps and neither has ever been published. The maps are rough pencil sketches without date or lettering of place names. Upon the basis of the coasts and harbors represented it seems probable that the maps were made not long after Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer had discovered and sailed into Port Williams and Yankee Sound in November 1820.

Several members of the Fanning family carried on sealing operations in the South Shetlands in 1820 and subsequent years. Captain Edward A. Fanning commanded a fleet of sealing vessels in these waters in 1821-22 and the maps might have been made by him or under his direction. Captain William A. Fanning was one of the owners of the fleet of five sealing vessels which explored this archipelago in 1820-21 and their cargoes were consigned to him at Stonington, Connecticut. Hence the maps might have been made to accompany a report to Fanning by one of the ship captains of this fleet, including Captain Benjamin Pendleton, its commander, or Captain Palmer, master of the sloop *Hero*, its scouting and exploring vessel.

The American Geographical Society also permitted us to photostat the full text of Admiral Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen's two-volume work entitled "*Dvukratnyia Izyskaniia v'Iuzhnom Ledovitom Okeanie i Plavanie Vokrug Svieta . . .*," published at St. Petersburg in 1831. This Russian book describes Bellingshausen's explorations between 1819 and 1821. As there is no printed copy of this text in the United States, it seems convenient to record here that Bellingshausen describes briefly on page 262 of the second volume of this book some of the incidents of his conversations with Palmer on one of the Russian ships in February 1821.

Through the courtesy of the J. B. Speed Memorial Museum at Louisville, Ky., we acquired photographs of several geographical items related to Abraham Lincoln. One of these, published in Woodbridge's *Geography* in 1843, is entitled "Political Map of the Northern Division of the United States." Upon it Lincoln drew a red line in 1847 through a group of Illinois counties north and east of Springfield. This line shows the usual line of travel through the eighth

judicial circuit just previous to the time Lincoln left Illinois to enter Congress.

A long note on the back of the map in Lincoln's handwriting, signed by him on September 2, 1847, indicates the places at which lawyers and judges stopped while riding the eighth circuit.

A manuscript map, drawn by Lincoln on the back of the printed map, shows Gallatin County and Saline County in southern Illinois where Lincoln had made land surveys in 1835. It indicates the positions of two salt deposits as well as the new dividing line between the counties.

The first edition of John Warner's map entitled "The Courses of the Rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack, in Virginia, as surveyed according to Order in the Years 1736 & 1737" was copied for us at the British Public Record Office. We already had originals of the second edition and the third edition of this famous map, but no copy of the first edition was previously available in America. A brief description of the respects in which this original issue differs from the second edition has been published (Lawrence Martin, "Warner's Map of the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers," *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, second series, vol. 19, 1939, p. 82-83).

From the British Museum we acquired photostats of the twelve maps which compose the "Booke of Hydrography, 1542," drawn by John Rotz of Dieppe, known also as Jean Rose, Rots, or Roty. The original is beautifully executed in gold and colors on parchment and is dedicated to Henry VIII (*Catalogue of the Manuscript Maps, Charts, and Plans . . . in the British Museum*, vol. 1, 1840, p. 23-26).

The British Museum also permitted us to photostat its copy of John Melish's "Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions . . .," dated 1823. Reproductions of two different editions of Melish's map dated 1816 were acquired from the Maryland Historical Society and the New York Public Library. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania permitted us to copy a pamphlet by Melish entitled *Geographical Intelligence*, published in 1818 and containing valuable information concerning this map. As we also purchased two original copies of the map for fifty cents each, dated 1820 and 1822 respectively, and as one of them was a previously unidentified issue, we now know twenty different editions of this important map. Of these we have fourteen originals and six photostats.

The Royal Geographical Society of England assisted us in securing photostats of four large wall maps of the continents, made by Willem Janszoon Blaeu, republished not long after 1638, and engraved,

perhaps in Italy, by Pietro Todeschi (*Geographical Journal*, v. 60, 1922, p. 233-234). The map of America is entitled "Nova et Acvrata Totivs Americæ Tabula."

The Service Hydrographique de la Marine at Paris supplied photostat copies of five maps by Captain Cyprian Southack. These bear the following titles: (1) "Carte du Capⁿ Ciprien Soudric présentée à M. de St. Ouide le 24 Septembre 1718 pour les limites de la pesche"; (2) "The Harbour of Casco Bay and Islands Adjacent," 1720; (3) "Plan de la Baie et du Havre de Casco," 1779; (4) "A Map of the Coast of New England from Staten Island to the Island of Breton as it was actually survey'd," published after 1744; and (5) "An Actual Survey of the Sea Coast from New York to the I. Cape Briton," published by Mount, Page, and Mount about 1775. The Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia supplied a photostat of its copy of Southack's "New Chart of the British Empire in America," 1746. Of the seventeen Southack items previously described (see *Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1937, p. 122-123), we now have printed or photostat copies of ten maps by this famous American chart-maker, bearing dates from 1694 to 1794.

The French Service Hydrographique also sent us photostats of the manuscript "Plan de la Rivière du Canada depuis St. Laurent jusqu'au Camourasca . . ." 1714, and of the printed "New Map of Part of His Majesty's Empire in North America from Carolina to Newfoundland." The latter map bears the following inscription in the area that is now part of Maine and New Brunswick: "This Land from Kennebeck River to S^t Croix was Granted to James Duke of York by King Charles 2^d in y^e Year 1663". It is dedicated "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty . . . by Your Maj^{ty}s Dutifull Subjects & Petition^{rs} for Settling Your Maj^{ty}s Wast Land; Lying between Nova Scotia & the Province of Main, in New England; in America", and is annotated in French "Tout ce qui est Marqué Verd est la Terrain qu'une Societé ayant Mylord Mordington à Leur Teste, Demande en Fief de La Couroune d'Angleterre. Toute La Coste Meridinale de La Nouvelle Ecosse, du Cap Sable jusques au Cap Cancer, a esté donne à une autre Societé qui Pretende y faire du Chanvre en tirer des Gros Mats Bois de Construction & S." The map was made after 1711, when the English captured Port Royal, Nova Scotia, and changed its name to Annapolis Royal, and probably about 1721, when the Nova Scotia boundary was in dispute.

Harvard College Library permitted us to have photostats of two sheets of Abraham Bradley's map of the United States dated 1796.

One of these maps shows that the northeast sheet was engraved by J. Smither.

The Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Md., allowed us to photostat a hand-drawn map of the Middle British Colonies which was copied in 1766 from an edition of Lewis Evans's famous map.

Mrs. Angus Gordon Boggs of San Francisco allowed us to reproduce the "Official Map of Shasta County, California", published not long before May 17, 1862.

Other Purchases

We were so fortunate as to acquire a hitherto unknown edition of Abraham Bradley's "Map of the United States, Exhibiting the Post-Roads, the situations, connections & distances of the Post-Offices Stage Roads, Counties, Ports of Entry and Delivery for Foreign Vessels, and the Principal Rivers." It is the fourth edition and bears the date 1796, but was probably published after that year.

The Library of Congress already had a copy of the northeast sheet of the first edition and full copies of the second and third editions. The northeast sheet has a supplementary title reading "A Map of the United States Exhibiting Post Roads & Distances By Abraham Bradley Jun^r. The first Sheet comprehending the Nine Northern States, with parts of Virginia and the Territory North of Ohio."

The distinctive features of the four editions of this map are indicated below. The map is important since its author Bradley, was the Assistant Postmaster General of the United States and, hence, was well informed about roads, villages and cities. No better map of the United States had previously been made.

1st edition. Has the words "Part of Virginia" lettered obliquely from the Ohio River to a point between Woodstock and "Culpeper C. H."; shows no rectangular townships in north central Maine, in the part of New York between the Genessee River and Salt L. Springs, and in eastern Ohio.

2nd edition. Has rectangular townships in the parts of Maine, New York, and Ohio mentioned above; Ohio River altered in position from the Pennsylvania boundary southwestward; coast and drainage added outside the eastern and northern neat lines of the northeast sheet so that St. Johns, New Brunswick, is shown; has the words "W. Harrison Jun^r Sc:" outside the west end of the upper neat line; the words "J. Smither Sculp." are introduced at the bottom of the right side of the northeast sheet outside the neat line; the first two words in the phrase "Part of Virginia" are erased and the name of the State is introduced in a horizontal position; the meridian of Washington, D. C. is introduced, crossing all parts of the northeast sheet except those in New York State and Lake Ontario; does not contain the words "United States Territory" south of Tennessee.

3rd edition. Outside the west end of the upper neat line has the words "Deposited as the Act directs September 26th 1796"; south of Tennessee has the words

"United States Territory"; the word "Georgia" is lettered in two lines; lacks all the features specified below.

4th edition. In Georgia has dashed line and the words "All west of this line is claimed both by the United States and by Georgia"; in Virginia has road from "Culpepper C. H." to Fauquier C. H.; in New Jersey has road from Little Egg Harbor to Delaware River opposite Philadelphia; in Pennsylvania has road from Lewisburg to Huntington; in Vermont has road from Burlington to Windsor; in Maine and New Hampshire has road from North Yarmouth to Sandwich by way of Fryberg; to the table of conventional signs east of South Carolina are added the words "Post Roads discontinued."

These four editions differ in many respects besides the ones mentioned above. The Library of Congress is anxious to locate and photostat a complete copy of the first edition since we have only the northeast sheet. We know that this edition was copyrighted on April 25, 1796, and that the second edition was copyrighted on September 26, 1796. The third and fourth editions also have the latter date engraved upon them but may not have been published till 1797 or some other date prior to 1804 when Bradley published another map of the United States. Correspondence this year shows that there are copies of Bradley's map in the New York Public Library, the Clements Library, the Boston Public Library, and the British Museum. It is interesting to observe, from the table printed in the southeast corner of the Bradley map, that in 1796 it took forty-six days to carry the mail from Brewers, now called Calais, in Maine, to St. Marys in Georgia.

It is gratifying to be able to report the acquisition of a fine copy of the initial one of the three impressions of the first English edition of Dr. John Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America," published in 1755. The Library of Congress now has original copies of all seven of the English issues of this famous and important map, as well as all eight of those published in France, both of the Italian editions, and the second of the two Dutch editions. The original English issue is readily identified through the misspelling of "Miller" for Millar and "Katherine" for Katharine in the statement, at the bottom of the map, that it was "Publish'd by the Author Feb^{ry} 13th 1755 according to Act of Parliament, and Sold by And:Miller opposite Katherine Street in the Strand." Only five other libraries in the United States are known to have the first issue of Mitchell's map: the Huntington Library, the Clements Library, the Ohio State Museum, the William Smith Mason collection in the Yale University Library, and the private collection of Mr. Horace Brown at Springfield, Vt. The only other identified copies are in the British Colonial Office at London and the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa.

Another important acquisition was a large manuscript map of the Chinese island of Hainan, southwest of Hongkong, which the Japanese occupied in 1939. The Division of Orientalia in the Library of Congress has examined this map and finds no indications as to time or place of compilation. A study of the place names will probably indicate that it was made between 1820 and 1875. The drawings upon the map were made in water-color and from their execution it seems possible that a number of copies were made at the same time. These drawings have great historical interest because they are accompanied by colophons indicating the nature of the marriage ceremonies and other rites peculiar to the native tribes.

During this year we also purchased a manuscript map entitled "Head of Navigation of the Potomac River, Copied, Oct. 1856, from a map made under the direction of Capt. C. Graham, Top. Eng^{rs} 1849." The scale is one inch to about four hundred and twenty-five feet and the map is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

This map is essentially like one which was introduced as U. S. Exhibit No. 28 in the case of the *United States* versus *Robert R. Dye et al.*, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, in Equity No. 53,959. That exhibit was a photostat of a manuscript map in the archives of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

The map acquired this year by the Library of Congress extends a trifle farther to the southwest than the Chief of Engineers map and is therefore slightly more complete with respect to the representation of the channel of the Potomac River between Alexanders Island and the Virginia coast. Our map came from the estate of the late Alfred Landon Rives of Virginia who wrote the report dated Feb. 5, 1857, published as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 40, 34th Congress, 3rd Session, dealing with plans and estimates for permanent bridges across the Potomac. Both maps may have been copied in 1856 by Rives.

We also acquired a manuscript map on vellum signed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. It shows on the scale of one inch to about eighty chains the extent of a patent of four thousand acres comprising Section 3, T 1 N, R 16 W of the military district north of the River Ohio. The patentee was Gen. Edward Hand and the patent was signed in autograph on August 5, 1802, by Jefferson as President of the United States and by Madison as Secretary of State. The area lies east of Columbus, Ohio, in Jefferson Township, Franklin County. The map shows a part of the path from Paint Creek to Sandusky as well as the types of land and timber in the four thousand acres. The map also indicates that the magnetic variation in this

part of Ohio in 1802 was two and a half degrees west. A century later it was only three-fourths of a degree.

Upon our recommendation the Library of Congress acquired a fine example of Gregorius Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica Nova*, published at Strasbourg in the year 1515. With this book is a printed map of the world, entitled "Typus Universalis Terre," showing America and for the first time giving a name, "Paria sev Prisilia," to Brazil. Only two other institutions in the United States, the John Carter Brown Library and the New York Public Library, are known to have this map. The only identified copies in Europe are in libraries at Stockholm, Sweden, at Copenhagen, Denmark, and at Vienna, Germany.

We also acquired a copy of Tobias Conrad Lotter's *Atlas Geographicus Portatilis*, published at Augsburg, Germany, about 1762.

Special Exhibits

Cartographic exhibits in the reading room of the Division of Maps and elsewhere in the Library of Congress included maps of many portions of the world where war has taken place or is threatened, as well as representative maps newly acquired this year. Political, topographic, linguistic and resource maps of Memel, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Albania were exhibited, and, by way of contrast, pictorial maps of various summer and winter resort areas in North America and historical maps of the United States.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Harold F. Wilson of West Orange, N. J., we displayed a terrestrial globe and a celestial globe made by his ancestor James Wilson, who is believed to have been the first person to manufacture globes in the United States (LeRoy E. Kimball, "James Wilson of Vermont, America's First Globe Maker," Proc. Amer. Antiquarian Soc., vol. 48, 1938, pt. 1, p. 29-48). Wilson was born at Londonderry, N. H., in 1763. He subsequently lived near Bradford, Vt., where he commenced to produce globes in or before 1810. Eventually he and his sons manufactured globes at Albany, N. Y. In 1817 a pair of Wilson globes was exhibited at Washington, D. C. in "the United States Library," the present Library of Congress. The globes now on exhibition in the Division of Maps are three inches in diameter. Other surviving examples of Wilson's handiwork are in the Concord Antiquarian Society at Concord, Mass., Norwich University at Northfield, Vt., Dukes County Historical Society at Edgartown, Mass., the Vermont Historical Society at Montpelier, Vt., the Harvard University Graduate School of Education at Cambridge, Mass., and the private collections of Sinclair Hamilton and Francis

Wilson Keller. These globes were made between 1811 and 1850 and range in diameter from three inches to thirteen inches.

At the semicentennial meeting of the Geological Society of America held at New York City in December 1938, we exhibited representative geological maps published during each decade from 1800 to 1890. The maps chosen for display were those of Maclure (1809), Maclure (1818), Cleaveland (1822), Hinton (1832), Lyell (1845), Rogers (1855), Colton (1867), Hitchcock (1872), and McGee (1885).

During the international geographical congress at Amsterdam, Holland, in July 1938, we exhibited facsimiles and colored photostats of seven maps, including several made by distinguished American cartographers of Dutch origin. These included the Bernard Romans maps of Connecticut, 1777, part of Massachusetts, 1775, and Georgia, 1776. We also displayed Buell's "New and correct Map of the United States of North America," 1784, Vingboon's 1639 map of the Atlantic coast from Chesapeake Bay to Florida, and, by request of the Dutch authorities, Danckerts and Tavernier's "Carte Universelle de Tout le Monde," published in 1628. An important item in our exhibit was an unpublished map compiled at the Library of Congress showing Palmer's route from Connecticut to the Antarctic mainland in 1820, accompanied by extracts from the log of the sloop *Hero* as well as by a facsimile of the logbook entry for November 18, 1820.

Service to Readers and Correspondents

In 1938-1939 some 736 of our modern maps were lent to government bureaus for use in compiling new maps or in dealing with geographical problems, and 20,968 maps and atlases were supplied to readers in the Division of Maps. Six hundred and ten of our maps were reproduced for Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, executive departments and independent bureaus, libraries outside the District of Columbia, authors of books and articles, and litigants in the courts. Some 18,849 maps, views, atlases, books, and pamphlets were received and incorporated in the Division of Maps. We wrote 788 letters and memoranda to correspondents from forty-four States, the District of Columbia, and twelve foreign countries.

As a union list of ancient maps, the monumental publication resulting from one of the recent projects of the Library of Congress will be an item of bibliographical apparatus of unusual convenience. This is Seymour de Ricci and William J. Wilson's *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*. It locates

a great many maps of which we had no previous knowledge. Thus the Hispanic Society of America is shown to have eighty-two manuscript maps of America, the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and the world, ranging in date from 1425 to 1650. When the third volume of this publication is available, with the complete index, geographers and historians will be able to use a great number of pertinent maps not hitherto available, especially those in private collections.

Service to Congress

To thirty-eight Members of Congress we furnished geographical information by letter or by telephone. To thirty-two Senators and Representatives we lent some forty-two maps and atlases. These included maps of the world, Europe, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, China, the United States, the West Indies, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the States of California, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Virginia and the cities of Washington, D. C., Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, and New York, to say nothing of the maps in various political, historical, economic, agricultural and maritime atlases.

Special Services

At the instance of the President of the United States, we identified a Montresor map of the Province of New York which was published at Paris by Le Rouge in 1777.

Photostat copies of several maps showing the Mississippi at Needham's Cutoff were made at the request of the Attorney General of Tennessee. They are to be introduced as exhibits in the Arkansas-Tennessee boundary case in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In April 1939, the Chief of the Division of Maps executed an extensive deposition in a case now pending in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of California, *Howard Raymond Saunders and William Downey Fisk, plaintiffs*, versus *George Nordenholt et al., defendants*, in Equity No. 1448-H. The deposition had to do with minute details of the pen-and-ink annotations upon the two copyright deposits of a map of Los Angeles County, published in 1933 by the Service Map Company of Van Nuys, California. The county of Los Angeles is charged with infringing the copyright of this map.

On behalf of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, Hon. Sol Bloom, Director General, we compiled maps

showing the route of George Washington from Mount Vernon, Va., to New York City between April 16 and 23, 1789, for the first inauguration, and the route of John Adams from Braintree, Mass., between April 13 and 20 for the same ceremony. These maps were published in two forms, in black and white, in a pamphlet entitled *George Washington the President*, by Sol Bloom, and in color as part of a sheet of inauguration sesquicentennial illustrations. The compilation of the map of Washington's 1789 journey to New York involved a great deal of investigation and correspondence. No one had previously ascertained where the President-elect spent the three nights between Georgetown and Baltimore, Md., between Baltimore and Newcastle, Del., and between Philadelphia and New Brunswick, N. J. Several of the places where Adams stopped overnight could not be identified, but his route was established with certainty.

The sheet of inauguration sesquicentennial illustrations, also selected and printed under our direction, consisted of a facsimile of a view of the Federal Building at the intersection of Wall, Broad, and Nassau Streets in New York City, and the inauguration ceremonies on April 30, 1789, as conceived at the time of the centennial celebration in 1889, the two original Washington and Adams itinerary maps referred to above, and a facsimile of a map of New York City made in 1789 by John M'Comb, the city surveyor. Upon this map we located in color the Federal Building where the inauguration was held and Congress met, as well as the house on Cherry Street which was Washington's first presidential residence. Ten thousand copies of this sheet of illustrations were printed and are to be had for twenty-five cents from the Sesquicentennial Commission, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C. With the 90,000 sesquicentennial maps published last year (see *Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 151-152), it will be observed that 100,000 maps have been printed under the direction of the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, for the sesquicentennial commission. Most of them are colored reproductions of old maps in our own collections.

In connection with problems concerning the legality of expenditure of certain funds for the Washington Airport, now under construction by filling in the Potomac River, the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was advised with respect to the *de facto* position of the disputed boundary between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Marine Corps, U. S. Navy, used a number of our large-scale maps in the compilation of a new map of the Republic of Haiti. We also assisted the American boundary commissioner in selecting an

early map of Alaska for reproduction in one of the reports of the International Boundary Commission which is to be published jointly by the United States and Canada.

As a result of an inquiry, we made a census of the maps drawn between 1796 and 1799 to illustrate Christoph Daniel Ebeling's *Erdbeschreibung und Geschichte von Amerika*. Daniel Friedrich Sotzmann, who compiled and published these illustrations, planned a series of two general maps and sixteen detailed maps to cover the states of the Atlantic seaboard and also Vermont and Kentucky (*Nieuwe Algemeene Konst- en Letter-Bode*, vol. 4, Haarlem, 1795, p. 53; *Intelligenzblatt der Allgemeinen Literatur-Zeitung*, Jena, 1795, p. 756-760).

The Library of Congress has ten large-scale Sotzmann maps showing Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware with Maryland. We had always hoped to find Sotzmann maps of Kentucky and the States from Virginia to Georgia. As Harvard College Library, the John Carter Brown Library, the Boston Public Library, and several other institutions also lack the same ones, it now appears that the maps of the states south of the Potomac and Ohio were never published. This conclusion is supported by the fact that only nine Sotzmann maps are mentioned in an 1800 review and only ten in an 1835 review (*Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden*, vol. 5, Weimar, 1800, p. 163-168; C. G. Keyser, *Vollständiges Bücherlexicon*, vol. 5, Leipzig, 1835, p. 278).

An interesting new problem was presented this year by the General Land Office. We were asked to identify the first printed map officially published by the United States. After study of our own maps and other collections in Washington, as well as correspondence with a number of libraries, we concluded that it may have been the final version of the L'Enfant Plan of Washington, D. C., the fourth map referred to below, which was engraved at Boston by Samuel Hill in 1792. The conclusion is only tentative, however, and we should welcome correspondence with anyone who knows of an earlier official American map of any kind. The first five publications of the L'Enfant Plan were (1) the small Thackera & Vallance engraving in the *Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine* for March 1792, (2) the small Hill engraving in the *Massachusetts Magazine* for May 1792, (3) the Tiebout engraving in the *New York Magazine or Literary Repository* for June 1792, (4) the large Hill engraving, and (5) the large Thackera & Vallance engraving; but only the last two were official publications. The stock of the fourth of these maps was delivered on October 4,

1792, some copies having been received in July or August, and the fifth not until November 13 of the same year.

Mr. G. A. Lyell, of the Royal Institute of British Architects of Edinburgh, Scotland, made a comprehensive study of our maps of American cities laid out before 1800.

Dr. Philip G. Auchampaugh, of the Office of the Supervisor of Historic Sites, National Park Service, used a great many of our maps and came in for frequent conferences concerning geographical phases of problems under investigation, especially with respect to the precise locations of ancient roads and trails in the United States.

At the request of Mr. Ronald Hilton, of the University of California, we drew up a long summary statement concerning our maps of Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America, including a great many manuscript maps dating back to the fifteenth century.

It is interesting to observe that a newly published list of maps of one of the counties of England, presenting data concerning 706 cartographic titles, attributes possession of four seventeenth or eighteenth century maps to the Library of Congress and not to any library or collection in the British Isles (Harold Whitaker, *A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Yorkshire and its Ridings, 1577-1900*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1933, pp. x, 32, 49, 78, 86). In his *Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Lancashire, 1577-1900*, Manchester, 1938, pp. 77, 82, Mr. Whitaker describes two eighteenth century maps in the Library of Congress.

For correspondents who inquired, we drew up lists of twenty-five cities or villages named Plymouth in various parts of the United States, four places called Big Tree, and forty-two places called Manchester, as well as thirty-one spellings of the name Des Moines, and various map usages for the name of the Seneca River of Georgia.

To Mr. Kenneth Roberts, of Kennebunk Beach, Maine, we supplied a list of places in New York City which were used as prisons by the British after the siege of Fort Washington in 1776.

Among others who came to the Library of Congress this year to inquire concerning methods of handling maps were Col. Colin Graham Botha, chief archivist of the Union of South Africa at Cape Town; Mr. Harold L. White, director of the national library of Australia at Canberra; Mr. Carl Björkbom, chief of the map division of the Royal Swedish Library at Stockholm; Mr. Rudolpho Brito Foucher, of the city of Mexico; Mr. Alfred H. deVries, of Amsterdam, Holland; and

Mr. Szent-Ivanyi Domokos, of Budapest, Hungary. To Prof. Gilbert Chinard, of Princeton University, we supplied information about the surviving sets of manuscript maps made by the French engineers with Rochambeau during the American Revolution. We also discussed with Prof. Alfred J. Hanna, of Rollins College, certain details with respect to the possible compilation and publication of a union catalog of maps of Florida.

The Chief of the Division of Maps served upon the special committee of the Explorers Club of New York on the Wilkes Centennial, upon the interdepartmental federal boards on Geographical Names and on Surveys and Maps and upon the committees of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council on Research in the Earth Sciences, on cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, and on the International Geographical Union.

Field Work

On behalf of the Library of Congress, visits were made by the Chief of the Division of Maps to libraries, private map collections and map dealers establishments at Swarthmore, Pa., New York City, New Haven, New London, Mystic, and Stonington, Conn., Westerly, R. I., Worcester, Mass., East Jaffrey, N. H., and Portland and Waterville, Maine, as well as the Hog Island biological school near Muscongus in the same State. For similar purposes the Assistant Chief of the Division of Maps visited Buffalo, N. Y., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Columbus, Ohio.

The Chair of Geography

The activities of the incumbent of the Chair of Geography are illustrated by three types of advisory work in 1938-1939 having to do with polar exploration by Americans.

At the request of the Department of State, he served with representatives of the Smithsonian Institution, the Hydrographic Office and The National Archives upon an interdepartmental committee which worked out plans for American participation in the international exhibition of polar exploration which was to have been held at Bergen, Norway, from May 15 to September 22, 1940. Congress subsequently authorized the President of the United States to accept the invitation of the authorities in Norway to prepare and send appropriate exhibits to the Bergen exhibition and made available \$35,500 to meet the necessary expenses (see S. J. Res. 137, and *Congressional Record*, vol. 84, 1939, p. 9,982, 15,541).

As Peary, an American naval officer, was the first to explore northern Greenland, northern Ellsmere Island and the Arctic Ocean as far as the North Pole, as Palmer, an American sealer, was the discoverer of the Antarctic mainland and explored parts of its coasts and of adjacent islands, as Wilkes, another American naval officer, was the first to trace a great stretch of the Antarctic coast, as Stefansson, an American ethnologist, explored many of the islands in the *terra nullius* north of Canada, and as Byrd, a third American naval officer, was the first to fly to the North Pole and to the South Pole, it is obvious that the United States has much to contribute to an exhibition of polar exploration. Many other American pioneers have contributed to our present knowledge of polar seas and lands including Kane, Hall, Hayes, DeLong, Greely, Ellsworth, Heard and a host of others. The American Philosophical Society made or approved many of the scientific plans for the United States Exploring Expedition under Wilkes. The American Geographical Society of New York had much to do with the Antarctic expeditions of Byrd, of Ellsworth, and of Wilkins, and has recently published two authoritative books summarizing the status of polar research. The Geographical Society of Philadelphia fostered the dispatching of Bryant's drift casks and thus helped to demonstrate that the Arctic Ocean contains no large bodies of land. The Peary Arctic Club and the National Geographic Society helped to raise funds for several of the polar expeditions of Peary and of Byrd. Through consideration of such matters the interdepartmental committee was able to demonstrate that the United States could contribute in important ways to the polar exhibition in Norway.

Another activity of the incumbent of the Chair of Geography concerned itself with matters of polar sovereignty. Great Britain, France, Norway and Germany have formally claimed lands in Antarctica. Citizens or organizations in the United States, Japan, Belgium and Argentina have made similar claims on their own behalf. Several of these eight groups of territorial claims overlap. In response to requests from the National Geographic Society, the magazine *Life*, the Association of American Geographers, the Sixth Pacific Science Conference, and various newspapers, we outlined such claims and their historical bases and helped to compile maps showing the precise areas claimed by explorers of the various nationalities.

Finally, the incumbent of the Chair of Geography has acted as one of the informal scientific advisers of the Department of State in connection with the development of the plans which led to the American

Antarctic expedition of 1939-1940. Congress, as is well known, appropriated \$340,000 in June 1939 for Antarctic exploration. The appropriation act simply recites that its purpose is "to enable the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior to conduct an investigation and survey of the natural resources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic regions" (see Public No. 160, approved June 30, 1939, and *Congressional Record*, v. 84, 1939, p. 11,489, 11,687). A subsequent enactment authorized the Secretary of the Navy to expend the necessary funds, provided by the Department of the Interior, "for chartering and commissioning the steamship *Bear* as a vessel of the United States Navy for the purposes of the survey of the Antarctic regions" (see *Congressional Record*, vol. 84, 1939, p. 15,566).

Antarctica is larger than either Europe or Australia. It has no demonstrated present resources other than the whales of its coastal waters. The products of Antarctic whaling, however, are widely used in the United States in soap and oleomargarine.

It is pleasant to observe the use of our maps and books in connection with this field study of Antarctic resources. The collections of the Library of Congress are rich in pertinent data, including many maps and charts, numerous books on polar exploration, and the log-book of the sloop *Hero*, the only original document in the world which records the discovery of a continent.

DIVISION OF MUSIC



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, DR. SPIVACKE

THE past year was one of the most notable in the history of the Music Division, with increased activity evident in every way. The number of new accessions, the most outstanding of which are described elsewhere in this report, continued on its upward swing with gratifying results, while the "extra-bibliographical" functions of the Division were pursued to an unexpected extent. The Coolidge Auditorium was the scene of nearly forty memorable concerts which were attended by a total audience of about twenty thousand. The popularity of these concerts is further attested by the fact that those who attended them represented but a small part of all who applied for tickets, the issue being limited by the seating capacity of the auditorium. It must be remembered, in this view of the matter, however, that the attendance in The Coolidge Auditorium is exceeded by the thousands who listen to the parts of these concerts that are broadcast. Last year, through the kind cooperation of the National Broadcasting Company, almost all of the concerts were broadcast in part, as just remarked, about half of them over its Station WMAL in Washington and half over its Blue Network. An international aspect was added to these broadcasts when the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Company were joined to those of the National Broadcasting Company on several occasions.

Important also was the marked activity of the Division in other fields as well. The collection of phonograph records was not only greatly increased but extended to include other types of recordings we have not hitherto sought. The Archive of American Folk-Song was also considerably enlarged in size and function. Finally, it may not be amiss to refer here to the 3,620 letters and memoranda written by the Music Division which, when compared with the 2,153 in the

fiscal year 1935-1936, gives some idea of the steady growth in the demands made on the Music Division for bibliographical and other services.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

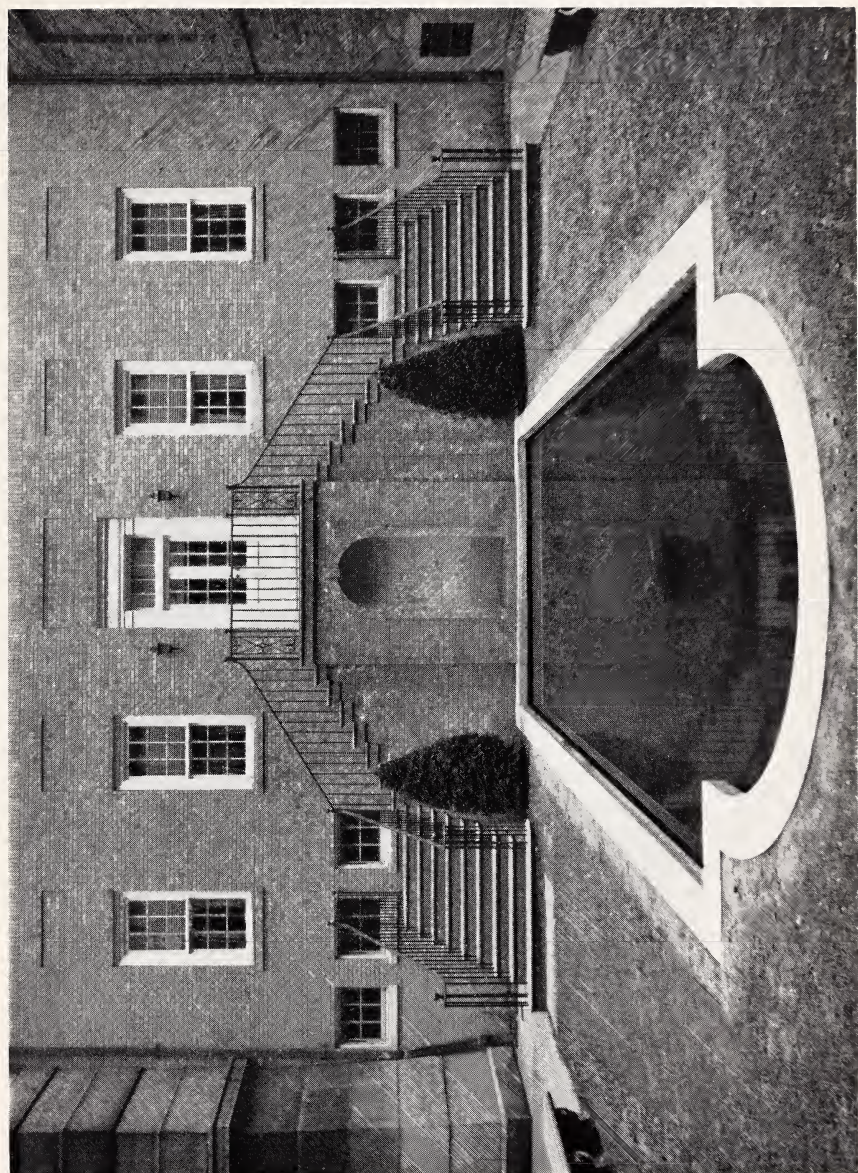
The concerts sponsored by The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation during the fiscal year added up to the impressive total of seventy-nine. In addition to the twenty-four concerts held in The Coolidge Auditorium, fifty-five extension concerts were given in cities as far removed from each other as Portland, Oregon, and Athens, Georgia, in places as remote as Puerto Rico and Honolulu. The results were most gratifying, for everywhere the audiences were always large and enthusiastically appreciative. Some of these audiences heard chamber music for the first time at these concerts, and it is especially pleasing to note that the Coolidge concerts stimulated the organization of independent local activity in the field of chamber music. All in all, the Foundation may look on the year 1938-1939 as one of the most successful in its history.

Following closely Mrs. Coolidge's Twentieth Anniversary Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, the Founder's Day concert on October 30, 1938, was given in festive spirit, for three Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge medals were presented instead of the usual one. The three recipients of this award for eminent services to chamber music were Frank Bridge, distinguished English composer; Hugo Kortschak, who for over twenty years was associated with Mrs. Coolidge in her work at Pittsfield and elsewhere; and Jacques Gordon, leader of the Gordon String Quartet. As in previous years, Mrs. Coolidge was again present to make the awards.

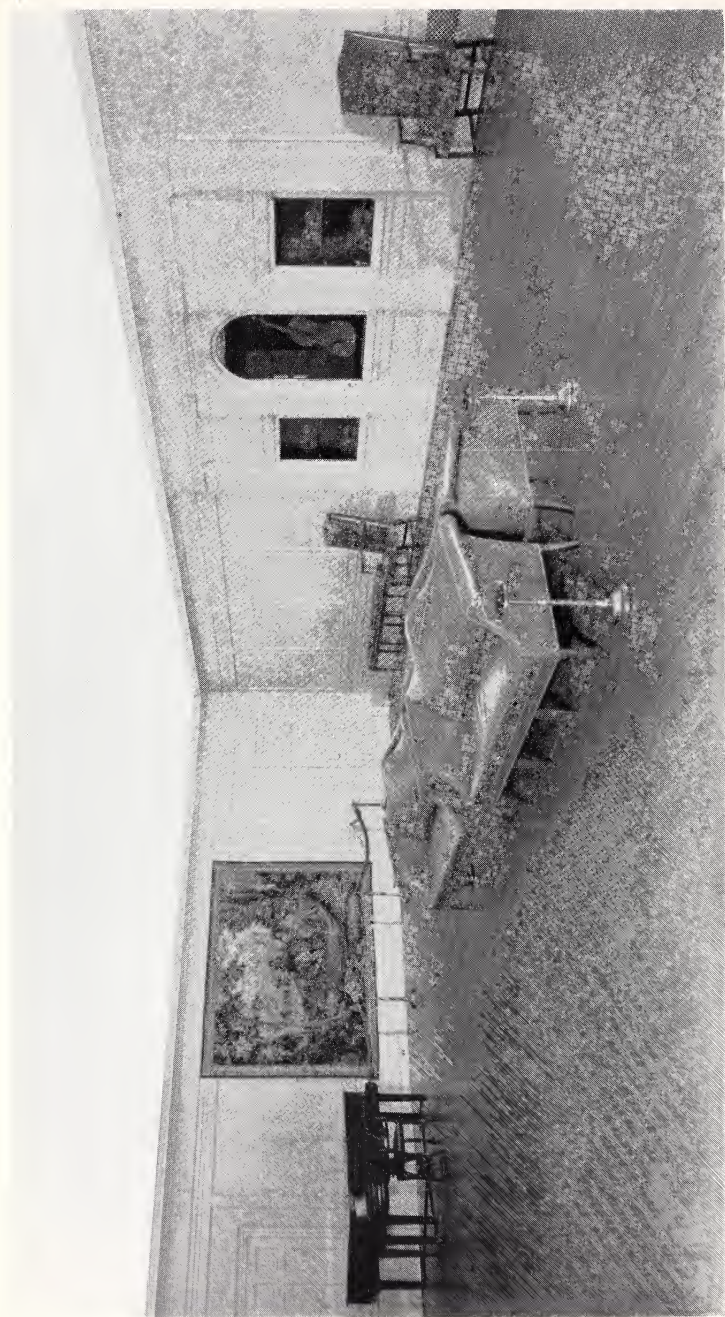
Mrs. Coolidge's gifts to the Music Division in the form of holograph scores, letters, etc., continued in undiminished quantity and quality during the past year. Some of the most outstanding are listed in the sections of this report devoted to holographs and letters. A gift of a more unusual nature, however, deserves special mention here. The generosity of Mrs. Coolidge made possible the installation of electrical hearing devices in ten seats in the Coolidge Auditorium. These devices enable those with impaired hearing to derive greater pleasure from the music than would otherwise be possible.

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

As announced in our last report, Mrs. Whittall presented the Library with funds to be used for the construction of a pavilion in which



THE WHITTALL PAVILION: VIEW FROM THE COURT



THE WHITTALL PAVILION: INTERIOR VIEW

to house the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows. On March 6, 1939, The Whittall Pavilion was informally opened to the general public. The expectations aroused by the plans published last year were amply fulfilled by a room, pleasing in its proportions, tastefully decorated and beautifully furnished. The furnishings, which include a Steinway piano and an exceptional tapestry, were personally selected and contributed by Mrs. Whittall herself. The Beauvais tapestry, which hangs on the south wall, was woven about 1700 and was formerly in the Ffoulke collection. Its subject, Apollo and the muses, is especially appropriate to the surroundings.

The Stradivari instruments presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall were heard at thirteen concerts held in The Coolidge Auditorium by The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The programs are listed elsewhere in this report, but special mention should be made here of that performed on December 18, 1938, which included quintets by Johann Christian Bach and Charles Martin Loeffler. These two compositions were for three violins, viola and violoncello so that, on this occasion, all five Stradivari were heard together for the first time.

The Friends of Music in the Library of Congress

A society which weathers such a reorganization as that which The Friends of Music effected last year may indeed be proud of its inherent stability. The membership increased in number, while its new aims and obligations were fulfilled in admirable fashion: a monthly *Bulletin*, announcing the concerts and other activities of the Music Division, was issued to the members; a bound copy of William Dana Orcutt's *The Stradivari Memorial at Washington, the National Capital* was presented to each member (Mrs. Whittall generously arranged for the purchase of these volumes at a special price); and finally, as in previous years, a gift of five hundred dollars was made to the Music Division for the purchase of rare books and manuscripts.

Although under the reorganized plans, members were to receive recognition either in the form of a concert or the gift of an unusual publication, they received both during the past year. On March 1, 1939, the members of The Friends of Music were the guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge at a special concert held in The Coolidge Auditorium, at which a program of chamber music was presented by the Busch Quartet and Rudolf Serkin. In addition, following the annual meeting held at the home of Mrs. Anne Archbold on May 27, 1939, the members heard another program played by Mildred Kolb,

piano, Milton Schwartz and Jenö Sevely, *violins*, Howard Mitchell, *violoncello*, and Kenton Terry, *flute*.

The Nicholas Longworth Foundation

The annual concert in memory of the late Speaker of the House was presented by The Nicholas Longworth Foundation on April 11, 1939. Roman Totenberg, *violin*, William Primrose, *viola*, and George Robert, *piano*, joined in a program of duos and trios by Mozart.

Victor Herbert

In commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of Victor Herbert's birth, the Library prepared an extensive exhibition of its collection of the composer's holographs. Most of these were deposited in the Library by Mrs. Robert Bartlett (see the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1935), daughter of the composer. On the occasion of this exhibit, Mrs. Bartlett added to the deposit the holograph full score of Victor Herbert's *Sweethearts* as well as two unusual photographs of her father.

Music Teachers National Association

The sixtieth annual convention of the Music Teachers National Association was held in Washington on December 28-30, 1938. In honor of those who attended, over one thousand in number, a special exhibit was prepared by the Music Division. This exhibition, which occupied the north and south galleries of the Library's main hall, was devoted to holographs, first editions, and early scores, in an arrangement intended to interest the teacher of music. A catalog of this exhibit was prepared and distributed to the members of the association.

The members attending the convention were the guests of the Music Division at two special concerts. The first, on December 29, a concert by the Coolidge Quartet, was tendered to the association by The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. The second, a concert by the Budapest Quartet, was presented on the following evening by The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation.

Holograph Scores

THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER

It is with especial pride that we announce the acquisition of the original manuscript of *The Stars and Stripes Forever* by John Philip

Sousa. The holograph, bearing at the end the composer's initials and dated "Xmas '96," is the version for piano, the form in which it was first written. The arrangement for band was made several months later.

Sousa himself has given us the story of the creation of this work in a few sentences in his autobiography¹ which bear repeating here:

Here came one of the most vivid incidents of my career. As the vessel steamed out of the harbor [of Naples] I was pacing the deck, absorbed in thoughts of my manager's death and the many duties and decisions which awaited me in New York. Suddenly, I began to sense the rhythmic beat of a band playing within my brain. It kept on ceaselessly, playing, playing, playing. Throughout the whole tense voyage, that imaginary band continued to unfold the same themes, echoing and reechoing the most distinct melody. I did not transfer a note of that music to paper while I was on the steamer, but when we reached shore, I set down the measures that my brain band had been playing for me, and not a note of it has ever been changed. The composition is known the world over as *The Stars and Stripes Forever* and is probably my most popular march.

The Stars and Stripes Forever has a dual significance in the history of music. Its position among marches may be compared to that occupied by the *Blue Danube* among waltzes, for it marks the high point in the development of the march form. Moreover, *The Stars and Stripes Forever* has attained the stature of a "national" march and it is fitting that the holograph should repose in the national library.

Another Sousa holograph received during the past year was that of his arrangement for band of the *Star Spangled Banner*. This arrangement, known as the "official standard version" was prepared in 1918 at the behest of a committee operating under the auspices of the United States Office of Education. The holograph was presented to the Library by Mrs. John Philip Sousa and her daughters, Miss Jane Priscilla Sousa and Mrs. Hamilton Abert.

BLISS COLLECTION OF MUSICAL MANUSCRIPTS

In August 1938, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss deposited in the Library a choice collection of musical holographs, including letters and literary material as well as scores.² The period covered by these manuscripts extends from Chopin to Stravinsky, the former being represented by a waltz for piano, the latter by his new *Dumbarton Oaks* concerto for chamber orchestra written expressly for a first performance at Dumbarton Oaks, the Washington home of Mr. and Mrs.

¹ Sousa, John Philip. *Marching along; recollections of men, women and music* . . . Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint, 1928 (p. 157).

² The several items comprising this collection are incorporated in the lists of holograph scores and letters below.

Bliss. Other composers whose works form part of the collection are Franz Liszt, Blair Fairchild, Erik Satie, Ernest Schelling, and L. Breitner. The letters comprise a holograph note from Chopin to his publisher, Schlesinger (1838) and two epistles from Satie to Mme. Sibyl Harris (1923). The field of musical literature includes the holograph of an article by the French composer, Georges Auric, and four notebooks with five autograph addresses by Satie. The entire collection is now available to the scholars and historians who visit the Division of Music.

I PAGLIACCI

The original terms of the bequest of the late Herbert Witherspoon were described in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1935. Upon settlement of the estate, however, it was discovered that the sum available was unfortunately insufficient for the proper execution of Mr. Witherspoon's original intentions. The trustees, Carl Engel and Blanche Skeath Witherspoon, requested and obtained from the court a change in the stipulations whereby, instead of using only the interest derived from the bequest, the Library of Congress was permitted to expend the capital in the purchase of an outstanding holograph of vocal music to be placed on permanent exhibition as a memorial to Florence Hinkel Witherspoon. This made possible the purchase of the holograph of Leoncavallo's *I Pagliacci*, which now reposes with suitable inscription in a special exhibition case near the main entrance to the Music Division.

I Pagliacci is so well known and its important position in the history of the opera form so well established that it was a distinct surprise, upon receipt of the manuscript, to discover that it was written originally in *one* act. *I Pagliacci* has always been published and produced as an opera in *two* acts. In Leoncavallo's original manuscript, on the other hand, the title page reads as follows: *Pagliacci; dramma in un atto, parole e musica di R. Leoncavallo . . . Partitura*, and what is usually played as the orchestral introduction to the second act is entitled "Intermezzo." Although our holograph has in the past been exhibited in Italy, this difference between manuscript and printed versions seems to have escaped the attention of all writers on the subject. The correct explanation for this change may be the obvious and simple one that Leoncavallo originally intended the opera to be performed without a break but since this was found impracticable, *I Pagliacci* was converted to an opera in two acts either when first performed or published. On the other hand, it is possible that *I*

Pagliacci was written for the prize competition for an opera in *one* act which was held by the publishing house of Sonzogno and won by Mascagn  with his *Cavalleria Rusticana*. When all the pertinent documents are available to the student, the present uncertainty will doubtless disappear. At any rate, if this change was made by the composer or with his consent, it is indeed curious that he did not bother to correct the title page of the original manuscript which is a fair copy and carefully written throughout.

GOUNOD

Another holograph worthy of mention is that of Charles Fran ois Gounod's *J sus de Nazareth*, a sacred composition which has enjoyed remarkable popularity in both Europe and America over a long period of years. It originated as a solo song when Gounod was staying in Rome (1840-43), after winning the coveted *Grand Prix* in 1839. Shortly thereafter, the work was issued in a number of different keys and arrangements, which culminated in 1864 with an arrangement which included chorus and orchestra. The Library acquired the manuscript of this fullest version in which the accompaniment utilizes all of the instrumental resources of the mid-nineteenth century orchestra, including the cymbals and the bass drum. To Americans, however, the chief significance of *J sus de Nazareth* is its extreme popularity in this country. For several generations it has been sung and played in practically every city and town of the United States. It has been included in most of the anthologies of sacred songs and has long since become a characteristic feature of American worship during the Christmas season.

OTHER MUSICAL HOLOGRAPHS

Among the other holographs in the list which follows, we should like to call special attention to the original manuscripts of a volume of works by Franz Tuma which was prepared for publication in the *Denkm ler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich* by Arnold Sch nberg but which have to this day remained unpublished. The interesting manuscripts of popular music by Gershwin, Handy, and Kern were obtained through the kind offices of Mr. Elliot Shapiro, of New York City.

Breitner, Ludovic

[Waltz for piano] (Not dated. Dedicated to Miss Mildred Barnes. Deposited in the Library of Congress by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.)

Bridge, Frank

Divertimenti for flute, oboe, clarinet & bassoon. (Score, signed and dated "F. B., Friston, 1934-1938." Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

Bridge, Frank

String quartet no. 4. (Score, signed and dated 1937, and parts. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

Brunetti, Gaetano

Missa a . . . 8 con violines y trompas. 1766. (Score.)

Casabona, Francisco

"Quartetto" em sol menor [por] 2 violini—viola—violoncello. (Score, not dated. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

Casella, Alfredo

Trio in D [Clementi, op. 27, no. 2] transcribed by Casella. (Score for violin, violoncello and pianoforte, dated 1932. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

Chopin, Fryderyk Franciszek

Valse [Op. 69, no. 1. For piano] (Dedication to Mme. Peruzzi signed 1837. Deposited in the Library of Congress by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.)

Dick, Marcel

II. string quartet, for 2 violins, viola, and 'cello. (Score dated 1938. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

Fairchild, Blair

Invocation [song with piano accompaniment]. (Score, not dated. Deposited in the Library of Congress by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.)

Franco, Johan

Serenade concertante per pianoforte e orch. (da camera). (Score, dated 1938. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

[Gershwin, George]

Roll dem bones [song with piano accompaniment from opera, Porgy and Bess] (Score, not signed or dated [1935?]. Gift of Ira Gershwin.)

[Gounod, Charles François]

Jésus de Nazareth. Chant évangélique pour baryton solo et chœurs. (Score, not signed or dated [1864?]. Orchestra accompaniment in full score.)

Handy, William Christopher

"Saint Louis blues" [text and melody only] ("This manuscript written 25 years after original and with impaired eye-sight" [1939]. Gift of the composer.)

[Herbert, Victor]

[Sweethearts; a comic opera in two acts] (Full score, not dated. Deposited in the Library of Congress by Mrs. Robert Bartlett.)

Jacobi, Frederick

Hagiographa, three Biblical narratives for string quartet and piano. (Score dated 1938. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

Kern, Jerome David

[Music in the air] (Score, not dated, of part of the excerpt "At Stony brook" [act 1, scene 3] from the published vocal score of the musical comedy. Gift of the composer.)

Koutzen, Boris

Second quartet for violins, viola and 'cello. (Score, dated 1936. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

Leoncavallo, Ruggiero

Pagliacci; *dramma in un atto* . . . (Score signed but not dated.)

Liszt, Franz

Wedding march [by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy] (Arrangement for piano. Deposited in the Library of Congress by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.)

Meyerbeer, Giacomo

La Marguerite du Poète. (Song, piano accompaniment, dated Boulogne sur Mer, Sept. 26, 1839.)

[Piccinni, Niccolò]

Accanto a un fiumicello. (Score of an aria for voice and piano, not signed. "Ecrit de sa propre main du celebre Piccini pour son ami J. B. Viotti, à Paris 1783"; "Del caro amibile Papa Piccini": manuscript notes in the handwriting of J. B. Viotti.)

Pochon, Alfred

Ballade [pour] quatuor à cordes. (Score [chiefly in pencil], dated 1936. Gift of Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall.)

Pochon, Alfred

Ballade pour quatuor à cordes. (Score, signed. Gift of Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall.)

Raff, Joachim

[Aus Thüringen] (Score of a Suite for orchestra.)

Reger, Max

Valse d'amour. [Op. 130, no. 5] (For piano; from his Ballet-suite [for orchestra].)

Satie, Erik

Sept toutes petites danses pour le "Piège de Méduse". (Orchestra score, not dated. Deposited in the Library of Congress by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.)

Schelling, Ernest Henry

Intermezzo for the organ. (Not dated. "For Miss Mildred Barnes". Deposited in the Library of Congress by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.)

Schelling, Ernest Henry

Myrtle, words by Lurana W. Sheldon, music by Ernest Schelling. (Song with piano accompaniment. Deposited in the Library of Congress by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.)

Schönberg, Arnold

Partita a tre (by Franz Tuma). (In A major. For two violins and thorough-bass. Score for strings and piano realization; prepared for publication in the *Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich*. Gift of Dr. Paul Pisk.)

Schönberg, Arnold

Partita à 3 (by Franz Tuma). (In G major. For two violins and violoncello. Score for strings and piano realization; prepared for publication in the *Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich*. Gift of Dr. Paul Pisk.)

Schönberg, Arnold

Partita a tre (con violino obbligato) [by Franz Tuma]. (In C minor. For two violins and thorough-bass [last movement for three violins and thorough-bass]. Score for strings and piano realization; prepared for publication in the *Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich*. Gift of Dr. Paul Pisk.)

Schönberg, Arnold

Sinfonia a 4tro (by Franz Tuma). (In A major. Score; prepared for publication in the *Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich*. Gift of Dr. Paul Pisk.)

Schönberg, Arnold

Sinfonia a 4. (by Franz Tuma). (In E minor. Score and piano realization; prepared for publication in the *Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich*. Gift of Dr. Paul Pisk.)

Schönberg, Arnold

Sinfonia a 4tro (by Franz Tuma). (In Bb major. Score; prepared for publication in the *Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich*. Gift of Dr. Paul Pisk.)

Schönberg, Arnold

Sinfonia a 4tro (by Franz Tuma). (In G major. Score; prepared for publication in the *Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich*. Gift of Dr. Paul Pisk.)

[Schumann, Robert Alexander]

Nachtlied, von F. Hebbel. Für chor u. orch. (Sketch, dated 1849.)

Sousa, John Philip

The stars and stripes forever; march. (Piano, 2 hands; signed and dated, 1896.)

Sousa, John Philip

"The Star-spangled banner", standardized version. Words by Francis Scott Key . . . composed by James [!] Stafford Smith; harmonized by Walter Damrosch; instrumented for band by John Philip Sousa. (Score [in pencil] of John Philip Sousa, written in 1918. Gift of Mrs. John Philip Sousa.)

Strawinsky, Igor

Concerto en mi b pour orch. de chambre. (Score, signed and dated 1938. At head of title: "Dumbarton Oaks, 8-5-38". Deposited in the Library of Congress by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.)

Toch, Ernst

Quintet for piano, 2 vls., vla., cello, op. 64. (Score, dated 1938. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

Toch, Ernst

Trio for violin, viola and cello, op. 63. (Score, dated 1938. Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.)

ARCHIVE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS

During the past year the valuable services of Mr. Julius von Kromer, special assistant of the Music Division in Vienna, continued to swell our collection of original manuscripts reproduced by photographic

processes. The current acquisitions include photoduplications of more than forty major works. There are among them a number from the famed library of Prince Paul Esterhazy in Budapest, to which the Library of Congress was generously given access. The Esterhazy collection has long been known as one of the richest repositories of unpublished eighteenth century music. Consequently, there is now available in America new and unequalled facilities for the investigation of musical classicism. This is particularly true for the study of Haydn who, for the greater part of his career, was in the employ of the Esterhazy family. The imposing array of Haydn's compositions in the list that follows by no means indicates all of the source material in this field, for we also received two opera scores which bear corrections and amplifications in Haydn's hand! These operas, by Naumann and Guglielmi, are listed with similar material elsewhere in this report.

In conjunction with the growth of the Archive we continued to receive indexes locating, as far as possible, all of a composer's manuscripts or indicating the source material in various renowned libraries. A Haydn catalog is now being added to those of Beethoven, Schubert, and Brahms.

A list of the recently acquired holograph facsimiles is given herewith.

PHOTOSTAT FACSIMILES

Johann Sebastian Bach

Six sonatas for solo violin.

Ludwig van Beethoven

Sonata for piano, op. 28.

Sonata for piano, op. 101.

Sonata for piano, op. 109.

Sonata for piano, op. 110.

Symphony no. 5, op. 67.

Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin

Etudes for piano, op. 10 (nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10) and 25.

Impromptu pour le pianoforte, op. 51.

Joseph Haydn

Chor der Dänen. For three-part mixed chorus and orchestra. Score.

Concerto per la lira organizzata. In G major. Score.

Coro 2do, Svanisce in un momento. For four-part mixed chorus and orchestra. Score.

Divertimento, in F major. For orchestra. Score.

Divertimento. For cembalo, two violins and bass. Score.

Englischer Marsch. For band. Score.

Hungarischer national Marsch. For band. Score.

L'Infedelta delusa. Full score.

Madrigal. For four-part mixed chorus and orchestra. Score. First performed in London as "The Storm," being Haydn's first work with English text.

Arie per la comedia [*La*] *Marchese*[*di Napoli*]. Full score.

Twenty-four minuets. For piano. (Two sets of twelve minuets.)

Missa in tempore belli. Full score.

Il Mondo della Luna. Full score.

Notturmo, in G major. For orchestra. Score.

Quartet, op. 77, no. 1. Score.

Quartet, op. 77, no. 2. Score.

Symphony in C major. (Gesamtausgabe no. 7.) Score.

Symphony in E major. (Gesamtausgabe no. 12.) Score.

Symphony in D major. (Gesamtausgabe no. 13.) Score.

Symphony in E flat major. (Gesamtausgabe no. 22.) Score.

Symphony in D major. (Gesamtausgabe no. 24.) Score.

Symphony in B flat major. (Gesamtausgabe no. 35.) Score.

Symphony in F sharp minor. (Gesamtausgabe no. 45.) Score.

Symphony in B major. (Gesamtausgabe no. 46.) Score.

Symphony in G major. (Gesamtausgabe no. 54.) Score.

Symphony in D major. (Gesamtausgabe no. 61.) Score.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Sonata for violin and piano (K. V. 317).

Sonata for violin and piano (K. V. 481).

Sonata for violin and piano (K. V. 526).

Franz Peter Schubert

Das Abendroth, op. 173, no. 6. Song, piano accompaniment.

Robert Alexander Schumann

Ländliches Lied, op. 29, no. 1. For two-part women's chorus with piano accompaniment.

Lied, op. 29, no. 2. For three-part women's chorus with piano accompaniment.

HOLOGRAPH LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS

In this category, the Library acquired during the past year a large number of autograph letters and documents. A few of these have already been published, but by far the greater majority still wait for some future editor. The space allotted to this material forbids much comment on individual items, but following the chronological survey below, a few notes on particular aspects of the list seem justified.

Foreign

Luigi Cherubini to Joseph Haydn, Paris, April 26, 1808.

Ferdinand Ries, introductory note to a Rondo, Frankfurt, 1831.

Fryderyk Chopin to Schlesinger, February 20, 1838 (Bliss Collection).

Felix Mendelssohn to Simrock, Leipzig, November 30, 1838.
 Franz Liszt to Jules Janin, Stuttgart, September 29, 1845.
 Richard Wagner to A. Wilkoszewski, Zurich, April 20, 1853.
 Johannes Brahms to Simrock [Vienna, May 2, 1877].
 Cosima Wagner to Anton Seidl, Bayreuth, October 3, 1878.
 Richard Wagner to Anton Seidl, Bayreuth, November 2, 1878.
 Claude Debussy to Pierre Louys, undated note.
 Erik Satie, letter to a friend, sometime in 1917.
 Erik Satie, five autograph addresses, 1921-1922 (Bliss Collection).
 Erik Satie, two letters to Sibyl Harris, 1923 (Bliss Collection).
 Georges Auric, autograph essay, dated January 1922 (Bliss Collection).
 Fritz Kreisler to Mrs. Mathew John Whittall, Berlin-Grünewald, January 12, 1935.

American

Henry Clay Work to Myrick Doolittle, Hartford, March 12, 1852.
 Collection of eighty letters and documents addressed to Samuel Prowse Warren, cf. below.
 Leopold Godowsky to Mrs. Mathew John Whittall, New York City, four letters, July 24 to December 14, 1936.

Ludwig Schemann, in his authoritative biography of Cherubini writes (p. xxx) that although a wealth of other source material exists, letters by Cherubini are "relatively scarce . . . Cherubini was no letter writer, . . ." In spite of this state of affairs, the Library already possessed thirteen letters by Cherubini, when during the course of this past year it was enabled to add the fourteenth to this number. In some ways, the new letter is the most interesting of all, since it is addressed to his "Carissimo e riveritissimo Padre," Joseph Haydn. On the strength of this salutation, Pohl prints the letter in the third volume of his *Joseph Haydn* (p. 269) to illustrate the esteem in which his contemporaries held Haydn, but the letter contains other interesting material as well. It is dated "Parigi, 26. Aprile 1808," a year after Cherubini had returned from Vienna, where he had been befriended by Haydn and had produced the *Wasserträger* and *Faniska*. Cherubini requests Haydn to correct some variant readings in an accompanying booklet, so that an unspecified Parisian publisher may issue a new edition of Haydn's "divini quartetti."

The Wagner letters form an interesting group. The earliest to Wilkoszewski has apparently never been published. It is concerned with making the arrangements for a concert Wagner was planning to give in Zurich the middle of May. The other two, both to Anton Seidl, Wagner's assistant at Bayreuth and later the conductor of the

Metropolitan Opera and Philharmonic Orchestra in New York, were gifts to the Library from Julius Holz, Esq., of the Staats-Herold Corporation. In presenting them, Mr. Holz wrote: "These letters were given to me several years ago by the widow of Anton Seidl, who is living in Kingston, New York, now about 86 years old." Both letters were apparently written in answer to one written by Seidl from Leipzig. The letter from Cosima seems not to have been published, but the one from Richard Wagner is given by Kloss in the main series of Wagner letters, *Richard Wagner an seine Künstler*, Vol. XIV, 3rd edition, p. 293.

In the American list, the collection of eighty documents and letters addressed or relating to Samuel Prowse Warren (1841-1915), organist at Grace Church in New York for most of the years between 1868 to 1894, certainly deserves some special mention. The letters come from A. Haupt, his teacher during his student days in Berlin, from pupils who were later to become famous in their own right, such as William Crane Carl, Gerrit Smith, William C. Macfarlane, Frederick T. Steinway, W. C. Hammond, and from colleagues and friends, including H. Clarence Eddy, C. M. Widor, H. E. Krehbiel, and Horatio W. Parker. The most consecutive stories, however, are told by three groups of notes and letters—the first a series of nineteen friendly, amusing letters from Dudley Buck, covering the years 1870-1899; another series of thirteen letters from H. C. Potter, a member of the music committee at Grace Church, clarifies strikingly Warren's relation to the Board; and finally ten letters from Gustav Schirmer, the founder of the present music publishing firm. The latter were all written between 1880 and 1884 during the final years of Gustav Schirmer's active control. The collection as a whole will form a valuable set of documents when the history of organ playing in the United States comes to be written.

Several of the above letters have been presented to or deposited in the Library by generous patrons. Acknowledgment of the gift by Mr. Holz of the letters by Cosima and Richard Wagner has already been made above, and the four items in the list bearing a reference to the "Bliss Collection" are discussed in another paragraph. In addition to these, the letters from Kreisler and Godowsky are a gift from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall. The letter by Henry Clay Work continues a collection of ten other letters by him, given last year to the Division by Mr. Doolittle's daughters, Mrs. Adelia F. D. Bauer and Mrs. Mary D. Dawson, and discussed more fully in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1938.

Published Scores

EARLY IMPRINTS

The additions to the collection of early imprints have been many and are particularly important. From their total, one large group is such a noteworthy and fortunate acquisition that it must be singled out for special mention. It is a collection of thirty-four part books, about equally divided between Italian and German imprints. During the first centuries of printed music, scores were distinctly the exception to the rule; instead, each part—or at most two parts—were printed in separate small books, and this disjunct form means that complete sets have seldom been preserved. Even considered singly, several of these sets are outstanding either with respect to their priority, rarity, or the fame of their composer; but taken together their significance could scarcely be exaggerated. Eleven date from the second half of the sixteenth century, twenty from the seventeenth century, and three from early in the eighteenth century. As an indication of their rarity, we note that Eitner in his *Quellen-Lexikon* makes no mention of the Melchior Franck *Epithalamia*; lists no complete copy of the Grandi; and although the first edition of the Pallavicino is given, makes no mention of this third or fourth edition. The Lupachino and Tasso, the Piochi, and the 1571 edition of the Vinci *Madrigali* are in the possession of only one other library, and complete sets of the Cazzati, Bonhomius, Christenius, Graziani, Leoni, Passarini, Silvani, and Strobaeus are in only two other libraries. The other sets are scattered more or less widely throughout European libraries.

Nevertheless, complete sets of part books from this period can be acquired but rarely, since the relatively few known copies are firmly anchored in permanent collections. Thus the Division is singularly fortunate in being able to get so many complete sets at the same time. They considerably augment the already large number of part books in the Library, and help to fill out the total picture of this period by adding a few works by outstanding composers and many more by some of the less famous "small Masters," who sometimes contribute significant, if individual, variations on the main theme of the age. For example, in Cossoni's book of Motets (1670), changes in tempo are indicated at a surprisingly rapid rate for the period, with shifts, ranging from "Largo" to "Presto," prescribed twelve times in a single composition.

The part books stem from two of the large private collections which have been dispersed in recent years—the Wilhelm Heyer Institute in

Cologne (1927) and the Werner Wolffheim music library in Berlin (1929). A large proportion of the sets which passed through the Wolffheim sale can be traced back to the collection of Emil Bohn (1839-1909), in Breslau. A complete list of these part books follows:

Porta, Costanzo

- . . . Liber primvs motectorvm qvatvor vocvm Constantii Portae Cremonensis. Qvatvor vocvm. Venetijs, Apud Antonium Gardanum, 1559. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor and bassus.)

Contino, Giovanni

- . . . Ioannis Contini ecclesiae cathedralis Brixiae magistri Modvlationvm, quinque vocum. Liber secvndvs. Venetijs, Apud Hioronymum Scottum, 1560. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenore, bassus and quintus.)

Garulli, Bernardino

- . . . Bernardini Garvlli Calliensis, ecclesiae cathedralis Fanensis chori moderatoris, Modvlationvm quinque vocum, nvnc recens in lvcem prodvntivm. Liber primvs. Venetiis, Apud Hieronymum Scotum, 1562. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, bassus and quintus.)

Tonsor, Michael

- Selectæ qvædam cantiones sacræ, modis mvsicis qvinque vocvm recens compositæ, per Michaelem Tonsorem . . . Noribergæ, In officina Theodorici Gerlatzeni, 1570. (Parts for discantus, altus, tenor, bassus and quinta vox.)

Vento, Ivo de

- Newe teutsche lieder / mit viern / fünff vnd sechs stimmen / wölche gantz lieblich zusingen / vnd auff allerley instrumenten zugebrauchen. Durch Iuo de Vento . . . componirt vnd inn druck gegeben worden . . . Gedruckt zu München / bey Adam Berg, 1570. (Parts for discantus, altus, tenor, bassus and in one volume "die fünfft vnd sechst sti".)

Vinci, Pietro

- . . . Il terzo libro de madrigali a cinque voci. Nuouamente posti in luce. In Vinegia, Appresso Girolamo Scotto, 1571. (Parts for canto, alto, tenore, basso and quinto bound in one volume. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Vinci, Pietro

- . . . Missarum cum quinque, sex, & octo, vocibus. Liber primus . . . Venetiis, Apvd haeredem Hieronymi Scoti, 1575. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, bassus and quintus bound in one volume; part for sextus laid in. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Dressler, Gallus

- Galli Dressleri Nebraei Opvs sacrarvm cantionvm. qvatvor quinque et plvrivm vocvm, nvnc denovo recognitvm, et multò quàm antea correctius in gratiam musicorum editum . . . Noribergæ, Imprimebat, cum consensu auctoris, Catharina Gerlachin & hæredes Iohannis Montani, sibi & domino VVolfango Kirchnero, 1577. (Parts for discantus, altus, tenor, bassus and vagans. First published in 1570. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Riccio, Teodoro

Il primo libro delle canzone alla napolitana a cinque voci con alevne mascharate nel fine a cinque et a VI. Novamente date in lvee. Di Theodoro Riccio Bresciano Italiano . . . Con priuilegio di S. M. Cesarea per sei anni. In Norimberga Appresso Catherina Gerlachin & heredi di Giouanni Montano, 1577. (Parts for canto, alto, tenore, basso and quinto.)

Vinci, Pietro

. . . Il terzo libro de madrigali a cinque voci. Nouamente ristampati. In Vineggia, Appresso l'herede di Girolamo Scotto, 1579. (Parts for canto, alto, tenore, basso and quinto bound in one volume. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Porta, Costanzo

. . . Constantii Portæ Cremonen: Qvinque voevm mvsica in introitv missarvm, qvæ in diebv dominicis toto anno celebrantur, iuxta morem Sancte Romanæ Ecclesiæ; nunc ab auctore diligentissime emendata. Venetijs, Apud Angelum Gardanum, 1588. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, bassus and quintus bound in one volume. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Hassler, Hans Leo

. . . Sacri concentvs. Quatuor, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, & 12, vocum. A Ioanne Leone Hasler Norimbergensi, editio nova . . . Augustae Vindelicorum, Apud Valentiny Schônigivm, 1601. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, bassus, quinta vox, sexta vox, septima vox and octava vox. Bears stamp: Doublette der Stadtbibliothek zu Berslau.)

Prætorius, Hieronymous

. . . Magnificat octo vocum super octo tonos consuetos, cum motetis aliquot 8. et 12. vocum, authore Hieronymo Prætorio organista in æde S. Iacobi Hamburgensi. Hamburgi, Ex typographæo Philippi de Ohr, Martis Montano, 1602. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, bassus, quinta vox, sexta vox, septima vox and octava vox. Bears stamp: Doublette der Stadtbibliothek, Breslau.)

Bonhomius, Petrus

Melodiæ sacræ, qvas vvlgo motectas appellant, iam noviter qvinis, senis, octonis et novenis svavissimis vocibvs concinnatæ, et ad vsvm cum harmonicarum vocalium, tum omnium generum instrumentorum musicalium conuenienter accommodatæ: avctore d. Petro Bonhomio . . . Francofvrti, Typis Wolfgangi Richteri, sumptibus Nicolai Steinii, 1603. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, bassus, quinta vox, sexta vox, septima vox and octava vox.)

Vulpius, Melchior

Canticum Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, qvatuor, qvinque, sex et pluribus vocibus, juxta vulgares tonos, nunc primum excusum et à Melchior Vulpio . . . compositum . . . Genæ, Typis Christophori Lippoldi, impensis Heinrici Birnstiel bibliopolæ Erphordiensis, 1605. (Parts for discantus, altus, tenor, bassus, quinta vox and sexta vox.)

Pallavicino, Benedetto

. . . Il primo libro de madrigali a cinque voci. Nouamente con ogni diligenza ristampati. In Venetia, Appresso Alessandro Rauerij, 1606. (Parts for canto, alto, tenore, basso and quinto bound in one volume. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Stadlmayr, Johann

. . . Missæ octo vocvm. cvm dvplici basso ad organum accomodato . . . Capellæ magistro Ioanne Stadlmayr compositæ. Avgvstæ Vindelicorvm, Apud Ioannem Prætorium, 1610. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, bassus and organ. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Vulpius, Melchior

Opusculum novum selectissimarvm cantionvm sacrarum cum qvatuor, qvinque, sex, septem & octo vocibus compositum, atq; in lucem editum per Melchiorem Vvlpivm . . . Erfurti, Per Martinum Wittelium excusum, impensis Henrici Birnstilii, 1610. (Parts for discantus, altus, tenor, bassus, quinta vox, sexta vox, septima vox and octava vox.)

Leoni, Leone

. . . Leonis Leonio sacrarvm cantionvm liber primvs octo vocvm. Cum duplici partitura organi. Et in tabula illarum ordo videtur. Nunc denuó recognitæ . . . Venetiis, Apud Ricciardum Amadinum, 1612-13. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, bassus and organ. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Franck, Melchior

Epithalamia in honorem & solennitatem nuptiarum viri amplissimi, prvdentissimi, et consultissimi, dn. Erasmi Gvntzelii in celebri Znoymensi repub. senatoris laudatissimi sponsi et nobilissimæ, lectissimæq; faeminæ Susannæ, è nobilissima familia Grodniciorum à Grodna, viri præstantissimi Georgii Glokmeieri junioris, civis olim Znoymensis spectatissimi relictæ viduæ, sponsæ, celebrandarum ibidem 10. 20. febr. anno 1614. Quorum duo priora harmonicis numeris ornata gratulationis & acclamationis argò à M. Severo Pontano Stetinensi Pomerano, scholæ ibidem ad D. Michaellem correctore Tertium, à Melchiore Franco, ducalis capellæ Saxo Coburg: magistro. Impressa Coburgi per Casparum Bertschium, anno 1614. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor and bassus bound in one volume.)

Catalano, Ottavio

. . . Sacrarvm cantionvm quæ binis, ternis, quaternis, quinis, senis, septenis, octonis vocibus concinuntur cum basso ad organum ad Octavio Catalano Siculo Ennense . . . Liber primus . . . Romæ, Apud Bartholomeum Zannettum, 1616. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, quintus, sextus, bassus and bassus ad organum in one volume. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)

Stobæus, Johann

Hertzliches klaglied / vber den tödtlichen abgang des weilandt durchlauchtigen vnd hochgebornen fürsten vnd herrn / herrn Albrecht Friederich / marggraffen zu Brandenburg / in Preussen . . . Mit 6. stimmen componiret durch Iohannem Stobæum Grudentinum Borussum . . . [Königsberg] Gedruckt durch Johan Schmidt / 1619. (Parts for discantus, altus, tenor, bassus, V. vox and VI. vox. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Monteverdi, Caludio

. . . Il qvinto libro de madrigali a cinque voci di Clavdio Monteverde . . . col basso continuo per il clauicembano, chittarone od altro simile istromento, fatto particolarmente per li sei vltimi, & per li altri a beneplacito. Di nuouo corretto, & ristampato . . . In Venetia, Appresso Bartholomeo

- Magni, 1620. (Parts for canto, alto, tenore, basso and quinto. First published in 1605. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)
- Christenius, Johann
 Complementum vnnd dritter theil fest-vnd aposteltägiger evangelischer sprüche / durchs gantze jahr / so der berühmte musicus Melchior Vulpus cantor Vinariensis vbergangen. Damit aber selbige wercklein / welches er hiebevorn in zweyen vnterschiedenen theilen aussgehen lassen / vollständig werden möchte / hat solchen vbergang / auff guthertziger leute begehren / mit besondern fleis nach magdralischer manier zu 4. 5. 6. 7 vnd 8 stimmen componiret vnd gesetzt Johannes Christenius Budstadensis . . . Erfurd, Gedruckt bey Philip Witten / in verlegung Johan Birckners, 1621. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor and basis.)
- Grandi, Alessandro
 Il quarto libro de motetti a dve, tre, quattro, et sette voci con il basso continuo per sonar nell' organo. Di Alessandro Grandi . . . Nuouamente in questa quinta impressione, con ogni diligenza corretti, & ristampati . . . In Venetia, Appresso Alessandro Vincenti, 1621. (Parts for canto, alto, tenore and basso. First published in 1616.)
- Cazzati, Maurizio
 . . . Motetti a dve voci di Mavritio Cazzati . . . Opera decima . . . In Venetia, Appresso Alessandro Vincenti, 1648. (Parts for canto primo or tenor primo, canto secondo or tenor secondo, and basso continuo bound in one volume. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)
- Marcesso, Bartolomeo
 . . . Sacra corona; motetti a due, e trè voci di diuersi eccellentissimi autori moderni, nouamente raccolti & dati in luce da Bartolomeo Marcesso . . . In Venetia, Appresso Francesco Magni, 1656. (Parts for canto primo, canto secondo, basso, and basso continuo in one volume. Two bookplates; one of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright, the other unidentified.)
- Graziani, Bonifazio
 . . . Bonifacii Gratiani . . . Responsoria hebdomadae sanctae quatuor vocibus concinenda, vna cum organo si placet. Romae, Apud Ignatium de Lazaris, 1663. (Parts for cantus, altus, tenor, bassus and organum. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)
- Piochi, Cristoforo
 . . . Responsoria fer. quarta, quinta, & sexta hebdomadae sanctae [!] decantanda quatuor plenis vocibus cum basso pro instrumentis ad libitum Christophori Piochi, Metropolitanae Ecclesiae Senarum musicae magistri. Bononiae, Typis Iacobi Montij, 1669. (Parts for canto, alto, tenore, bassus and figured bass bound in one volume. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)
- Cossoni, Carlo Donato
 . . . Il secondo libro de motetti a due, e trè voci di Carlo Donato Cossoni . . . Opera nona . . . In Bologna, Per Giacomo Monti, 1670. (Parts for canto primo, canto secondo, basso and organo. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)
- Passarini, Francesco
 . . . Compieta concertata a cinque voci con violini obligati . . . da fra Francesco Passarini da Bologna . . . opera terza. Bologna, Per Giacomo

Monti, 1672. (Parts for canto, alto, tenore, basso, quinto, violino primo, violino secondo and organo bound in one volume. Formerly in the library of Dr. Wilhelm Heyer.)

Lupacchino, Bernardino

. . . Il primo libro à due voci. Nouamente ristampata, e coretto. In Bologna, Per Marino Siluani, 1701. (Parts for canto and tenore bound in one volume. First published in 1559 [Venice, Gardano].)

Giordani, Domenico Antonio

Armonia sagra a due voci, quale contiene tutti gli offertori, principiando dalla Domenica della SS. Trinità, sino all' ultima dopo la Pentecoste. Opera del p. fr. Domenico Antonio Giordani . . . In Roma, Nella stamperia del Chracas, presso S. Marco al Corso, 1724. (Parts for cantus and altus, tenor and bassus, and organ.)

Silvani, Giuseppe Antonio

. . . Versi della turba per li passii della Domenica delle palme, e Venerdi santo; con il Puero Hebraeorum &c. per la processione dell' ulivo; il Vexilla regis prodeunt &c. per quella del venerabile nel Venerdi santo, con il versetto Adoramus te Christe &c. A quattro voci da cantarsi con l'organo, e senza. Dedicati al merito singolare del molto reverendo p. maestro Bonaventura Beccaria da Torino . . . da Giuseppe Antonio Silvani . . . opera duodecima. In Bologna, Per Giuseppe Antonio Silvani, 1724. (Parts for canto, alto, tenore, basso, organo and violone.)

Beside the splendid collection of part books already described and listed, a number of other early imprints were added to our shelves. A list of these varying items, covering a span of nearly two hundred years, follows, in chronological order.

Rauch, Andreas

Musicalisches Stambüchlein / in welchen anfangs etliche geistliche: dann weltliche Gesängelein / mit lieblich: fröhlich vnd lustig amorosischen Texten, sampt einer lâcherlichen Geschicht eines jungen Paar Ehevolcks . . . Nürnberg / Durch Abraham Wagenmann gedruckt, 1627. (In three parts; parts for prima vox, secunda vox, basis. Photostat.)

[Bacilly, Bénigne de]

Recueil des plvs beavx vers ont este' mis en chant, avec le nom des avthevrs. Seconde & nouvelle partie. Paris, Ballard, 1668. (Without music.)

Lamentationes Jeremiæ prophetæ, et possessiones Domini Nostri Jesu Christi breviario missalique romano, cantui vero gregoriano-moguntino accommodatæ. Jussu et auctoritate eminentissimi ac reverendissimi domini d. Joannis Philippi, sacræ sedis moguntinæ archi-episcopi . . . editæ . . . Moguntia, Typis Christophori Kùchleri, 1671.

Busca, Lodovico

Motetti sacri a voce sola del padre d. Lodovico Bysca, tvrinese, monaco cassinese in S. Simpliciano di Milano. Opera prima. Dedicata all' illustrissimo signor conte Teodoro Barbo. In Bologna, per Giacomo Monti, 1672. (Thorough-bass accompaniment; score.)

Die Psalmen Davids / durch Ambrosium Lobwasser in teutsche Reimen gestellt, samt den Fäst- und Kirchen-Gesängen / so in der Statt und Landschaft Bern gesungen werden, und transponiert durch Johann-Ulrich Sultzberger / vermehret mit vielfaltigen Nutzen / und Lehr / über einen jeden Psalmen / von gelehrten und frommen Hertzen zusammen getragen / auff's neue herausgegeben . . . Bern, Bey Daniel Tschiffeli, 1705.

Morin, Jean Baptiste

Cantates françaises, à une et deux voix, mêlées de symphonies, par monsieur Morin . . . Livre premier, donné au public en 1709. Nouv. ed., 1709. A Paris, Chez Christophe Ballard, 1709. (Orchestra accompaniment; scores. With this is bound the composer's *La chasse du cerf*. Paris, 1709.)

Les pseavmes de David, mis en rime française par Clement Marot et Theodore de Beze. Reduits nouvellement à une brève & facile methode pour apprendre le chant ordinaire de l'église. A Amsterdam, Chez les Wetsteins, 1710.

Glaubiger Kinder Gottes, Englische Sing-Schule hier auf Erden / Gott zu loben / dem Nechsten zur Erbauung / und sich selbst im Herren zu erfrenen / eröffnet von Johann Dietrich Herrichen . . . Ulm, Bey Daniel Bartholomäi, 1717. (At end: Melodeyen einiger alten und neuen Lieder / so theils schon in andern Gesang-Büchern zu finden / theils aufs neue verfertigt sind von Anton Ernst Kopp . . . Ulm, Zu finden bey Daniel Bartholomäi, 1717.)

Jls Psalms da David, suainter la melodia francêsa, schantæda eir in tudaisch, á 4. vusch. Træs Iohañem Iacobum & Bartholomeum Gonzenbach. Eir alchüns da 'ls medems Psalms, cun bgerras bellas canzuns ecclesiasticas & spirituales, suainter la melodia, & vèglia versium tudaisca da dr. Marti Luther, & d'oters ôt illetrôs homês. Vertieus & schantôs in vears romaunsch da cantær træs. Lurainz Wietzel . . . 2. editiun augmentæda da bgerras novas melodias trattas our da divears authuors . . . A cuost del sigr' landam. Johan Batista Rascher cun coñventia da sigrs' Vietzels, à 'ls quæls aspetta il privilegio. Stampê in Stræda, træs Johan N. Janet, 1733. (First edition, Basel, 1661.)

Transponiertes Psalmenbuch, das ist, Dr. Ambrosi Lobwassus Psalmen Davids, transponiert durch Johann-Ulrich Sultzberger . . . mit Verbesserung der undeutlichen Redensarten, samt gewöhnlichen und einichen neuen Fest-Gesängen, wie auch etlichen schönen Gebâttten . . . Bern, In Hoch-Oberkeitlicher Truckerey, 1745.

Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel

Sei sonate per cembalo. London, Printed for I. Walsh in Catharine Street in the Strand, [ca. 1750].

Bach, Carl Philipp Emanuel

A 2d. set sei sonate per cembalo. London, Printed for I. Walsh in Catharine Street in the Strand, [ca. 1750].

Vibert

Sonates à deux violons . . . dédiées à Monsieur Le Comte de Dromesnil. Oeuvre Ie. Paris, Chez La Ve. Boivin [etc], [175- ?] (Parts.)

Pugnani, Gaetano

Three quartets for two violins a tenor & bass. London, Printed by Weleker in Gerrard Street St Ann's Soho, [176- ?] (Parts.)

Florio, [Pietro Grassi]

Six sonatas or duets for two German-flute's or two violins . . . Opera prima. London, Printed for Chas. and Saml. Thompson in St. Pauls Yard, [1770 ?] (Parts.)

Syrmen, [Maddalena Laura]

Deuxième concerto a violon principal, premier & second violon, alto & basse. Hautbois et cors ad libitum . . . Oeuvre III. Paris, Chez le Sr. Borelly rue et vis-à-vis la fermede l'abbaye St Victor. Et aux adresses ordinaires. [ca. 1770] (Parts.)

Schnitzer, Franz

Sei sonate per il cembalo ed organo . . . L'autore p. Francesco Schnizer . . . opera Ima. Agosta, Apresso Mattheo Rieger, e figliuoli [1779 ?] (Piano part only)

Babb, S.

Six sonatas for the piano forte or harpsicord with an accompanymnt for a violin ad libitum . . . London, Printed by the author and sold at his music warehouse n. 132 Oxford Street, [177- ?]

Haydn, Joseph

[No. 1.] The celebrated overture (perform'd at Mess.s Bach & Abels concerts) . . . adapted for the piano forte or harpsichord. London, Printed by S. Babb at his musical library, no. 132 Oxford Street, [177- ?]

Haydn, Joseph

[No. 2.] The celebrated overture (perform'd at Mess.s Bach & Abels concerts) . . . adapted for the piano forte or harpsichord. London, Printed by S. Babb at his musical library, no. 132 Oxford Street, [177- ?]

Haydn, Joseph

A favorite overture composed by Giuseppe Hayden of Vienna adapted for the harpsichord by C. F. Baumgarten, London. [London], Printed and sold by W. Forster violin violoncello tenor & bow maker to yir Roval Highness's the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland the corner of Dukes Court St. Martins Lane, [ca. 1783]

Kozeluch, Leopold

Trois sonates pour le clavecin ou le fortepiano . . . dédiées a Monsieur Le Baron I. Du Beine De Malchampsconseil . . . Oeuvre XIII. [Vienna] par son très humble et très obeisant serviteur Christoph Torricella marchand destampes et editeur de musiques. & &. [ca. 1788]

Haydn, Joseph

The celebrated overture . . . performed at Messrs Bach & Abels concerts, adapted for the piano forte or harpsichord. London, Printed by Longmann and Broderip, [178- ?]

Haydn, Joseph

No. 5. The celebrated overture . . . performed at Messrs Bach & Abels concerts, adapted for the piano forte or harpsichord. London, Printed by Longman and Broderip, [178- ?]

Rauch, I. François

Deux sonates pour le clavecin ou le piano forte. Vienna, Chez Christoph Torricella, marchand d'estampes et de musique [178- ?]

Clementi, Muzio

Favorite duet for two performers on one piano forte . . . London, Printed & sold by Preston & Son, at their wholesale warehouses 97, Strand, [1790 ?]

Haydn, Joseph

Three favorite overtures composed by the celebrated Giuseppe Haydn of Vienna, adapted for the harpsichord or piano forte, by Sigr. Giordani. London, Printed & sold by John Preston, [ca. 1790]

Salieri, Antonio

Chor, arie und favoritduett aus dem Kästchen mit der Chiffer fürs clavier. Berlin, Verlag der Rellstabschen Musikhandlung und Musikdruckeren, [1790 ?]

Recueil de pseumes, d'hymnes et de cantiques. A Berlin, Imprimé chez George Frédéric Starcke, 1791.

Die Psalmen und Fest-Lieder für den öffentlichen Gottesdienst der Stadt und Landschaft Bern . . . Bern, Gedruckt in Hochobrigkeitl. Buchdruckerey, bey Daniel Brunner, 1793.

Die Psalmen und Fest-Lieder für den öffentlichen Gottesdienst der Stadt und Landschaft Bern . . . Bern, Gedruckt in Hochobrigkeitl. Buchdruckerey, bey Daniel Brunner, 1797.

The suffering negro, a favorite new song for the voice, harps'd, violin, G flute & guittar. London, Printed for Geo. Goulding, [179- ?]

Shobert, Johann

The first sonata from Monsr. Shobert's op: the 10th for the harpsichord. [London], Printed by Francis Linley, [ca. 1798]

Ferrari, G. G.

A favorite sonata for the piano forte with an accompaniment for the violin obligato, composed for Madame Ferrari & Mr Weichsell, & dedicated to Madame Clementi. London, Printed & sold by Rt. Birchall, [1800 ?]

Ferrari, G. G.

Three favorite sonatas for the piano forte and flute obligato, or violin. Composed and dedicated to the Countess Ernestina of Starhemberg . . . These sonatas are so arranged that a third hand may play the flute part on the piano forte in absence of a flute or violin player. [London], Printed for the author, [1800 ?]

Mugniè, I.

Three sonatas for the piano forte with an accompaniment for the flute ad libitum. Composed and dedicated to Lady Sarah Spencer and Lady Georgiana Pratt. London, Printed by Broderip & Wilkinson, [1800 ?]

Haydn, Joseph

. . . Quintetti arrangées des grandes sinfonies de J. Haydn. (composées pour le concert de Mr. Salomon à Londres.) une flute, deux violons, alt & violoncelles avec accompagnement de piano forte ad libitum. Bonn, N. Simrock, [1800-1801] (Livre I [IV] Parts for 12 quintets.)

Dramatic Music

Although the Music Division acquired fewer full scores of dramatic music during the past year than in the 1937-1938 period, the ones obtained represent important additions to our already pre-eminent collection. A number of them are eighteenth century manuscripts, formerly companion pieces in a noble European library. Perhaps more important, however, are the photoduplications of manuscripts still housed in Europe. These came from various centers, notably Italy and Hungary, and represent important composers whose works are generally inaccessible. Especially significant are the two scores bearing manuscript annotations in the hand of Joseph Haydn. The manuscripts reproduced by photoduplication mark the continuance of copying unpublished opera scores in foreign libraries. The gratifying list that follows is exclusive of the dramatic scores mentioned in that section of the report devoted to holographs.

OPERAS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Daniel François Esprit Auber | Ferdinando Paër—Continued. |
| Fiorella | L'Intrico amoroso |
| Domenico Cimarosa | L'Italienne à Londres |
| Chi dell' altrui si veste, presto si | Il Principe di Taranto |
| spoglia | Il Tempo fa Giustizia a tutti |
| I due supposti Conti | Il Trionfo della Chiesa |
| Il Mercato di Malmantile | Giovanni Paisiello |
| Pascal Colasse | La Disfatta di Dario |
| Jason, où La Toison d'or | Joachim Perinet |
| Friedrich von Drieberg | Liebe macht kurzen Prozess |
| Don Tacagno | Niccolò Piccinni |
| Dirk Fock | La Pescatrice |
| From Aeon to Aeon | Ottorino Respighi |
| Johann Adolf Hasse | Lucrezia |
| Cajo Fabbricio | Pietro Pompeo Sales |
| Ezio | Gioas, Rè di Ginda |
| Irene | L'Isola disabitata |
| Gian Francesco Malipiero | Julia Smith |
| Antonio e Cleopatra | Cynthia Parker |
| Johann Simon Mayr | Vicente Martin y Soler |
| La Lodoiska | In Amor ci vuol destrezza |
| Saffo | Richard Strauss |
| Julius Miller | Daphne |
| Der Freybrief | Antonio Veretti |
| Ferdinando Paër | Una Favola di Andersen |
| Arianna consolata | Nicola Antonio Zingarelli |
| L'Eroismo in Amore | Pirro, Rè d' Epiro |
| Ginevra degli Amieri | |

OPERAS (PHOTOSTATS)

Gaetano Andreozzi	Pietro Carlo Guglielmi
Il Trionfo d'Alessandro	La Quakera spiritosa (Holograph annotations by Joseph Haydn)
Marcello Bernardini	Nicolò Jommelli
Amore e Musica	L'Uccellatrice
Francesco Bianchi	Johann Gottlieb Naumann
Il Disertor francese	Le Nozze disturbate (Holograph annotations by Joseph Haydn)
Pietro Francesco Cavalli	Alessio Prati
Doriclea	La Vendetta di Nino
L'Ercole amante	Alessandro Stradella
L'Orimonte	L'Oratio
Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf	Il Tréspolo tutore
La Contadina fedele	Angelo Tarchi
Giuseppe Gazzaniga	Ariarate
La Vendemmia	

OPERAS (MICROFILMS)

Giuseppe Aldrovandini	Nicolò Jommelli
L'Incoronazione di Dario	Don Trastullo
Il Mitridate	Eumene
Francesco Antonio de Blasis	Ricimero
Geloso ravveduto	Giovanni Battista Pergolesi
Luigi Borghi	Il Prigioniero superbo
Olimpiade	La Sallustia
Giuseppe Farinelli	Giuseppe Sarti
Climene	Il Medonte
Valentino Fioravanti	Leonardo Vinci
L'Amore aguzza l'ingegno	Peleo
Amore e destrezza	Nicola Antonio Zingarelli
	Montezuma

BALLETTS

Richard Mohaupt	Robert Alexander Schumann
Die Gaunerstreiche der Courasche	Carnaval (Adapted and arranged by K. Konstantinoff)
Owen Reed	Igor Strawinsky
The Masque of the red Death	Jeu de Cartes
Albert Roussel	
Aeneas	

Americana

Our collection of musical Americana was appreciably increased during the past year by a great quantity of valued additions. One large gift in this field brought us 198 American imprints, dating from 1844 to 1868, generously presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. William Adams Slade of Washington, D. C.

The more significant titles are included in the following list which is not classified but arranged chronologically. From the collector's point of view the most attractive publication is Billings' *The Psalm-Singer's Amusement*, for our new acquisition represents an edition hitherto unknown. Neither Metcalf nor Warrington mentions it in their standard bibliographies of psalmody. Furthermore, the book compiled by Walter Janes is far from common. Warrington does not include it at all, and Metcalf locates only one copy. Belcher's *The Harmony of Maine* was likewise specially welcome, for although well known, all efforts on the part of the Library to procure a copy had been unsuccessful. The three broadsides which appeared in the 1860's are extremely interesting in that they establish a definite connection between the world of music and the realm of political and social events. The issues of the Civil War, unhappily conducive to bitter passions and ardent propaganda, are clearly reflected in these little song sheets which used to be far more familiar than they are today. Even with the cessation of hostilities in 1865 resentment and antagonism to new legislation did not disappear, a fact clearly illustrated by the broadside *Captain Jinks*. One of the imprints comes from London, but its presence in the appended list, judging from title and date, needs no explanation.

Belcher, Supply

The harmony of Maine: being an original composition of psalm and hymn tunes, of various metres, suitable for divine worship. With a number of fusing pieces and anthems. Together with a concise introduction to the grounds of musick, and rules for learners. For the use of singing schools and musical societies. By S. Belcher . . . Published according to act of Congress. Printed, typographically, at Boston, by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews, 1794. (Unacc.; the music printed in open score.)

Reinagle, Alexander

. . . The new presidents, or Jefferson's march. As performed at the theatre's Philadelphia and Baltimore. [n. i. 1802?] (Piano, 2 hands. No. 4 of "Francis's Ball Room Assistant.")

Janes, Walter

The Massachusetts harmony, consecrated to devotion. In four parts. I. An introduction to the rudiments of music, by way of question and answer. II. A variety of useful lessons to exercise the learner in the use of notes, and for the tuning of his voice. III. A large number of tunes, adapted to the various metres and keys usually performed in churches. IV. A number of pieces adapted to particular hymns, together with elegiac pieces, odes and anthems. Never before published. Designed particularly for the use of the singing schools and musical assemblies in the United States. By Walter Janes . . . Published according to act of Congress. Boston, Printed by Manning & Loring, for the author, 1803. (Unaac.; the music printed in open score.)

Billings, William

The psalm-singer's amusement, containing, I. A gamut and explanations of the rules of music, &c. II. A number of plain, easy and useful tunes, from the best authors, ancient and modern, and well adapted to schools, churches and families, in the United States . . . [n. p., ca. 1805] (Unacc.; the music printed in open score.)

Carr, Benjamin

The maid of Lodi . . . with variations by B. Carr. Baltimore, Printed and sold at Carrs music store, [ca. 1812] (Piano, 2 hands.)

Butts, Thomas

Harmonia sacra, or A compilation of psalm and hymn tunes, collected from the most celebrated European masters, as published in the different London editions by Thomas Butts; to which are added several select pieces from Green & Handel. Andover, Printed and published by Flagg and Gould, 1816. ("American edition.")

Carr, Benjamin

. . . Rondo, from the overture to the opera of the Archers or Mountaineers of Switzerland, composed by B: Carr. Arranged for the piano forte . . . Baltimore, Printed for J. Carr, [181-?] (No. 7 of Carrs Musicial Miscellany in occasional numbers.)

Italian air. Arranged as a rondo for these numbers . . . Baltimore, Printed for J. Carr, [181-?] (No. 40 of Carrs Musical Miscellany in occasional numbers. (Piano, 2 hands.)

Mad. de Nouville's waltz. Baltimore, T. Carr, [181- ?] (Piano, 2 hands.)

Minuet en militaire. Arranged purposely for these numbers . . . Baltimore, Printed for J. Carr, [181- ?] (No. 29 of Carrs Musical Miscellany in occasional numbers. Piano, 2 hands.)

The waltz rondo. Composed for the use of these numbers . . . Baltimore, Printed for J. Carr, [181- ?] (No. 36 of Carrs Musical Miscellany in occasional numbers. Piano, 2 hands.)

Zwingmann, J. N.

. . . Zwingmann's air with variations. With additions for these numbers . . . Baltimore, Printed for J. Carr, [181- ?] (No. 43 of Carrs Musical Miscellany in occasional numbers. Piano, 2 hands.)

Carr, Benjamin

Spanish fandango, as a rondo by B. Carr. Baltimore, Printed and sold at Carr's music store, [ca. 1820] (Piano, 2 hands.)

Clementi, Muzio

Paulina; Swiss air, arranged and finger'd by Clementi. Philadelphia, Printed for B. Carr, [18- ?] (Piano, 2 hands.)

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus

Waltzer, composed by Mozart. Baltimore, Printed and sold at Carr's music store, [18-] (Piano, 2 hands. Arranged for flute or flageolet, in G major, at end. Köchel 606, Nos. 1, 3, 5.)

The President [and The Adams, The Constellation, The Falls of Patterson] [n. i. Before 1820] (Cotillions arranged for piano, 2 hands.)

Roy's Wife of Aldivaloch. To which is added the words of Canst Thou Leave Me Thus, My Kitty, written to this air by Robert Burns. Baltimore, Printed and sold at T. Carr's music store, [ca. 1820] (Piano, acc.)

Meignen, Leopold

My boat is on the shore, or, Here's a health to thee, Tom Moore. Arranged for the Spanish guitar, by L. Meignen. New York, Bourne, 1831. (Song, guitar, acc.)

Meignen, Leopold

Oh! Come to me when daylight sets. Arranged for the Spanish guitar, by L. Meignen. New York, Bourne, 1831. (Song, or duet, guitar acc.)

Webb, George James

It is not that my lot is low. The words by Henry Kirke White, the music composed by Geo. J. Webb. Boston, C. Bradlee, 1831. (Piano acc.)

The gray mare, or, Johnny, the miller, and beautiful Kate. Enfield [Mass.], Printed by S. Howe, [before 1835] (Broadside; text only.)

Good night, dear mother; a song written to an admired Italian melody, with an accompaniment for the pianoforte. Philadelphia, Kretschmar & Nunns, 1835.

Lhulier, J. B.

Destined by fate, adapted to a new air, composed & arranged for the Spanish guitar, and respectfully dedicated to Mrs. E. Stafford, by J. Lhulier. Philadelphia, G. Willig, 1835. (Song, guitar acc.)

Arnold, S. S.

The family choir: a selection of hymns set to music, to which a few plain psalm and hymn tunes are appended: the whole designed particularly as an assistant to family worship, and intended to accompany "Family hymns," published by the American tract society . . . By S. S. Arnold and E. Colman. Boston, Kidder & Wright, 1837.

Lemon, William J.

The hunters wife, as sung by Miss Shirreff, arranged for the Spanish guitar by W. J. Lemon. Philadelphia, George Willig, 1842. (Song, guitar acc.)

Scudder, Moses L.

The Wesleyan psalmist, or, Songs of Canaan, a collection of hymns and tunes designed to be used at camp-meetings, and at class and prayer meetings, and other occasions of social devotion. Compiled by M. L. Scudder . . . Boston, D. S. King; Lowell, E. A. Rice; [etc., etc.] 1842.

Alexander's complete preceptor for the flute, entirely on a new principle by which the art of playing the flute is rendered so easy as to be obtained by the learner independent of any other assistance for a one, four, six or eight keyed flute. To which are added upwards of forty easy duettinos, composed & arranged as progressive lessons for one or two flutes ad libitum. Together with a selection of the most favorite airs extant, a complete scale of the vibrations, a set of preludes, & rules for double-tongueing, transposition, &c., in which are introduced specimens of the style of embellishment of Messrs. Ashe, Nicholson & Weidner. First American, from the Third London edition, in one book . . . New York, Firth & Hall, [184- ?].

Russell, Henry

. . . Pull away cheerily! The gold digger's song. Written and sung by Harry Lee Carter, in his entertainment of "The two lands of gold"; also sung by George Henry Russell, in Mr. Payne's popular entertainment "A night in the lands of gold" . . . London, Musical Bouquet Office, [ca. 1850]. (Piano acc.)

Mason, Lowell

- . . . The new *Carmina sacra*: or Boston collection of church music. Comprising the most popular psalm and hymn tunes in general use, together with a great variety of new tunes, chants, sentences, motetts, and anthems; principally by distinguished European composers: the whole being one of the most complete collections of music for choirs, congregations, singing schools and societies, extant. By Lowell Mason. New York, Mason brothers; Boston, Mason & Hamlin; [etc., etc., 1855]. ("*Carmina sacra* was first published in 1841".—Publishers' note.)

Collins, Joel

- John Brown improved. Composed by Joel Collins. [Allentown?, N. J., 1862?] (Broadside; text only. Opposes the abolition of slavery.)

Collins, Joel

- Patriotic song, composed by Joel Collins. [Allentown?, N. J., 1863?] (Broadside; text only. Apparently issued soon after Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation, which it denounces.)

Captain Jinks, as sung with immense applause by the white ladies of Ebony Hall, Chanceville. [n. p. 1867?] (Broadside; text only. Parody on Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines; expresses opposition to the extension of the franchise to the American negro.)

Mason, Lowell

- The American tune book: a complete collection of the tunes which are widely popular in America, with the most popular anthems and set pieces. Preceded by a new course of instruction for singing schools, by Dr. Lowell Mason. The tunes and anthems selected from all sources by five hundred teachers and choir leaders. Boston, Oliver Ditson & company; New York, Charles H. Ditson & company, [1869]. (A revised form of his "*Carmina sacra*". Gift of Clarence J. Dailey.)

Books on Music

PHILIP HALE

A gift of rare distinction came to our collections during the past year in the form of twelve reference volumes from the library of the late Philip Hale (1854–1934). The donor was Mrs. Hale, who expressed the desire that these books be preserved for the use of serious students in the field of musical research. The following titles comprised the gift: *British Musical Biography*, by James D. Brown and Stephen S. Stratton (Birmingham, 1897), *Dictionnaire des Opéras*, by Félix Clément and Pierre Larousse (Paris, 1897), *Biographie universelle des Musiciens et Bibliographie générale de la Musique*, by François Joseph Fétis (with supplement, Paris, 1878–81). These copies are unique, for each one was completely interleaved by their owner so that he could add at will manuscript notes, pertinent press clippings,

photographs and miscellaneous remarks. Reflection is unnecessary to realize the value of this rich treasury of accumulated knowledge. For more than a generation Philip Hale was widely regarded as one of the most erudite and active musical scholars in America. His extraordinary program annotations for the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were more than models of their kind. They were, and will long be, a constant source of fresh information not obtainable elsewhere, and their reliability is unquestioned. As a musical critic Hale was equally eminent and authoritative, and his keen judgment contributed much to the accomplishments of American criticism. His books that are now in the Library of Congress partially illustrate his method of work and eloquently attest his indefatigable industry. Considered as a collection they form a noteworthy addition to our sources for musicological investigation.

EARLY BOOKS

The Library's collection of early and rare books on music continues to increase, slowly but none the less surely. Undoubtedly the most interesting volumes to be acquired in the past year are the last two on the appended list, both of them published after 1800. One of them, the book by Hubbard, is a valuable specimen of Americana, the other, by Bartay, seems to be the first technical work on music to be published in the Hungarian language. Confirmation for this claim is found in *Révai Nagy Lexikona* (1911, vol. 2, p. 652) and *Magyar Irók* by Józsey Szinnyi (vol. 1, p. 630). Instrumental methods appeared in Hungary before 1834 with various sections devoted to theoretical knowledge, but Bartay's book apparently takes precedence over all Hungarian texts exclusively devoted to musical science.

We take particular satisfaction in announcing, at this point, the acquisition of a number of volumes formerly in the library of Oscar George Theodore Sonneck (1873-1928) who was Chief of the Division of Music in the Library of Congress from 1902 to 1917. They were given to the Library by G. Schirmer, Inc., of New York, the firm which Mr. Sonneck directed at the time of his death. Two of the books are autographed presentation copies from Gian Francesco Malipiero and Charles van den Borren.

EARLY BOOKS

Gallimard, Jean Edne

La theorie des sons applicables a la musique, Où'on démontre dans une exacte précision les Rapports de tous les Intervalles diatoniques, & chromatiques de la Gamme . . . Paris, Ballard, Bauche, Saugrain fils, 1754.

Hess, Joachim

Korte en eenvoudige tot het Leeren van 't clavecimbel of orgel-spel, opgesteld ten dienste van Leerlingen, door Joachim Hess, Organist en Klokkenist te Gouga. Tweede druk vermeerderd en verbeterd. Gouda, Johannes Vander Klos, 1768.

Lustig, Jacob Wilhelm

Inleiding tot de muziekkunde; tweede druk: in bevalliger vormen gegooten, door Jacob Wilhelm Lustig . . . Groningen, Voor den auteur by H. Vechnerus, 1771. (First edition published 1751.)

New instructions for playing the harpsichord, piano-forte or spinnet, wherein the Italian manner of fingering is explained by variety of examples. Also concise rules for playing thorough bass, to which is added a collection of choice lessons, marches, airs, songs, &c. Compiled by the most eminent masters for the use of beginners, the most approved method of tuning & a dictionary explaining such words as generally occur in music . . . London, Printed & sold at A. Bland's music warehouse, [ca. 1785]

Hubbard, John

An essay on music. Pronounced before the Middlesex musical society, Sept. 9, A. D. 1807, at Dunstable, (Mass.) by John Hubbard . . . Boston, Manning & Loring, 1808.

Bartay András

Magyar Apollo avagy útmutatás a' general-bass' játzásának, a' harmonia ösméretére 's a' hangszerzésre vezetőalapos rendszabásainak megtanulására . . . Pesten, Nyomtatta Trattner és Károlyi, 1834.

Librettos

Forty-nine rare librettos were acquired during the past year, so that the current additions nearly treble those of the previous year. Outstanding among the composers of these operas are Lully (2), Draghi (4), Händel (3), Bononcini (2), Ariosti (2), Porpora (2), Grétry (2), Rousseau, J. C. Bach, Niccolo Piccinni, Galuppi and Portogallo (2).

The chronological period covered by these librettos is more extensive than the one so represented last year. The earliest appeared in 1671, the latest in 1808. The latter item was printed early in the 19th century, but its remoteness makes it worthy of note. It was published in Calcutta and testifies to the wide and early dissemination of English opera.

Il consiglio de gli dei; drama da mvica di Antonio Abati. Nella pace frà le due corone, e nelle nozze frà la Maestà Christianissima di Lvigi Decimoterzo, Rè di Francia, e la Maestà Cattolica di Maria Teresa, Infanta di Spagna. Dedicato all' Eminentissime, e Reuerendissimo Principe il Signor Cardinal Mazarino. In Bologna, Per Gio: Recaldini, 1671.

- Phaeton; tragedie en mvsiqve, representée par l'Academie Royale de Musique, devant sa majesté à Versailles, le sixième jour le Ianvier mil six cens quatre-vingts-trois. A Paris, Imprimée aux despens de ladite Academie, par Christophe Ballard seul Imprimeur du Roy pour la musique, 1673. (Title of prologue: Le retour de l'age d'or. Composer, J. B. Lully, and librettist, P. Quinault, not mentioned.)
- Persée; tragedie, representée par l'Academie Royale de Musique. Le dix-septième Avril 1682. A Paris, Imprimée aux despens de ladite Academie. Par Christophe Ballard, seul Imprimeur du Roy pour la Musique, 1682. (Composer, J. B. Lully, mentioned in the "Privilege dv Roy"; librettist, P. Quinault, not mentioned.)
- La Tessalonica; dramma per musica, del Signor Nicolo Minato. Dedicato all' illustriss. & ecc. Signora Dna. Lavrentia de la Cerda Colonna, Prencipessa di Paliano. In Roma, Carlo Giannini Libraro [1683] (Composer, Bernardo Pasquini, not mentioned.)
- Il nodo Gordiano; festa teatrale, nel felicissimo di natalizio della S. C. R. Maestà dell' Imperatore Leopoldo. Per comando della S. C. R. Maestà dell' Imperatrice Eleonora, Maddalena, Teresa: L'anno M.DC.LXXXVI. Posta in musica dal Sr. Ant:o Draghi, Maestro di Cap: di S. M. C., con l'aria del balletto del Sig. Ant:o Schmelzer, Violinista di S. M. C. In Vienna d'Avstria, Appresso Susanna Cristina, Vedoua di Matteo Cosmerouio, Stampatore di S. M. C. [1686] (Libretto by Niccolò Minato.)
- Il marito ama più; festa musicale. Nel feliciss: di natalizio della S. C. R. Maestà dell' Imperatrice Eleonora, Maddalena, Teresa. Per comando della S. C. R. Maestà dell' Imperatore Leopoldo. L'anno M.DC.LXXXVIII. Posta in musica dal Ar. Ant: Draghi, Maestro di Cap. di S. M. C., con l'aria del balletto del Sr. Antonio Schmelzer, violinista di S. M. C. In Vienna d'Avstria, Appresso Susanna Cristina, Vedoua di Matteo Cosmerouio, Stampatore di S. M. C. [1688] (Libretto by Nicolò Minato. With balletto "D'Ercole giouinetto").
- Pigmaleone in Cipro; festa musicale nel feliciss: di natalizio della S. C. R. Maestà dell' Imperatrice Eleonora, Maddalena, Teresa. Per comando della S. C. R. Maestà dell' Imperatore Leopoldo. Et alla medesima Maestà consacrata, l'anno M.DC.LXXXIX. Posta in musica dal Sr. Ant: Draghi, Maestro di Cap. di S. M. C., con l'aria del balletto del Sr. Ant: Schmelzer, violinista di S. M. C. In Vienna d'Avstria, Appresso Susanna Cristina, Vedoua di Matteo Cosmerouio, Stampatore di S. M. C. [1689] (Libretto by Niccolò Minato. With balletto "Di giorni felici").
- La chioma di Berenice; festa musicale in applavso del gloriosissimo nome della S. C. R. Maestà dell' Imperatrice Eleonora, Maddalena, Teresa. Per comando della S. C. R. Maestà dell' Imperatore Leopoldo. Rappresentata à Bell' Aria. L'anno M.DC.XC. Posta in musica dal Sr. Ant:o Draghi, Maestro di Cap. di S. M. C., con l'aria del balletto, del Sr. Ant:o Schmelzer, violinista di S. M. C. Stampata in Vienna d'Avstria, Appresso Susanna Christina, Vedoua di Matteo Cosmerouio, Stampatore di S. M. C. [1690]
- Attilio regolo; drama per musica rappresentato nella Villa di Pratolino. In Firenze, Nella stamperia di S. A. S. per Gio: Filippo Cecchi, 1693. (Composer, G. M. Pagliardi, and librettist, M. Noris, not mentioned.)

- S. Valentine, vescovo, martire, cittadino, e principal protettore della città di Terni; melodramma, posto in musica dal Sig. Quirino Colombani da Correggio. Dedicato all' illustriss. sig. li sig. priori, e cittadini di detta città. In Terni, Per Gio: Battista Legnaioli 1699. (Libretto by Antonio Checchi.)
- L'Adrasto; favola boscareccia drama per musica. Da rappresentarsi nel Teatro di Lucca, l'anno M.DCCIV. Consecrato al merito impareggiabile delle nobilissime dame della madesima città. In Lucca, Per Domenico Ciussetti, S. Gennaro, 1704. (Dedication signed: I Pastori d'Arcadia.)
- Clotilda; an opera. Humbly inscrib'd to the most noble the Marchioness of Kent. London: Printed for Jacob Tonson, within Grays-Inn Gate, next Grays-Inn Lane. 1709. (Composer, F. B. Conti, not mentioned. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)
- Rodelinda, Regina de Longobardi; dramma per musica rappresentato nella villa di Pratolino. In Firenze, Nella Stamperia di Anton Maria Albizzini, 1710. (Composer, G. A. Perti, and librettist, Antonio Salvi, not mentioned.)
- Il pastor fido: opera. Da rappresentarsi nel Reggio teatro d'Hay-market. Dedicata all' illustrissima signora Anna Cartwright. London: Printed by J. Gardyner in Cary-street, near Boswell-Court, in Little Lincolns-Inn-Fields, 1712. (Half-title: The faithful shepherd. Music by G. F. Händel; libretto by Giacomo Rossi. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)
- Selim, Re d'Ormuz; drama per musica del Sig. Gio: Domenico Pioli. Da rappresentarsi nel Teatro di S. Bartolomeo, nel Carnevale dell' anno 1712. Consecrato all' illustriss. ed eccellentiss. Sig. la signora Contessa Camilla Barberini Borromei, Vice-regina in questo regno. In Nap., Per Michele-Luigi Muzio, 1712. (Music by Francesco Mancini.)
- Lucio Vero, Imperatore di Roma; opera. Da rappresentarsi nel Reggio teatro d'Hay-market. London: Printed for J. Tonson at Shakespear's Head over against Catherine-street in the Strand. 1715. (Half-title: Lucius Verus, Emperor of Rome. Librettist, Apostolo Zeno, not mentioned.)
- Crispo: drama. Da rappresentarsi nel Regio teatro d'Hay-market, per la Reale accademia di musica. London: Printed by Tho. Wood in Little Britain. 1721. (Composer's name, G. Bononcini, not mentioned; libretto by Paolo Antonio Rolli. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)
- Cajo Marzio Coriolano; drama. Da rappresentarsi nel Regio teatro d'Hay-market, per La Reale accademia di musica. London: Printed by Tho. Wood, in Little Britain. 1723. (Half-title: Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Composer, A. Ariosti, not mentioned; libretto by N. Haym. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)
- L'Erminia; favola boschereccia d'Eulibio pastore arcade . . . London: Printed by Tho. Wood in Little Britain, 1723. (Half-title: Erminia. Music by Giovanni Bononcini. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)
- Lucio Vero, Imperator di Roma; drama. Da rappresentarsi nel Regio teatro di Hay-market, per la Reale accademia di musica. London: Printed, and sold at the King's theatre in the Hay-market. 1727. (Half-title: Lucius Verus, Emperor of Rome. Music by Attilio Ariosti. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)

The wedding; a tragi-comi-pastoral-farcical opera. As it is now acting at the Theatre-Royal, in Lincoln's inn-fields. With an Hudibrastick skimmington. By Mr. Hawker . . . To which is prefix'd, The Overture, by Dr. Pepusch. With an addition of the musick to each song, engrav'd on copper-plates. London: Printed for W. Mears, at Temple-bar; and sold by S. Birt, in Avy-Mary-lane, near Stationers-hall. 1729. (Libretto by Essex Hawker.)

Porro, Re dell' Indie. Drama. Da rappresentarsi nel Regio teatro di Hay-market. Done into English by Mr. Humphreys. London: Printed for Tho. Wood, in Little-Britain, and are to be sold at the King's theatre in the Hay-market. 1731. (Composer, G. F. Händel, and librettist, P. A. D. B. Metastasio, not mentioned. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)

Rinaldo. Opera. Da rappresentarsi nel Regio teatro di Hay-market. Revised, with many additions, by the author, and newly done into English by Mr. Humphreys. London: Printed for Tho. Wood, in Little-Britain, and are to be sold at the King's theatre in the Hay-market. 1731. (Composer, G. F. Händel, and librettist, G. Rossi, not mentioned. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)

Jephthé; tragedie, tirée de l'écriture sainte; représentée pour la premiere fois, par l'academie royale de musique; le vingt-huitième jour de Fevrier 1732. [Paris] De l'imprimerie de Jean-Baptiste-Christophe Ballard, Seul Imprimeur du Roy, & de l'Académie Royale de Musique, 1732. (Composer, M. P. de Montéclair, and librettist, S. J. de Pellegrin, not mentioned.)

David e Bersabea; oratorio di Paolo Rolli, F. R. S. Composto da Nicolò Porpora, per la nobiltà Britannica. Londra: Per Sam. Aris. 1734. (Added title page in English with title: David and Bathsheba. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)

Festa d'Imeneo. Per la reali nozze di Frederico, Prencipe Reale di Vallia e Prencipe Elettorale di Honover con la Serenissima Principessa Augusta di Sax-Gotha, celebrata nel Regio teatro. Londra, nel 1736. (Added title page in English with title: The Feast of Hymen. Music by Nicolò Porpora; libretto by Paolo Rolli.)

L'Olimpiade; dramma per musica, da rappresentarsi in Firenze nel Teatro di Via della Pergola, nel Carnevale dell' anno 1738. In Firenze, da Anton Maria Albizzini[ana], Per Cosimo Maria Pieri. [1738] (Librettist, Metastasio, not mentioned.)

Merode e Selinunte, ovvero, La maggior prova dell'amicizia. Melodrama di P. R. F. R. S. . . . Londra: Per J. Chrichley, 1740. ("N. B. Le ariette sono della composizione di varj maestri in Italia . . ." Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)

Fragmens représentés par l'Academie Royale de Musique, pendant les Jours Gras de l'année 1742. A Paris, De l'imprimerie de Jean-Baptist-Christophe Ballard, seul imprimeur du Roi, & de l'académie royale de musique, Au Mont-Parnasse, rue S. Jean-de-Beauvais, 1742.

Les amours de Ragonde; comedie en musique, en trois actes, représentée pour la premiere fois, par l'académie royale de musique, Le mardi, trente janvier 1742.

[Paris] De l'imprimerie de Jean-Baptiste-Christophe Ballard, seul imprimeur du Roy, et de l'academie royale de musique 1742. (Music by Jean Joseph Mouret; libretto by Philippe Néricault Désouches.)

Zélindor, Roi des Silphes; ballet représenté devant le Roi, en son chateau de Versailles; le mercredi 17 mars 1745. [Paris] De l'imprimerie de Ballard, doyen des imprimeurs du Roi, seul pour la musique, 1745. (Music by Rebel & Francoeur; libretto by De Moncrif.)

The sacrifice of Iphigenia. An entertainment of music, as it is perform'd at the New Wells, near the London-Spaw, Clerkenwell. Together with the comic songs in a pantomimical piece, call'd Harlequin mountebank: or, The 'squire electrified. The music compos'd by Mr. Arne. London: Printed in the year 1750.

Le devin de vilage; intermede, représenté, à la Haye, par la Troupe des comediens François de L. A. le 28. Mars 1754. Les paroles & la musique sont de Monsieur J. J. Rousseau. A la Haye, Chez Pierre Gosse Junior, Libraire de S. A. R., 1754

Ipermestra; drama per musica pel Teatro di S. M. B. London: Printed by G. Woodfall, at the King's-Arms, Charing-Cross. 1754. (Composers, J. A. Hasse and G. B. Lampugnani, and librettist, P. A. D. B. Metastasio, not mentioned. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)

Nitteti; dramma per musica. Da rappresentarsi alla corte Elettorale Palatina il giorno del nome del Serenissimo Elettore, per comando della Serenissima Elettrice. L'anno MDCCLVIII. Mannheim, Nella Stamperia Elettorale, 1758. (Music by Ignazio Holshauer; librettist, Metastasio, not mentioned. Includes also "Ballet pantomime" called "Thamangul, Chef des Tartares" with music by Toeschi and "Ballet heroique" called "Ulisse, Roi d'Ithaque" with music by Cannabich.)

Penelope; drama per musica. Pel Teatro di S. M. B. London: Printed by G. Woodfall, at the King's Arms, Charing-Cross. 1754. (Composer, B. Galuppi, and librettist, P. Rolli, not mentioned. Italian and English text. Bookplate of Edward, Duke of Norfolk. Bookplate of Godfrey E. P. Arkwright.)

Les sabots; opera comique en un acte, mêlé d'ariettes. Par Mrs C . . . & Sedaine. Représenté pour la première fois par les Comédiens Italiens ordinaires du Roi, le Mercredi 26 Octobre 1768. . . A Paris, Chez Claude Herissant, Imprimeur-libraire, rue Neuve Notre-Dame, à la Croix d'or, 1768. (Music by Duni.)

Zemire et Azor; comédie-ballet, en vers, et en quatre actes; mêlée de chants & de danses; représentés devant Sa Majesté à Fontainebleau le 9 Novembre 1771, & sur le Théâtre de la Comédie Italienne, le Lundi 16 Décembre suivant. Par M. Marmontel, de l'Académie Françoise, la musique de M. Gretry. . . . Chez Vente, Libraire des Menus-Plaisirs du Roi & des Spectacles de Sa Majesté au bas de la Montagne Sainte-Genève, 1771. ("Airs de Zémire et Azor, comédie" at end; text and melody only.)

Temistocle; dramma per musica da rappresentarsi alla corte Elettorale Palatina, in occasione del felicissimo giorno del nome del Serenissimo Elettore. Mann-

- heim, Nella Stamperia Elettorale, ed academ., 1772. (Music by J. C. Bach; libretto by Metastasio.)
- La buona figliuola; opera-comique en trois actes: Parodiée en François. Sur la musique du célèbre Piccini. Représentée pour la première fois par les Comédiens Italiens ordinaires du Roi, le 17 Juin 1771. A Paris, Chez Didot l'aîné, Libraire & Imprimeur, rue Pavée, Près du Quai des Augustins, 1773. (Musical adapter, D. Baccelli; librettist, C. Goldoni; and translator, J. F. Cailhava d'Estandoux, not mentioned. Gift of Alfred Loewenberg.)
- Le jugement de Midas; comédie en trois actes en prose, mêlée d'ariettes: Représentée pour le premier fois, par les Comédiens Italiens, ordinaires du Roi, le Samedi 27 Juin 1778. Par M. d'Hele. Musique de M. Grétry. A Paris, Chez la Veuve Duchesne, Libraire, rue S. Jacques, au Temple du Goût, 1778. "De l'Imprimerie de la Veuve Ballard rue des Mathurins, 1778." (Gift of Alfred Loewenberg.)
- Idalide; dramma per musica. Da rappresentarsi nel Teatro Grande alla Scala di Milano, il Carnevale dell' anno 1783. Dedicato alle LL.AA.RR. Il Serenissimo Arciduca Ferdinando, Principe Reale d'Ungheria, e Boemia, Arciduca d'Austria, Duca di Borgogna, e di Lorena, ec., Cesareo Reale Luogo Tenente, Governatore, e Capitano generale nella Lombardi Austriaca, a La Serenissima Arciduchessa Maria Ricciarda Beatrice d'Este, Principessa di Modena. In Milano, Appresso Gio. Batista Bianchi, Regio stampatore [1783] (Music by Giuseppe Sarti Faentino; librettist, Ferdinando Moretti, not mentioned. Gift by Alfred Loewenberg.)
- Il serraglio di Osmano; dramma giocoso per musica, da rappresentarsi nel Teatro alla Scala, l'estate dell' anno 1785. Dedicato alle LL.AA.RR. il Serenissimo Arciduca Ferdinando, Principe Reale d'Ungheria, e Boemia, Arciduca d'Austria, Duca di Borgogna, e di Lorena ec., Cesareo Reale Luogo Tenente, Governatore, e Capitano Generale nella Lombardia Austriaca, e la Serenissima Arciduchessa Maria Ricciarda Beatrice d'Este, Principessa di Modena. In Milano, Appresso Gio. Batista Bianchi Regio Stampatore [1785] (Music by Giuseppe Gazzaniga; librettist, Giovanni Bertati, not mentioned.)
- Olimpiade; dramma per musica. Da rappresentarsi nel Teatro Grande alla Scala, L'Autunno dell' anno 1788. Dedicato alle LL.AA.RR. Il Serenissimo Arciduca Ferdinando, Principe Reale d'Ungheria, e Boemia, Arciduca d'Austria, Duca di Borgogna, e di Lorena ec., Cesareo Reale Luogo Tenente, Governatore, e Capitano Generale nella Lombardia Austriaca, e La Serenissima Arciduchessa Maria Ricciarda Beatrice d'Este, Principessa di Modena. In Milano, Appresso Gio. Batista Bianchi Regio stampatore [1788] (Music by Domenico Cimarosa; librettist, P. A. D. B. Metastasio, not mentioned. Gift of Alfred Loewenberg.)
- Cinna; dramma per musica da rapresentarsi nel Regio teatro di Via della Pergola, l'autunno del MDCCXCIII. Sotto la protez. dell' A. R. di Ferdinando III, Arciduca d'Austria, Principe Reale d'Ungheria e di Boemia Gran-duca di Toscana, ec. ec. ec. In Firenze, Nella stamperia Albizziniana da S. M. in Campo, per Pietro Fantosini, 1793. (Music by Marco Portogallo; librettist, Angelo Anelli, not mentioned.)
- Demofonte em Tracia. Composta na lingua italiana pelo abbade Pedro Matas-tasio: agora novamente traduzida, accrescentada, e disposta segundo o gosto do Theatro Portuguez . . . Lisboa: Na officina de Joaõ Antonio Reis, 1793. (At head of title: Mais vale amor do que hum reino.)

Demofonte em Tracia. Composta na lingua italiana pelo abbade Pedro Matas-tasio: agora novamente traduzida, accrescentada; a disposta segundo o gosto do Theatro Portuguez . . . Lisboa: Na officina de Joaõ Antonio Reis, 1793. (At head of title: Mais vale amor do que hum reino. Another copy contains "Catalogo das comedias, que se vendem na Loja de Livros de Joaõ Henriques, na Rue Augusta N. 1.")

Le donne cambiate; dramma giocoso per musica di un atto solo. Da rappresentarsi nel Regio teatro di Via della Pergola, la primavera del 1798. Sotto la protez. dell' A. R. di Ferdinando III, Arciduca d'Austria, Principe Reale d'Ungheria e di Boemia, Gran-duca di Toscana, ec. ec. ec. In Firenze, Nella Stamperia Alvizziniana da S. M. in Campo, per Pietro Fantosini, 1798. (Music by Marco Portogalla; librettist, Giuseppe Foppa, not mentioned.)

[Mazzinghi, Joseph] 1765-1839. Paul & Virginia; a musical entertainment, in two acts; as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Calcutta: Printed by Philip Pereira, Hindoostanee-press, Bow-Bazar Road [1808] (Music by Joseph Mazzinghi and William Reeve; libretto by James Cobb.)

Phonograph Records

Up to June 30, 1938, the Division of Music had acquired only 4,156 phonograph records, mostly the accumulation of periodical gifts from the RCA-Victor Company, Inc. As a result of a determined effort to enlarge this part of the collection during the past year, the Division obtained 3,200 new records, an increase equal to almost seventy-five percent of its previous holdings. (This figure does not include the records made in the field for the Archive of American Folk-Song.) Of these, 1,838 came as a gift from the American Record Company (Columbia, Brunswick, etc.), which presented all their Columbia Masterworks albums, opera albums as well as many others bearing the Columbia label. The new releases of the RCA-Victor Company added 391 records, while significant gifts were received from the Gamut Recording Company and Mr. Harry Gennett.

It is the hope of the Division of Music to acquire in time a collection of phonograph records comparable to its representative collection of musical scores and books on music. Such a collection would enable a student to hear a work performed as well as examine its score and read the relevant literature. The RCA-Victor Company, The American Record Company, and the Gamut Company now contribute regularly their major current releases. Since budgetary limitations prevent extensive purchases of such material, it is hoped that other recording companies will soon follow suit. The important gaps still remaining to be filled are in the field of foreign records and older American records. But with the acquisitions noted above, the

Music Division has made a considerable advance in the direction of its ultimate goal to create a reference library of phonograph records.

Archive of Radio Recordings

It has often been noted that no systematic effort is being made to preserve on phonograph records the important musical radio broadcasts. As a result of an informal suggestion by this Division, the Columbia Broadcasting System has presented to the Library recordings of the most important musical performances broadcast by this network during the past year. Included in these were recordings of the world premières of many new compositions broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Also incorporated in this new archive were 468 electrical transcriptions prepared by the Federal Music Project of the WPA and transferred to the Library by the Radio Section of the WPA. These recordings are used for broadcast purposes by local radio stations throughout the country. Mention should also be made here of the fact that The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation have for the past two seasons recorded on discs a substantial part of the broadcast portion of their concerts.

These phonograph records represent a form of historical documentation which should be encouraged and extended in the future. Full use should be made of recent technical advances which make possible this form of preservation so that the music of our day may be handed down to posterity as a living force.

Accessions to the Division of Music for the year ending June 30, 1939

	<i>Copy-right</i>	<i>Gift</i>	<i>Purchase</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>Transfer</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Music (M) ^a -----	16, 757	2, 589	1, 456	315	839	58	22, 014
Literature (ML) ^b -----	484	1, 252	644	14	100	796	3, 290
Theory (MT) ^c -----	1, 181	21	63	18	46	3	1, 332
TOTAL-----	18, 422	3, 862	2, 163	347	985	857	26, 636

^a Includes 868 second copies.

^b Includes 113 second copies.

^c Includes 211 second copies and 246 books proper.

Contents, Division of Music, June 30, 1939

MUSIC:

Contents on June 30, 1938-----	1, 084, 350
Accessions during past year-----	22, 014
TOTAL, June 30, 1939-----	1, 106, 364

LITERATURE:

Contents on June 30, 1938-----	70, 510
Accessions during past year-----	3, 290
TOTAL, June 30, 1939-----	73, 800

THEORY:

Contents on June 30, 1938-----	39, 837
Accessions during past year-----	1, 332
TOTAL, June 30, 1939-----	41, 169

GRAND TOTAL, June 30, 1939-----	1, 221, 333
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Concerts

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

Under the provisions of The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, twenty-four¹ concerts were given in The Coolidge Auditorium of the Library, as follows:

October 30, 8:30 p. m.—Founder's Day Concert. The Coolidge Quartet and The Gordon String Quartet. (Beethoven—Quartet in G major, Op. 18, No. 2; Frank Bridge—Quartet No. 4; Georges Enesco—Octet in C major, Op. 7.)

November 3, 10, 17, 8:30 p. m., November 5, 12, 19, 3:45 p. m.—The Kolisch String Quartet. (A series of six concerts presenting the complete cycle of Beethoven Quartets.)

December 29, 4:00 p. m.—The Coolidge Quartet. (Beethoven—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 18, No. 6; David Diamond—Concerto for Four Stringed Instruments; Schubert—Quartet in G minor.)

January 5, 8:30 p. m.—The Coolidge Quartet. (Hummel—Quartet in G major, Op. 30, No. 2; Ernst Toch—Trio for violin, viola, and violoncello, Op. 63; Beethoven—Quartet in C major, Op. 59, No. 3.)

January 7, 3:45 p. m.—The Coolidge Quartet and Irene Jacobi, piano. (Dittersdorf—Quartet No. 5, in E flat major; Frederick Jacobi—Hagiographa, three Biblical narratives for string quartet and piano; Dvořák—Quartet in E flat major, Op. 51.)

¹ The concerts held in the Library on Thursday evenings were broadcast in part by Station WMAL (Washington) of the National Broadcasting Company. The concerts held on Saturday afternoons were also broadcast in part by Station WMAL (Washington) and the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company. The concert on December 29 was broadcast in part by Station WMAL (Washington) and the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company. Many of the concerts were broadcast in Canada, through the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

- January 12, 8:30 p. m.*—The Coolidge Quartet. (Cherubini—Quartet No. 5, in F major; Tansman—Triptyque; Schubert—Quartet in G minor.)
- January 14, 3:45 p. m.*—The Coolidge Quartet. (Haydn—Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 5; Frank Bridge—Quartet in G minor; Brahms—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 67.)
- January 19, 8:30 p. m.*—The Coolidge Quartet, Samuel Lifschey, viola, and Sterling Hunkins, violoncello. (Mozart—Divertimento for violin, viola, and violoncello, K. V. 563; Dohnányi—Serenade in C, for violin, viola, and violoncello, Op. 10; Bohuslav Martinů—Sextet for two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos.)
- January 21, 3:45 p. m.*—The Coolidge Quartet. (Hummel—Quartet in E flat major, Op. 30, No. 3; Ottorino Respighi—Doric Quartet; Ravel—Quartet in F major.)
- March 16, 8:30 p. m.*—The Pro Arte String Quartet. (Schubert—Quartet in D minor; Malipiero—Cantàri alla Madrigalesca; Mozart—Quartet in B flat major, K. V. 458.)
- March 18, 3:45 p. m.*—The Pro Arte String Quartet. (Ravel—Quartet in F major; David Stanley Smith—Quartet No. 6, in C major, Op. 71; Mozart—Quartet in G major, K. V. 387.)
- March 23, 8:30 p. m.*—The Pro Arte String Quartet. (Beethoven—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 130; Arthur Honegger—Quartet No. 3; Mozart—Quartet in E flat major, K. V. 428.)
- March 25, 3:45 p. m.*—The Pro Arte String Quartet. (Debussy—Quartet in G minor, Op. 10; Walter Piston—Quartet No. 2; Mozart—Quartet in D major, K. V. 575.)
- March 30, 8:30 p. m.*—The Pro Arte String Quartet. (Brahms—Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1; Paul Hindemith—Quartet No. 3, Op. 22; Mozart—Quartet in D major, K. V. 499.)
- April 1, 3:45 p. m.*—The Pro Arte String Quartet. (César Franck—Quartet in D major; Randall Thompson—The Wind in the Willows; Mozart—Quartet in C major, K. V. 465.)
- April 13, 8:30 p. m., April 15, 3:45 p. m.*—Two programs of vocal chamber music directed by Nadia Boulanger, assisted by The Coolidge Quartet, Noémie Pérugia, soprano, Juliana Claxon, soprano, Nathalie Kédroff, contralto, Hugues Cuenod, tenor, and Doda Conrad, bass. Works by Brahms, Mozart, John Dowland, Barbara Trask, Thomas Campion, Gail Kubik, Alexis Haieff, Livingston Gearhart, Leo Préger, Luca Marenzio, Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina, Harrington Shortall, Adriano Banchieri, Horatio Vecchi, Henry Purcell, Gabriel Fauré, Consilium, Orlandi di Lasso, Guillaume Costeley, Claudin de Sermisy, Claude Debussy, Claudio Monteverdi, Francis Poulenc, François de Gemblaco, Jean François.)
- April 20, 8:30 p. m., April 22, 3:45 p. m.*—An orchestra conducted by Feri Roth, assisted by Alice Ehlers, harpsichord. (A series of two concerts presenting the six Brandenburg Concertos by Bach.)

Outside the auditorium fifty-five extension concerts were given under Foundation auspices:

- June 16, 23, 30, July 7, 14*—The Kolisch String Quartet, assisted by Robert Maas, violoncello, at the University of California, Los Angeles, California. (A series of five concerts presenting a Bartók-Schubert cycle.)
- July 11*—The Coolidge Quartet, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (Haydn—Quartet in D, Op. 20, No. 4; Paul Hindemith—Quartet No. 3, Op. 22; Schubert—Quartet in G minor, Op. posth.)
- July 12*—The Coolidge Quartet, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (Brahms—Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2; Hummel—Quartet in G major, Op. 30, No. 2; Beethoven—Quartet in F, Op. 59, No. 1.)
- July 26*—The Kolisch String Quartet, at The Honolulu Art Society, Honolulu, Hawaii. (Scarlatti—Sonata a quattro in G minor; Vivaldi—Quartet (Estro Armonica) in A major; Haydn—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 76, No. 4; Mozart—Quartet in D major, K. V. 575.)
- July 28*—The Kolisch String Quartet, at The Honolulu Art Society, Honolulu, Hawaii. (Beethoven—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 18, No. 6; Quartet in F major, Op. 59, No. 1; Quartet in A minor, Op. 132.)
- August 2*—The Kolisch String Quartet, at The Honolulu Art Society, Honolulu, Hawaii. (Schubert—Quartet in D minor, Op. posth.; Dvořák—Quartet, Op. 96; Hugo Wolf—Italian Serenade.)
- August 4*—The Kolisch String Quartet, at The Honolulu Art Society, Honolulu, Hawaii. (Brahms—Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1; Malipiero—Quartet "Rispetti e Strambotti"; Debussy—Quartet in G minor, Op. 10.)
- August 9*—The Kolisch String Quartet, at The Honolulu Art Society, Honolulu, Hawaii. (Schoenberg—Quartet in D minor, Op. 7, No. 1; Ravel—Quartet in F major.)
- September 21*—The services of the Coolidge Quartet at the Twentieth Anniversary of the Berkshire Festivals of Chamber Music. (André Caplet—Conte Fantastique; Ravel—Introduction and Allegro.)
- September 22*—The services of the Coolidge Quartet at the Twentieth Anniversary of the Berkshire Festivals of Chamber Music. (Max Reger—Quartet in E flat major, Op. 109; Georges Enesco—Octet in C major, Op. 7.)
- September 27*—The Gordon String Quartet and The Roth String Quartet, assisted by Ernst Toch, piano, at The New York Public Library, New York City. (Frank Bridge—Quartet No. 4; Ernst Toch—Quintet, Op. 64.)
- November 1*—The Kolisch String Quartet, assisted by Irene Jacobi, piano, at The New York Public Library, New York City. (Anton von Webern—Quartet, Op. 28; Frederick Jacobi—Hagiographa, Three Biblical Narratives for string quartet and piano; Louis Gruenberg—Quartet No. 2, Op. 40.)
- February 20*—The Coolidge Quartet, at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. (Beethoven—Quartet in G major, Op. 18, No. 2; Paul Hindemith—Quartet No. 3, Op. 22; Hummel—Quartet in G major, Op. 30, No. 2.)
- February 22*—The Coolidge Quartet, at the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. (Beethoven—Quartet in G major, Op. 18, No. 2; Paul Hindemith—Quartet No. 3, Op. 22; Brahms—Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2.)
- February 24*—The Coolidge Quartet, at Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee. (Beethoven—Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4; Paul Hindemith—Quartet No. 3, Op. 22; Charles Tomlinson Griffes—Two sketches for string quartet, based on Indian themes; Hummel—Quartet in G major, Op. 30, No. 2.)

- February 27*—The Coolidge Quartet, at The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. (Beethoven—Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4; Paul Hindemith—Quartet No. 3, Op. 22; Brahms—Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2.)
- March 4*—The Coolidge Quartet, at The Society for the Preservation of Spirituals, Charleston, South Carolina. (Beethoven—Quartet in D major, Op. 18, No. 3; Brahms—Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2; Dittersdorf—Quartet No. 5, in E flat major.)
- March 6*—The Coolidge Quartet, at The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. (Beethoven—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 18, No. 6; Paul Hindemith—Quartet No. 3, Op. 22; Dittersdorf—Quartet No. 5, in E flat major.)
- March 19*—The Coolidge Quartet, at The United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. (Haydn—Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 5; Smetana—"From my Life": Quartet in E minor; Beethoven—Quartet in G major, Op. 18, No. 2.)
- March 20*—The Pro Arte String Quartet, at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Maryland. (Brahms—Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1; Louis Gruenberg—Four Indiscretions; Haydn—Quartet in D minor, Op. 76, No. 2.)
- March 21*—The Pro Arte String Quartet, at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Maryland. (Mozart—Quartet in B flat major, K. V. 458; Randall Thompson—The Wind in the Willows; Debussy—Quartet in G minor, Op. 10.)
- April 11*—The Pro Arte String Quartet, at The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. (Mozart—Quartet in C major, K. V. 465; Beethoven—Quartet in E flat major, Op. 74; Debussy—Quartet in G minor, Op. 10.)
- April 12*—The Pro Arte String Quartet, at The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. (Haydn—Quartet in F major, Op. 3, No. 5; Brahms—Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1; Schubert—Quartet in D minor [Death and the Maiden].)
- April 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19*—The Pro Arte String Quartet, at The University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri. (A series of six concerts presenting the complete cycle of Beethoven Quartets.)
- April 17, 20, 24, 27, May 1, 4*—The Gordon String Quartet, at the University of California, Los Angeles, California. (A series of six concerts presenting the complete cycle of Beethoven Quartets.)
- April 18*—The Kolisch String Quartet, at the Pro Arte Musical of Puerto Rico. (Schubert—Quartet in D minor [Death and the Maiden]; Debussy—Quartet in G minor, Op. 10; Beethoven—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 130.)
- April 24*—The Kolisch String Quartet, at the University of Puerto Rico. (Mozart—Quartet in D major, K. V. 575; Ravel—Quartet in F major; Dvořák—Quartet in F major, Op. 69.)
- May 4, 7, 9, 11, 14*—The Kolisch String Quartet, at The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. (A series of five concerts presenting a Bartók-Beethoven cycle.)
- May 30*—The Roth String Quartet, at Stanford University, California. (Debussy—Quartet in G minor, Op. 10; Aaron Copland—Quartet; Beethoven—Quartet in F major, Op. 135.)
- June 14*—The Coolidge Quartet, at Reed College, Portland, Oregon. (Beethoven—Quartet in G major, Op. 18, No. 2; Quartet in F major, Op. 135; Quartet in C major, Op. 59, No. 3.)

- June 15*—The Coolidge Quartet, at Reed College, Portland, Oregon. (Beethoven—Quartet in F minor, Op. 95; Quartet in D major, Op. 18, No. 3; Quartet in B flat major, Op. 130.)
- June 5*—The Coolidge Quartet, at the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, California. (Hummel—Quartet in G major, Op. 30, No. 2; Ernst Toch—Trio for violin, viola, and violoncello, Op. 63; Beethoven—Quartet in C major, Op. 59, No. 3.)
- June 12*—The Coolidge Quartet, assisted by Irene Jacobi, piano, at the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, California. (Dittersdorf—Quartet No. 5 in E flat major; Frederick Jacobi—Hagiographa, three Biblical narratives for string quartet and piano; Dvořák—Quartet in E flat major, Op. 51.)
- June 19*—The Coolidge Quartet, at the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, California. (Cherubini—Quartet No. 5 in F major; Alexandre Tansman—Triptyque; Schubert—Quartet in G minor.)
- June 26*—The Coolidge Quartet, at the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, California. (Haydn—Quartet in D major, Op. 64, No. 5; Frank Bridge—Quartet in G minor; Brahms—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 67.)
- June 29*—The Coolidge Quartet, assisted by Thomas Petre, viola, and Warwick Evans, violoncello, at The Greek Theatre, Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California, under the auspices of The Los Angeles Public Library. (Hummel—Quartet in G major, Op. 30, No. 2; Beethoven—Quartet in C major, Op. 59, No. 3; Brahms—Sextet in B flat major, Op. 18, for two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos.)
- June 30*—The Coolidge Quartet, assisted by Thomas Petre, viola, and Warwick Evans, violoncello, at The Greek Theatre, Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California, under the auspices of The Los Angeles Public Library. (Beethoven—Quartet in F major, Op. 18, No. 1; Mozart—Quintet in G minor, K. V. 516, for two violins, two violas, and violoncello; Bohuslav Martinů—Sextet for two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos.)

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

Under the provisions of The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, the following thirteen ¹ concerts were given in The Coolidge Auditorium of the Library:

- December 8, 8:30 p. m.*—The Budapest String Quartet. (Haydn—Quartet in D major, Op. 76, No. 5; Schubert—Quartet in A minor, Op. 29; Brahms—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 67.)
- December 10, 8:45 p. m.*—The Budapest String Quartet. (Mozart—Quartet in D major, K. V. 499; Jean Sibelius—Voces Intimae [Quartet in D minor], Op. 56; Beethoven—Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.)

¹ The concerts held in the Library on Thursday evenings were broadcast in part by Station WMAL (Washington). The concerts held on Saturday afternoons were broadcast in part by Station WMAL (Washington) and the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company. In addition to these broadcasts, the concerts on December 18 and December 30 were broadcast in part by Station WMAL (Washington) and the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company; the concert on March 6 was broadcast in part by Station WMAL (Washington) and the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company, and in Canada, through the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

- December 15, 8:30 p. m.*—The Gordon String Quartet. (Boccherini—Quartet in A major, Op. 33, No. 6; Max Reger—Trio in A minor, Op. 77b; Schumann—Quartet in A major, Op. 41, No. 3.)
- December 17, 3:45 p. m.*—The Gordon String Quartet and Emanuel Wishnow, viola. (Mozart—Quintet in C major, K. V. 515; Ravel—Sonata for violin and violoncello; Brahms—Quintet in F major, Op. 88.)
- December 18, 8:15 p. m.*—The Gordon String Quartet and Emanuel Wishnow, violin. (J. C. Bach—Quintet in E flat major, No. 4; Mozart—Duo for violin and viola, K. V. 424; Brahms—Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1; Charles Martin Loeffler—Quintet in one movement.)
- December 30, 8:30 p. m.*—The Budapest String Quartet. (Mozart—Quartet in D major, K. V. 575; Beethoven—Quartet in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4; Dvořák—Quartet in F major, Op. 96.)
- February 16, 8:30 p. m.*—The Roth String Quartet. (Baillot—Quartet in B flat major, Op. 34, No. 2; Mozart—Duo for violin and viola, K. V. 423; Beethoven—Quartet in E flat major, Op. 74.)
- February 18, 3:45 p. m.*—The Roth String Quartet. (Haydn—Quartet in C major, Op. 33, No. 3; Viotti—Duo for two violins, Op. 30, No. 1; Brahms—Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2.)
- February 23, 8:30 p. m.*—The Roth String Quartet. (Boccherini—Quartet in G minor, Op. 33, No. 5; Schumann—Quartet in A major, Op. 41, No. 3; Beethoven—Quartet in F major, Op. 135.)
- February 25, 3:45 p. m.*—The Roth String Quartet. (Mozart—Quartet in A major, K. V. 464; Alexander Borodin—Quartet No. 2, in D major; Schubert—Quartet movement in C minor; Hugo Wolf—Italian Serenade.)
- March 2, 8:30 p. m.*—Adolf Busch, violin, and Rudolf Serkin, piano. (Bach—Sonata in F minor; Brahms—Sonata in G major, Op. 78; Schubert—Phantasie, Op. 159.)
- March 6, 8:30 p. m.*—Adolf Busch, violin, and Rudolf Serkin, piano. (Beethoven—Sonata in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2; Brahms—Sonata in A major, Op. 100; Schubert—Rondo, Op. 70.)
- March 9, 8:30 p. m.*—Adolf Busch, violin, and Rudolf Serkin, piano. (Brahms—Sonata in D minor, Op. 108; Mozart—Sonata in D major, K. V. 306; Beethoven—Sonata in A major, Op. 47.)

ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN FOLK-SONG

FROM THE REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT IN CHARGE,
MR. ALAN LOMAX

INTEREST in the work of the Archive of American Folk-Song has grown steadily in recent years as part of a developing consciousness of the significance of a native culture. Recently, however, this interest has been intensified and the Archive has experienced a correspondingly rapid growth both in the direction of acquisition of new material and in demand for this material from a wide variety of sources.

Since last year's report was written, 1,103 field recordings and commercial records of folk and pseudo folk-songs have been accessioned along with a considerable body of field notes, photographs, moving-picture films, and other pertinent material. It can be estimated that the Archive comprises over twenty thousand items of American folk-music, representing most of the types of tunes to be found on this continent, and in some cases, at least, defining important types. General use of acetate blanks, along with better field equipment and field-recording techniques, has resulted in an improvement in the acoustic characteristics of these field recordings until some records compare favorably with commercial records made under ideal acoustic conditions. Not only has the Archive grown in sheer size and in terms of improved recording technique, but the range of its material has been greatly expanded. Sidney Robertson, Alan Lomax, John Lomax, and Herbert Halpert have explored fields of foreign minority music with recordings of Finnish, Serbian, Russian, Polish, Portuguese, Cuban, and Mexican songs and dances. There has been a rapid development, too, of a feeling for the documentary record. In addition to extensive field notes, movies, photographs, etc., every possible opportunity has been taken advantage of to record, along with the songs, what the singers, themselves, had to say about them. In this way the songs are set in a context of the speech and opinion which is their normal environment.

In later portions of this report a somewhat detailed statement of the Archive's collaborative work with numerous individuals and institutions outside the Library will be set forth, but it is important here to note how the Archive during the past year, has sponsored and implemented five extremely fruitful recording projects carried on by other government agencies. Recording equipment, materials, and criticism have, in a given instance, been furnished a field worker from a governmental agency in return for which his field recordings were deposited in the Archive. The agency then received a set of duplicates of the records. This plan has been carried out successfully with the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture, the Writers' Project, the Folk Arts Committee, the Music Project and the Recreation Project of the WPA, with the cooperation of the Radio Broadcasting Division of the Department of Interior, which has furnished both the labor and the equipment for making the sets of duplicates. The same type of relationship has been established with many local collectors, who have generously guided Archive recordists

to singers they had discovered. Finally, it must be added that commercial recording companies, notably the Columbia Recording Company, have generously presented the Archive with selected groups of records that had bearing on the Archive's field of interest. It is to be expected that the future growth of the Archive will continue in the direction of further such collaborative projects.

On the side of service, activity has been largely confined to response to inquiries about folk-songs and to playing records for a great many visitors. Although a certain number of duplicates have been made with the help of Mr. Shannon Allen of the Department of Interior, in response to requests from singers or folk-florists who furnished material, a great many more requests for duplicate records have come in than could be handled because of lack of equipment and of staff. Three notable exceptions can be noted, however. The British Broadcasting Company requested help from the Librarian of Congress in the preparation of three thirteen-week programs on American music broadcast over its nation-wide government hook-up. John A. Lomax chose the records, furnished the commentary, and songs or fragments of songs were dubbed off Library originals for the records finally used on the programs. In the same way through the National Broadcasting Company a set of dubbings was made for the French Broadcasting Company to be used in a governmental program on discovering America, prepared by the distinguished French radio commentator, M. Berger. Finally, the Columbia Broadcasting Company has asked the Archive's collaboration in preparing and presenting a twenty-four week program on American folk-music for The American School of the Air for 1939-1940. This program is now in progress under the direction of the assistant in charge of the Archive. Work in the field during the year is briefly summarized in the paragraphs that follow:

MICHIGAN, AUGUST TO NOVEMBER 1938—249 TWELVE-INCH
ACETATE RECORDS

A two and a half month reconnaissance survey of folk-music in Michigan brought into the Archive a group of about a thousand songs, lumberjack, lake sailor, Irish, Southern Negro, Finnish, Serbian, Polish, Canadian French, German, Hungarian, and Croatian. Dr. Ivan Walton of the University of Michigan, Dr. E. C. Beck of the Michigan State Teachers College, and Mr. Howard Newsome, Director of the Federal Writers' Project of Michigan, were of assistance in locating singers.

After ten days spent in Detroit recording a few of the many types of foreign minority music still orally current there, notably records of Serbian diple and doudue players, I visited briefly a few of the fine lumberjack singers Dr. Beck had located near Mt. Pleasant. It was then arranged for me to join Dr. Walton, the authority on lake sailor songs, at Beaver Island, Michigan. There he introduced me to two remarkable Irish singers, Dominick Gallagher and Johnny Green. The latter, one of the most amazing ballad singers who has turned up in America, recorded over a hundred come-all-ye ballads—forecastle, lumberjack, lake sailor, Irish, popular, etc. Since that time he has written that he has recalled a hundred and fifty more. The Beaver Island singers were all Irish and ended their songs in the fashion described by Barrie as "parlando rubato." Indeed, wherever a lake sailor or lumberjack of fifty years or over was recorded this type of ending was noted.

A visit to Posen, Michigan, brought the Library an interesting collection of Polish ballads and fiddle tunes. Many of the latter had been learned from local fiddlers when the Polish settlers arrived and now among young people are passed under Polish names as Polish tunes. Here, as all over Michigan, even including Detroit, a great revival of interest in old dance forms was in evidence. Local bands were expected to be able to play national music, jazz, and American square-dance music.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan proved to be the most fertile source of material. After six weeks of recording a mass of lumberjack, Finnish and French folk-songs, I felt that there was material enough in the region for years of work. Near Newberry, Munising, Greenland, and Ontonogan, it was comparatively easy to find lumberjack singers. Everywhere through the Copper Country and south of it, Finnish singers generously furnished me with more material than I had time to record. And in Champion and Baraga I found French ballad singers who still enjoyed ballad fests that lasted all night long.

NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 25, 26, 1938—15 TWELVE-INCH

ACETATE RECORDS

With the help of John Hammond, organizer and mainspring of the *New Masses* swing concert at Carnegie Hall, and the Allied Recording Company, who lent their machine for two days, I was able to make for the Library recordings of five of the most remarkable Negroes in American music: Albert Ammons, Meade Lux Lewis, and Jimmie Johnson, the "boogie woogie" pianists; Jimmie Johnson, the blues

pianist and composer; and Saunders Terry, the blind harmonica player from North Carolina. These recordings were documented in the fashion described above and represent the very finest performances of these Negro folk-artists.

NEW YORK CITY, MAY, 1939—80 TWELVE-INCH ACETATE RECORDS

Captain Dick Maitland, aged 82, of Sailor's Snug Harbor, in two days of singing filled nineteen records with his version of the clipper ship shanties. Not only were his melodies what Joanna Colcord calls "a generation older than most of those in print," but Captain Dick explained in his terse and seamanlike fashion just how each shantey was used aboard ship.

Aunt Molly Jackson, formerly of Clay County, Kentucky, and a sort of walking encyclopedia of the oral traditions of her people, recorded her singing biography for the Archive on some sixty-one records. Story led to song and song to story. There are representatives of every type of tune sung in the mountains—English ballads, feud ballads, banjo tunes, fiddle tunes, sacred tunes, love songs, etc., with an exhaustive discussion of each type by Aunt Molly, who can tell stories as well as she can sing.

CALIFORNIA FOLK-MUSIC PROJECT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA—
72 TWELVE-INCH ACETATE RECORDS

This project, which operates as a part of the WPA of California, under the sponsorship of the Library of Congress and the University of California has completed 160 recordings, of which only a part have been copied for deposit in the Archive of California Folk-Music. Photographs of singers and of folk musicians during performance have been made, working drawings of the great variety of folk instruments found in California have been completed, and a catalog of the material has been maintained. Sidney Robertson, supervisor of the project, says in part:

Because almost no exploration of the field of traditional music had ever been undertaken in California, it seemed advisable to define the intention of the project in the widest possible sense. "California" folk music has therefore been understood to mean any traditional music—song or dance tune—now current in California; a few items from other states which dealt with California life or history have been included. The plan was to take a rapid cross-section of traditional music among the minority groups as well as among the folk of Anglo-Saxon antecedents, with the expectation that in relatively few instances would enough material be recorded for research. However, miners' fiddle tunes and songs stemming directly from the pioneers have turned up in far greater number than

expected; in addition three good ballad singers, one from Iowa, one from Wisconsin and one from Kansas, the last two in California for more than thirty years, have added excellent material. The Armenian folk songs from the mountainous region of Van, and the Gaelic songs from the Hebrides are unique recordings. Much interesting Portuguese music from the Azores and a certain amount of Spanish-California material are included.

To date 75 disks, about 250 titles, have been recorded by Americans whose native language is English. It includes some music not strictly traditional such as Barbary Coast ragtime, which is, however, necessary to any study of the oral tradition.

The music of various minority groups contains 85 disks and 360 titles so far. It includes some Dalmatian instrumental music of great interest, a little Sicilian, Norwegian, Spanish (from the Asturias), Costa Riqueño Negro and Mexican music. There are in addition religious folk songs by Russian Molekani, and some Icelandic hymns and boat songs. There are seventy titles in the Spanish-Californian group and eighty in the Portuguese.

EXPEDITION OF THE FOLK ARTS COMMITTEE OF THE WORKS PROGRESS
ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, SPRING, 1939—
419 TWELVE-INCH ACETATE RECORDS

Mr. Herbert Halpert of the Federal project of New York City did a remarkable piece of field work for his two co-sponsors—the Library of Congress and the Folk Arts Committee of the WPA—in his three months in the South. His itinerary, planned in collaboration with the Music, Writers, and Recreation Projects of the WPA, carried him across a great part of the region southeast of the Mississippi. The tunes recorded represent most of the types of folk tunes current in the South—English and Scottish ballads, indigenous ballads, dance tunes, white spirituals, Negro spirituals, work songs, blues, game songs, Creole songs from New Orleans, and Cuban songs from Florida. Much of the material was thoroughly documented by workers on the Arts Projects and this documentation was supplemented by Mr. Halpert's interesting questionnaire, the answers to which were in great part recorded with the songs. Mr. Halpert visited the informants who had supplied Mellinger Henry, Elihu Sutherland, Richard Chase, Professor A. P. Hudson, George Pullen Jackson, and other folk-lorists with material, and recorded their valuable variant texts and tunes. Throughout his trip the workers and supervisors of the Federal Writers' Project and the Federal Music Project assisted him; in Wise County, Virginia, Emory Hamilton and J. T. Adams; in Mississippi, Miss Eri Douglas, Miss Jerome Sage, Miss Sybl Macdonald, Gene Holcomb, and Abbott Ferriss; in New Orleans, Mrs. Jeanne Wogan Arguedas; in Jacksonville, Miss Zora Neale Hurston;

on the Edisto Island, South Carolina, Chalmers Murray. Mr. Halpert says in part:

The trip accomplished several things. There is first the solid fact of well over a thousand items collected representing most sections of the South and a large number of the types of material found there. Secondly, a useful service was performed by recording many of the folk-song informants from whom texts without tunes had been published. In some cases, too, private collectors with unpublished collections have had some of their songs recorded, thus enabling more satisfactory publication should they achieve that state. Third, important efforts of the Federal Arts Projects of the WPA towards the scholarly investigation of American cultural materials is here concretely expressed. The success of the expedition indicates how profitable this widespread activity on the part of government agencies is.

JOHN A. LOMAX, THE SOUTH, FEBRUARY TO JUNE—142 DISKS

Musically and acoustically this is one of the best groups of records accessioned in the Archive. The Honorary Consultant and Curator of the Archive, John A. Lomax, and Mrs. Ruby Terrill Lomax made a criss-cross trip of 6,502 miles through the South, recording Mexican and cowboy songs in south Texas, Negro section gang songs from Weirgate, Texas, Negro gang songs in the penitentiaries, and road gangs of Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and South Carolina, Negro spirituals, game songs and ballads in Alabama and South Carolina, and white ballads, hymns and spirituals in Louisiana, Texas, and South Carolina. "Much of the material was new to me," writes Mr. Lomax, "though in many instances we recorded variants of folk-songs which I had previously recorded from other singers." Many local people were helpful in locating material: Dr. Richard of the State Teachers College in Kingsville, Texas; Sister Joan of Arc of Our Lady of the Lake College in San Antonio; Herman Weaver, in Merryville, Louisiana; Rudy Pickens Tartt, in Livingstone, Alabama; Genevieve Chandler, in Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina; and Ben Robertson in Toccoa Falls, Georgia. Among the many singers who furnished fine material Frank Goodwyn, Beale Taylor, Henry Truvillion, Doc Reed, Vera Hall, and Emma Floyd certainly should be mentioned.

SPECIAL SKILLS DIVISION, FSA ADMINISTRATION—159 TWELVE-INCH
ALUMINUM DISKS

Under the supervision and guidance of Charles Seeger, at the time director of music in the Special Skills Division of the Resettlement Division, numerous songs were recorded in various parts of the coun-

try for use in the work of that agency. The recordings were made during 1936 and 1937 by Sidney Robertson, Margaret Valliant, Lawrence Powell, Charles Seeger, and others. They were duplicated, cataloged, and indexed by Mr. Seeger, and in 1939 the originals were deposited permanently in the Archive, while a set of duplicates was retained by the Special Skills Division of the Federal Arts Program for use in their field service work. The material is extremely varied in scope—foreign minority songs from the lake states, lumberjack songs, Negro spirituals, southern mountain hymns, banjo tunes, ballads, fiddle tunes, etc.

Margaret Valliant has facilitated the acquisition of 20 twelve-inch acetate recordings she made in the Southwest in the spring of 1939 for the Farm Security Administration. A number of records have been made in the Archive from the singing of visitors who knew interesting material: Blaine Stubblefield, Frank Melton, Ferdinand Morton and others. Over a hundred duplicates have been made from time to time for special purposes, and in this work Shannon Allen of the Department of Interior's Radio Broadcasting Division has been most cooperative. The helpfulness of RCA Victor, Columbia Phonograph Company and Decca Record Corporation has greatly facilitated the commencement of a bibliography of commercially recorded folk-music. Special acknowledgment must also be made to Jack Capps, R. P. Wetherald, John Hammond, Art Satherley, Frank Walker, and J. Mayo Williams in this respect.

DIVISION OF PERIODICALS



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, MR. PARSONS

THE number of current periodicals (separate files) received by this Division during the year was 10,424 (last year 9,882), comprising 7,534 different titles and including 2,112 journals received from the Copyright Office.¹

The total number of periodicals (separate items) received in this Division in 1938-1939 was 181,825 (last year 170,058). New titles added during the year numbered 1,359-379 by copyright, 771 by gift, and 209 by subscription.

The materials served to readers in the periodical reading room during the year included 61,856 unbound periodicals, 177,460 unbound newspapers, and 53,669 volumes of bound newspapers, or a total of 292,985 items (last year 258,442). Outgoing loans numbered 24,440 (last year 22,451). Telephone calls for loan material or information numbered 13,879 (last year 12,088).

The number of newspapers being received regularly at the close of the fiscal year was 917, of which 778 are published in the United States and 139 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States, 527 are dailies and 251 are weeklies, semiweeklies, etc. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries, 111 are dailies and twenty-eight are weeklies.

The Library now receives by gift second files of 135 American newspapers, besides 31 which come through copyright deposit. This generosity of the newspaper publishers is most gratifying, since the original files frequently become worn from constant use and unfit

¹ The journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution, which until 1929 were included in this computation, are now accessioned almost entirely in the Smithsonian Division of the Library and are tallied there. Documentary series, almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and similar publications are included in the statistics of the Division of Documents.

for preservation. Three hundred and forty-one newspapers (207 American and 134 foreign) are bound for the permanent collection.

Information Circulars

An Information Circular on the issue of *The Sun*, New York, N. Y., for September 3, 1833, brings the number in this series to 17. Each one deals with an old newspaper which has been reprinted many times, the purpose of these studies being to enable persons interested to distinguish between an original and a reprint.

Check List of American Newspapers

Work on the proposed new edition of our *Check List of American Newspapers in the Library of Congress* was advanced this year by completing the comparison of the card files for the collection with the bound sets on the shelves.

Reference Lists and Memoranda

In response to inquiries, the Division compiled during the year 1,016 lists of periodicals and newspapers and other memoranda. The information sought by correspondents dealt with such varied personalities as the Reverend Louis F. Z. Bazin, the Reverend Innocent I. Bergrath, John Jordan Crittenden, George Earle, Maj. George Alexander Gordon, Archibald Clavering Gunter, Edward Hall, Cyrus Polk Keen, Jiddu Krishnamurti, Mirabeau B. Lamar, Alfred William Lawson, Bruno Lessing, Sir Roger L'Estrange, the Reverend John Newland Maffitt, Edgar Allan Poe, Caroline M. Sawyer, Walter Schott, Raphael Semmes, Sol Smith, Senator Patrick Walsh, and James Campbell Wilson.

Among the other subjects were: Advertisements of slaves for sale; Baltimore fire of February 7 and 8, 1904; Black Warrior affair; Catholic magazines in Chicago; chemical and toxicological magazines; deistical periodicals of 1825-1850; early American newspapers; Eli Parsons and Shay's Rebellion; Episcopal and Methodist church papers of Baltimore; hospital and nursing periodicals; Jewish newspapers and magazines; juvenile religious periodicals; juvenile secular periodicals; Lincoln-Douglas debate in West Chicago; Methodist Episcopal church periodicals; Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875; Negro weekly newspapers; newspaper clipping bureaus; oil, gas, and pipe line periodicals; retail coal, feed, grain, and lumber trade periodicals; retail dry goods and clothing trade periodicals; sociological and economic periodicals; Spanish-American magazines;

specialty shops for women; U. S. Frigate *Macedonia*; U. S. Lighthouse Service; William Parks's advertisements; wreck of the *Pontiac No. 2* in the Missouri River, April 1852; also—

Alaskan newspapers	Drug manufacturing	Organs
Alexandria, Va., newspapers, 1861-1865	Economics	Outdoor life
Anti-masonic newspapers	Foreign trade	Paper making
Astrology	French newspapers	Pecos Bill
Atlanta, Ga., newspapers, 1864	Health	Pharmaceutics
Autographs	Hobbies	Philately
Bookbinding crafts	Hunting and fishing	Politics
Boston, Mass., newspapers, 1817-1818	Mexican newspapers	Russian newspapers, 1917
Cats	New York, N. Y., newspapers, 1817-1818	Textile trade
Contests	Newspaper circulation	Tobacco
Delaware newspapers, 1861-1865	Newspaper directories	Washington, D. C., newspapers, 1800-1816, 1871
Dentistry	Newspaper indexes	Washington's inauguration
Dogs	Norfolk, Va., newspapers, 1790-1795, 1861-1865	Women
	Occultism	Women's Christian Temperance Union
	Optics	

Microfilms of Newspapers

A collection of microfilms of newspaper files, begun this past year includes:

Annapolis, Md.	The Maryland Gazette.	Jan. 17, 1745-Dec. 28, 1820.	20 rolls.
Jonesboro, Tenn.	The Jonesboro Whig.	May 6, 1840-Apr. 19, 1849.	3 rolls.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.	May 19, 1849-Sept. 15, 1869.	5 rolls.
New York, N. Y.	Freedom's Journal.	Mar. 16, 1827-Mar. 28, 1829.	1 roll.
New York, N. Y.	New York Times.	Jan. 1-May 31, 1939.	15 rolls.

Inventory of Volumes

During the year an inventory of the bound newspaper files was completed with accompanying revision of the card shelf list, and a count of the volumes was made. They are found to number 98,459 of which 23,382 are foreign files. The American files include 70,381 volumes in the general newspaper collection, 3,104 volumes in the reserve and duplicate sets and 1,592 volumes of eighteenth century papers shelved with the Rare Book Collection.

Removal of Newspaper Collection to the Annex

From March to June we were engaged in moving the bound newspaper collection to the new location assigned it in the Library Annex.

There it is protected from light and shelved in a stack scientifically conditioned to assure a constant regulated moisture supply and temperature.

Newspaper Reference Room

To provide for the use of our newspaper collection by students and research workers, the Newspaper Reference Room has been opened in the Annex on the basement floor. Periodical Division assistants are in attendance from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. with the usual variation in hours on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The card check list of the newspaper files and the existing indexes to single files have been placed on reference shelves in the room for the convenience of students and research workers. These improvements have led to further increase in the use of the newspaper collections. This past year the average turn-over for our 98,459 volumes reached fifty-four percent.

Use of Periodical and Newspaper Files

Our material is in constant use by persons engaged in serious investigation and research, many of whom are employees of Government departments and no few of whom plan to publish the results of their work. Among the nongovernmental research workers of the past year were representatives of these institutions:

American University	Johns Hopkins University	University of Missouri
Catholic University of America	Lincoln University	University of Montana
Carnegie Institute of Technology	Madison College for Women	University of North Carolina
Clarke University	Mary Washington College for Women	University of Pennsylvania
Columbia University	Northern Illinois State Teachers College	University of Texas
Cornell University	Ohio State University	University of Virginia
Dartmouth College	Shepherdstown Teachers College	University of Wisconsin
George Washington University	University of Chicago	Vanderbilt University
Georgetown University	University of Delaware	West Virginia University
Harvard University	University of Maryland	Western Reserve University
Howard University	University of Minnesota	Williams College
Hood College		Wilson Teachers College

The investigations pursued by these readers comprised economic, literary, historical and other subjects. In the biographical field they dealt with such personalities as Matthew Arnold, Elliott Beatty, Albert Gallatin Brown, James Buchanan, Stephen Crane, Rockwell Kent, and Robert M. La Follette.

Other subjects of research by our readers were: Activities and control of the Northern press during the Civil War; American expansion into the West and development of the doctrine of manifest destiny; antislavery opposition to the annexation of Texas; Ballinger-Pinchot controversy; British public opinion on the Suez Canal; coming of the War between the States, 1844-1865; diplomatic relations of the United States and Haiti; editorial criticism of education; editorial opinion in the foreign field; editorials on Mexican expropriation; English editorial opinion on the Spanish-American War; European opinion on the Spanish-American War; financial panics in the United States; floods in eastern United States, 1820-1920; floods in upstate New York, 1850-1860; foreign implications of the Mexican constitution of 1917; French and English newspaper accounts of the stock market crash of 1929; French foreign policy since 1919; fur workers in New York City; German administration of Czecho-Slovakia; German interest in Latin America before the World War; growth of the war spirit in the middle western press, August, 1914-April, 1917; high-school athletic standing, 1918-1938; history and development of the modern airplane factory; history of commercial radio broadcasting; history of petroleum; history of steel and wire; history of the agricultural press, 1819-1860; history of the Army in the Northwest; history of the Home Guard and the National Guard in the District of Columbia; history of the United States Department of Agriculture; history of the U.S. Revenue Marine Service; horse race betting systems; inventory control in the automobile industry; Maryland views on secession, 1860-1861; Masonry and the Latter Day Saints; Negro in Mississippi, 1865-1890; New Deal and the dollar; news reporting during the Civil War; Northern newspapers of the 1850's; origin of popular phrases and slogans; Pacific coast maritime strikes; presidential politics, 1845-1848; proposed Bryan corollary to the Monroe Doctrine; public reaction to the World War draft in the United States; reciprocal-trade agreements; records of the leading American jockeys; relations with Japan in the Pacific area; shipping between the United States and China; social and economic history of seaboard States of the Confederacy; Tehauntepec Treaty of United States and Mexico; temporal relations of the Vatican; wartime hysteria in the public press; wholesale commodity prices; World War propaganda methods.

Gifts of Bound Volumes

During the year 1,910 letters were sent to publishers, suggesting that they replace the current issues of their publications with bound

sets. In response, 1,273 volumes were received, comprising 754 different titles. Since beginning this plan in 1927, the Library has received a total of 9,905 gift volumes from this source.

Record of Volumes Bound

Periodicals:	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Full binding.....	5, 681	5, 218	3, 706
Check binding.....	283	340	109
Gaylord binders.....	388	863	1, 244
TOTAL.....	6, 352	6, 421	5, 059
 Newspapers:			
Full binding.....	1, 778	1, 835	2, 145
Eighteenth-century binding.....	43	21	11
Check binding.....	26	50	7
TOTAL.....	1, 847	1, 906	2, 163
GRAND TOTAL.....	8, 199	8, 327	7, 222

Volumes Awaiting Binding

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Periodicals collated.....	1, 209	1, 799	990
Newspapers collated.....	1, 538	1, 973	1, 690
Uncollated (estimated).....	7, 770	7, 524	8, 635
TOTAL.....	10, 517	11, 296	11, 315

Such a large arrearage in binding is a handicap, not only to the Division, but to the Library as a whole. The unbound files are much less usable and, moreover, when used in that state, are subject to deterioration and actual loss of parts.

Transfers

Ninety-two sets of periodicals were transferred to other governmental institutions, as follows:

Army Medical Library.....	41
Department of Agriculture.....	36
Department of Labor.....	1
Geological Survey.....	1
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.....	8
National Bureau of Standards.....	1
Office of Education.....	2
Patent Office.....	2
TOTAL.....	92

Subscriptions

During the year 209 subscriptions to periodicals were placed, eight were canceled and forty-five periodicals which had been coming by subscription ceased publication. There were ten new subscriptions to newspapers and three newspapers ceased publication.

Notable Accessions

The Division received during the year by purchase, exchange, gift, etc., additions of older files to the extent of 625 volumes and 7,291 separate issues. Among these accessions the following are especially worthy of note:

The Anti-conspirator; or, Infidelity Unmasked . . . By Dyer Burgess, a Presbyterian minister. v. 1, June 5, 1831–April 22 [21], 1832. Cincinnati. iv, 384 p. illus. 24 cm.

The separate issues of this journal, a bi-weekly, bear the title: *Infidelity Unmasked*; the title page reads as in the entry above with the further words: "being a development of the principles of free masonry; to which is added strictures on slavery, as existing in the church." The prospectus, bound with the volume so as to precede the first number, states that "The editor of this paper does not expect much patronage . . . Firmly believing that Masonry and Infidelity are identified,—and that Slavery is a practical heresy of a damning character,—he has, after deliberately counting the cost, dared to undertake the difficult and responsible duties of an editor of a periodical paper,—the leading object of which is, to cleanse the sanctuary of both these abominations." Apparently the editor was correct in his judgment that the publication would not receive much patronage. It continued for less than a year. In the final issue he says: "I have now finished what I have steadily resolved on for more than twenty years . . . I have published but a small part indeed of what I intend on the subject of slavery; and shall, if encouraged, continue to issue my paper in West Union, Adams Co., Ohio." No record has been found of later issues and this rare file is believed to be complete.

The Children's Guide. Macon, Ga. Published by John W. Burke. v. 1, no. 9–v. 2, no. 8, March 1864–Feb. 1865. 1 v. 4to.

This is a rare file of a juvenile monthly religious magazine published by John William Burke, a clergyman who was in charge of the book and publishing department of the Methodist Conference at Macon.

The Diary; or, Evening Register. New York. Printed by Loudon & Brower. May 9–Oct. 17, 1794, lacking a few issues. 1 v. fol.

This eighteenth-century American daily was established Feb. 15, 1792, by Samuel Loudon and his son Samuel. In 1794, Abraham Brower was associated with them. The Library has an incomplete file running from 1792 to 1798 in which the present volume fits. The issues devote much space to reports of attacks

on American shipping by the British and French, and to attempts to prevent border outbreaks among the Six Nations.

L'Ere Nouvelle; Journal des Idées et des Intérêts Franco-Mexicains. Mexico. Oct. 15, 1864–Mar. 30, 1866. 3 v. fol.

This Mexican daily printed in French covers seventeen months, half of the brief reign of the Emperor Maximilian. It is a rare file, complete for the period, and includes the advance Numéro Specimen, October 1864. *L'Ere Nouvelle* was established and edited by E. Masseras who had previously been editor of *Le Phare*, 1851–1852, and editor in chief of the *Courrier des États Unis*, both published at New York. With these volumes was received a pamphlet entitled, *Le Mexique; un Mot sur l'Exposé de Principes de L'Ere Nouvelle . . .* [by J. M. Gutierrez], 3^{me} édition. Paris, 1865.

The Sun, Baltimore. Reproduction of Virginia Heraldry, Maryland Heraldry, Genealogical Questions and Answers, etc., from the Sunday issues of May 24, 1903, to Dec. 27, 1908. 3 v. fol. Photostat.

The genealogical articles published in the Sunday issues of *The Sun* from 1903 to 1908 are much used by research workers and others. As the newspaper volumes are now in very bad condition, this complete photostat reproduction file has been prepared for the convenience of readers.

Trench and Camp Papers,

Two hundred and seventy-one copies of trench and camp papers of the World War period were received in an exchange with the library of Harvard University and added to our already large collection of such files.

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, DR. HOLLAND

Prints

DURING the year 1938-1939 the committee, appointed in accordance with the will of Joseph Pennell, consisting of Mr. John Taylor Arms, Mr. Stow Wengenroth, and the Chief of the Division of Fine Arts, held seven meetings in New York City for the purchase of prints for the Library of Congress with the income of the Pennell Fund. A great many examples selected from current exhibitions, or submitted by artists or dealers were considered, and a somewhat larger number (429) was purchased than in the preceding year. On the other hand the number of prints by Whistler (22) and Pennell (10) purchased with the same endowment for the Pennell collections, was slightly less than previously. As the collections of the work of these two artists become more nearly complete, it is inevitable that purchases should diminish in number. The additions this year are as follows:

Etchings by Whistler

[The references are to Kennedy, *The Etched Work of Whistler*=K]

- Seymour, standing. K6. Unique proof, from the collection of Haden's brother.
 - Fumette. K13. Fourth state.
 - Marchande de Moutard. K22. Fifth state.
 - Landscape with the horse. K36. Second state.
 - Vauxhall Bridge. K70. Second state.
 - Florence Leyland. K110. Eighth state.
 - The Little Mast. K195. First state, signed in pencil with the butterfly.
 - San Giorgio. K201. Fourth state, signed in pencil with the butterfly on front and back.
 - Upright Venice. K205. Second state, signed in pencil with the butterfly.
 - Quiet Canal. K214. Fifth state, signed in pencil with the butterfly.
 - Fish-Shop, Venice. K218. Fifth state, signed in pencil with the butterfly.
- From the Jules Gerbeau and John H. Wrenn collections.

- The Fish-Shop, busy Chelsea. K264. First state, signed in pencil with the butterfly.
 St. James's Place, Houndsditch. K290. Signed in pencil with the butterfly. From the John H. Wrenn collection.
 Double Doorway, Sandwich. K306. Second state, signed in pencil with the butterfly. From the John H. Wrenn collection.
 House of the Swan, Brussels. K363. Signed in pencil with the butterfly.
 Little Market-Place, Tours. K375. Signed in pencil with the butterfly. From the John H. Wrenn collection.

Lithographs by Whistler

[The references are to Way, *The Lithographs of Whistler*=W]

- Limehouse. W4. Signed in pencil "Whistler."
 Little Café au Bois. W56. Signed in pencil with the butterfly. From the J. P. Heseltine collection.
 La Belle Jardinière. W63. Signed in pencil with the butterfly.
 The Sisters. W71. Signed in pencil with the butterfly. From the collection of Rosalind Birnie Philip. Stamp designed by Whistler.
 Needlework. W113. Signed in pencil with the butterfly.
 Count Robert de Montesquiou. W137. From the T. R. Way collection.

One pen and ink sketch by Whistler made while a student at West Point, has been added to the collection. This represents an academic procession of "Willie Whistler and 'Camarades' on their way to Chapel after putting on the Canonicks" while "Cadet Whistler and other members of the 21st look on." At some later period Whistler added in pencil his well-known butterfly monogram.

Of the 446 etchings and 166 lithographs listed by Kennedy and Way, the Library now has examples of ninety-seven and forty-seven and in addition one lithograph, "The Standard Bearer," not listed by Way.

Etchings by Pennell

[The references are to Wuerth, *Catalogue of the Etchings of Joseph Pennell*=W]

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| The Organ Grinder. W45. | Pittsburgh, No. II. W518. |
| Statute of Liberty. W343. | Archway, Siena. Listed in Wuerth |
| In the Mist of the Morning. W501. | appendix, 1883. |
| In the Works, Homestead. W512. | Pilot Town, La. Not listed by Wuerth. |

Lithographs by Pennell

[The references are to Wuerth, *Catalogue of the Lithographs of Joseph Pennell*=W]

- The Temple by the Sea. W316.
 The Columns of Castor and Pollux. W334.
 The Temple of Nike, from Mars Hill. Not listed by Wuerth.

We take particular pleasure in reporting in addition the gift of the following two etchings from Mr. and Mrs. George W. Davison:

Little Canal, Venice. W95. "Only one proof known. Probably unique."
On the Grand Canal, Venice. W98.

The Library now possesses examples of 751 of the 941 etchings and 516 of the 621 lithographs listed by Wuerth, as well as three unlisted etchings and two unlisted lithographs.

The other contemporary etchings, engravings, lithographs, and woodcuts purchased on the Pennell Fund number 397, while those purchased on the smaller but unrestricted endowment attached to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection number four, as follows:

Heinrich Aldegrevier. Susanna. B30.¹ From the J. P. Heseltine collection.

Jacob Binck. Bathsheba at the Bath. B6.

Albrecht Dürer. The Penance of St. Chrysostom. B63.

Lucas van Leyden. Adam and Eve. B8. From the Albert Morrison collection.

In addition to these, an album of 276 etchings by Albert Flamen was purchased.

The work of the following American and European printmakers is represented in the gifts and purchases of the year:

Clifford Addams	Gerald Leslie Brockhurst	Francis Dodd
Heinrich Aldegrevier	Auguste Brouet	Alfred Paul Dalou Drury
A. Jellinek Alex	Syd Browne	Albrecht Dürer
James E. Allen		Nicholas Dunphy
John Taylor Arms	Paul Cadmus	Mable Dwight
Boris Artzybasheff	Charles William Cain	
Robert Sargent Austin	David Young Cameron	John Heagan Eames
	Robert Cami	Kerr Eby
Peggy Bacon	Mary Cassatt	
Cyrus Leroy Baldridge	Federico Castellón	Erwin F. Faber
John Barrymore	Charles S. Chapman	Václav Fiala
George Bellows	Jean Charlot	A. Hugh Fisher
N. Bervinchak	Asa Cheffetz	Albert Flamen
Frank Besedick	Giorgio di Chirico	Albert Flanagan
Jacob Binck	John E. Costigan	Jean Louis Forain
Edmund Blampied	Beatrice Lavis Cuming	
Muirhead Bone	N. Currier	Emil Ganso
Emma Bormann	Currier & Ives	Gerald K. Geerlings
Cyril Bouda		Robert Gibbings
Edward Bouverie-Hoyton	Charles François Dau-	Frederick L. Griggs
Félix Bracquemond	bigny	Antoine Jean Gros
Norbertine Bresslern-	Arthur B. Davies	George Grosz
Roth	André Derain	H. Gugler

¹ The references (B) are to Bartsch, *Le peintre-graveur*.

Oliver Hall	Aristide Maillol	Chauncey F. Ryder
Thomas Handforth	Edouard Manet	John Sartain
Armin Hansen	John Marin	George H. Shorey
Martin Hardie	Henri Matisse	Vladimir Silovsky
Ernest Haskell	Fabio Mauroner	François Simon
Childe Hassam	Leo Meissner	Renée Sinenis
Helen West Heller	Charles Meryon	John Sloan
Eugene Higgins	Kaspar Heinrich Mern	André Smith
Victoria Hutson Huntley	William Meyerowitz	Wuanita Smith
	William Evan C. Morgan	Louis Joseph Soulas
Louis Gabriel Eugène	Agostino dei Musi	Théophile Alexandre
Isabey	Jerome Myers	Steinlen
Augustus John	Marcel Myr	Albert Sterner
	Frank A. Nankivell	Jaromír Stretti-Zamponi
Dame Laura Knight	Thomas Nason	Graham V. Sutherland
Käthe Kollwitz	George Laurence Nelson	Ruth Doris Swett
Marguerite Kumin	George New	Prentiss Taylor
Laurence E. Kupferman	Claude Niquet	Yoshijira Urushibara
Jean Emile Laboureur	José Clemente Orozco	Jan C. Vondrous
Armin Landeck	Roselle H. Osk	
Julius J. Lankes	R. H. Palenske	Stow Wegenroth
Robert Lawson	Joseph Pennell	Levon West
Alphonse Legros	Leon Pescheret	Treva Wheete
Clare Leighton	Martin Petersen	James A. McNeill Whistler
Auguste Lepère	Walter J. Phillips	Charles Henry White
Allen Lewis	Camille Pissarro	Harry Wickey
Martin Lewis	Mily Possoz	Keith Shaw Williams
Lucas van Leyden	Saul Raskin	John W. Winkler
Lionel Lindsay	Grant Raynard	Ronau William Woiceske
Charles Locke	Louis C. Rosenberg	Charles H. Woodbury
Helen A. Loggie	Pierre Sanford Ross	
Margaret Lowengrund	Ernest D. Roth	Mahonri Young
James McBey	Henry Rushbury	Anders Zorn
William Charles McNulty		

The matting, cataloging, and filing has very nearly kept abreast of the acquisition of these new prints, in spite of the great numerical increase per year. In order to do this, however, it has unfortunately been necessary to suspend the recataloging and reconditioning of old prints in the Division, and no attempt to organize the great collection of his own drawings and paintings left us by Joseph Pennell has been possible.

During the course of the year, fragments of several more or less important American and English collections of Japanese woodcuts have appeared on the market. Advantage has been taken of the

opportunity to fill out regrettable gaps in the Library's representation of this art by the purchase of fifty-eight examples of the work of Banki, Buncho, Harunobu, Hiroshige, Kiyomasu, Kiyomitsu, Kiyonaga, Kiyotsune, Koriusai, Shuncho, Shunko, Shunsho, Sukenobu, Toyoharu, Toyohiro, Toyokuni, Toyonobu, Utamaro, Yeisen, Yeishi, and Yeisho.

The usual number of photographs and photomechanical reproductions have come to the Library by gift, purchase, transfer, and copyright deposit, making, together with the fine prints, an increment for the year of 1,793 prints of all categories and raising the total in the Division of Fine Arts to 543,867.

Cabinet of American Illustration

The roll of the names of famous American illustrators of the beginning of the century now commemorated by their work in the Library's Cabinet of Illustration, has been increased during the year by generous representations of that of William Leroy Jacobs, 1869-1917, the gift of his brother, Arthur E. Jacobs, and of Thomas Fogarty, 1873-1938, the gift of Mrs. Fogarty. Among the many illustrators of stories of contemporary American life of his day, Jacobs is outstanding for a subtle sense of vitality which his characters display. Many of his drawings were made for the humorous weekly *Life*. They are marked by a sympathetic quizzical irony, and by a fellow feeling for the individual as well as for the particular situation that emphasizes character and its foibles without approaching caricature. Fogarty's illustrations set a stage of much larger scale. Usually the group in which the action occurs or the atmosphere of time and place and season is emphasized rather than the peculiarities of the individual. Of course in some drawings, such as his illustrations of Dickens, each actor is strongly characterized, but the art in which Fogarty stood alone was the ability to evoke in wash or pen and ink the feeling of a firelit interior, or a crowded dockful of tall ships, a village corner or the wide delight and freshness of spring in the countryside. The variety and individuality of our great American illustrators is thus reemphasized by the addition of these two new personalities to the collections of the Cabinet.

Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture

The collection of photographic negatives of early American architecture has been increased by 566 negatives from fourteen donors,

and 1,058 from the Historic American Buildings Survey, bringing the total from all sources to 26,837. The Survey has also increased the collection of measured drawings in the Library by 489 sheets to a total of 17,382.² Over 5,000 structures in forty-one states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are now recorded by drawings or photographs or both, 334 new subjects having been added during the year. Work of the Survey has been carried on by state projects in California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. It is hoped that these projects may be continued during the coming year. The public use of these records, which increased prodigiously during the four years they have been available for reproduction, has now reached a level that is likely to be maintained with little fluctuation in the future. This year a total of 5,591 prints of measured drawings was mailed in response to 178 orders, as compared with 5,166 prints on 172 orders, and 3,906 prints on 112 orders, in the two preceding years. Also during the year 3,334 photographs were supplied on 193 orders, as compared with 3,007 on 161 orders, and 1,826 on 83 orders in the preceding years.

Bookplates

We have received as gifts to the Library during the year a total of 285 bookplates, of which 214 were donated by the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers. This society has continued its generous gifts through Mr. Carlyle S. Baer, Secretary, by the addition of the following books and periodicals:

- American society of bookplate collectors and designers. Yearbook, 1937.
 ——— Bulletin no. 10 (Dec. 31, 1938).
 Archives héraldiques suisses. Basel. 1938, nos. 2-4; 1939, no. 1.
 Kisgrafika. 1938, 2.-4. szám.
 Knižni znački. 1938. roč. II. čís. 1-5.
 A Magyar exlibris-gyűjtők és grafika-báratok egyesülete. Kiadványai, VII (1938); IX (1939).
 Nederlandsche exlibris-kring. Boekeier. Den Haag. 1938, nos. 4-10; 1939, nos. 1-3.
 Nederlandsche exlibris-kring. [Yearbook] 1939.
 Nippon zōshohyō kyōkai. Dai-5 Zohyo-shu. (New bookplates of Nippon 1937. Edited by Shoji Kozuka.)
 Oesterreichische exlibrisgesellschaft. Mitteilungen. 1938, no. 5.
 The Print collectors' chronicle. v. 1, nos. 1-2.
 Revue française d'héraldique et de sigillographie. Tome I, nos. 3-4 (1938).
 Svenska exlibris föreningen. Årsbok. 1937.

² Correcting total for 1938 to 16,893.

Other Gifts

From Mr. William R. Castle we have received a very fine group of over fourteen hundred United States and foreign war posters, collected by Mr. Castle while serving in the Department of State. Of these only a fraction duplicate those already in the Division of Fine Arts, so that the Library's whole collection now numbers about four thousand different items, exclusive of duplicates. We have also received from Mrs. Frances L. Huston an original crayon portrait of Dr. Michael Leib drawn by C. B. J. F  vret de Saint M  min in 1802. Saint M  min (1770-1852), an officer in the royal army, came to New York as an   migr   and turned his natural talent for drawing and his mechanical ingenuity to account by engraving portraits. A profile was first drawn on tinted paper at life size in black crayon, with the aid of a mechanical device known as the physiognotrace. It was then reduced by a pantograph and engraved on copper in a circle slightly over two inches in diameter. From this plate a large number of prints could be made. The original drawing, framed, the copper-plate and one dozen proofs were furnished for twenty-five dollars. Between 1796 and 1810 when he returned to France, Saint M  min drew and engraved over eight hundred likenesses, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, and adjacent cities. His portraiture constitutes an invaluable record of the notables of the young republic and their families. The Library of Congress possesses prints of over three hundred of these portraits and several of the engraved plates themselves, but of the drawings from which the plates were made, the Library had previously but a single example. Dr. Leib was the grandfather of Mr. C. A. Huston, the husband of the donor.

The card index of bird artists of the world, in preparation by Dr. T. S. Palmer and Mr. Frank Bond, has now reached a total of 1,908 cards, of which 1,021 are complete. The number of cards referring to European and American artists is now 1,526. The remainder refer to oriental artists, chiefly Japanese with 262 and Chinese with 120 cards.

Exhibitions

An additional group of thirty drawings from the Cabinet of American Illustration, the work of F. Walter Taylor (1874-1921) was added to the work of A. B. Frost and Frederic Dorr Steele which remained on exhibition. Taylor, in the opinion of Joseph Pennell and many others was one of the greatest illustrators of the opening decade of

this century. Though his work is executed in crayon, it has the characteristic qualities of painting. Each picture is a complete vision as if seen through a window, three dimensional in light and air, executed with the profoundest feeling for the impressions of reality. His interior scenes recall in their intimacy those of Dutch painters like Terborch, Vermeer and Metsu, yet with something of the richness of Rembrandt in the velvety quality of the enveloping shadows.

The many recent accessions to the Pennell collections have made possible an exhibition of 133 etchings and six lithographs by Joseph Pennell and thirty-nine etchings and twenty-one lithographs by Whistler, together with a number of letters and early drawings by the latter, all newly acquired by the Library. As an accompaniment to these, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss have graciously lent for exhibition a group of thirty-four etchings by Whistler and twenty-six by other great etchers, from their collection at Dumbarton Oaks. Some of the prints in this group, by the old masters, are of a perfection rarely seen, to be approached by the Library's examples in only a very few instances.

Books

During the year the Division of Fine Arts has acquired by copyright, purchase, gift and transfer, 2,052 books and pamphlets, bringing to a total of 74,293 the number now classified as dealing with the fine arts.

DIVISION OF ORIENTALIA



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, DR. HUMMEL

Chinese, Japanese, and Other East Asiatic Books Added to the Library of Congress, 1938-39

THE works in the Chinese language received during the fiscal year numbered 1,327, making a total of 10,227 volumes. This brings the number of volumes (本 *pên*) in the Chinese collection to 189,257.

Of these items 162 were local histories (gazetteers), bringing the total number of such works in the Library to 2,762. We have some 150 old gazetteers not listed in the principal bibliographic guides to this field, and a rather comprehensive collection of new gazetteers published after 1850.

Collectanea, or *ts'ung-shu*, were augmented by 98, making a total of 726.

Accessions in the Japanese language numbered 1,654 items in 5,062 volumes, bringing the total number of volumes to 32,445. Significant individual acquisitions in this field are described in Dr. Sakanishi's report *infra*.

Acquisitions in the field of Chinese and Japanese law will be found in the report of the Law Library.

A Fortunate Reunion

Several years ago a friend of this Library secured in Peking, for this Division, a rare gazetteer of Ch'ang-shu 常熟, Kiangsu, printed in 1539 in six volumes or thirteen *chüan*. Unfortunately the fifth volume, containing *chüan* nine and ten, was missing and had to be copied by hand from what is possibly the sole remaining exemplar in the Far East. Recently the same friend heard of the existence of a stray volume of the gazetteer in the interior town of Shih-chia-chuang, southwest of

Peking. It proved, by a happy coincidence, to be the very volume that was missing. This work, printed four hundred years ago this year, is now reunited on the shelves of this Library. Of such a coincidence the Chinese say "The broken mirror is round again" 破鏡重圓.

A History of Cataloging in China

Mr. Yao Ming-ta 姚名達, a pupil of the late Liang Ch'i-ch'ao 梁啟超 (1873-1929) and editor of some of the latter's posthumously printed works, is the author of a book, entitled 中國目錄學史 *Chung-kuo mu-lu hsüeh shih* ("A History of Cataloging in China"), which was printed in Shanghai in 1938. This work, a copy of which the author presented to the Library of Congress, is the most comprehensive survey we have on the subject, and as such fills a longfelt want. As one who made a special study of the great pioneer in bibliography, Chang Hsüeh-ch'êng 章學誠 (1738-1801), and more recently as historical editor for the Commercial Press, Mr. Yao was qualified to produce this study. Naturally he could not, in a volume of 429 pages, include all the information he had collected; but that he was able to compose, in time of war and under great personal loss, such a lucid and ordered survey, is a tribute to his perseverance and his scholarship—all the more so because at every point he fortifies his information by reference to original documents.

Mr. Yao begins by analyzing the earliest pictographic forms of the key words, catalog, book, chapter, history, etc., and sets forth their meanings in old contexts. He notes that the word for book (書 *shu*)—as the pictograph makes clear—was first used in a verbal sense "to write". In the classical language it symbolizes either "a writing" or "the act of writing." He stresses the point that in Chou times (before 255 B. C.), and possibly earlier, there were more and varied books than the standard classics led older scholars to suppose. Works now lost are frequently referred to in ancient literature, and their varied nature can be observed in such collections of miscellanea as the 周禮 *Chou-li* ("Institutes of Chou") and the 禮記 *Li-chi* ("Record of Rites"), which earlier scholars mistakenly treated as homogeneous works. There must have been places where these books were stored, and there is good reason to believe that the books were cataloged. In fact, two catalogs relating to military science are reported in the second century B. C., and the number of authors and titles included is clearly indicated. But these were not the earliest Chinese catalogs, nor was military science the sole topic which those catalogs treated.

As is well known, the earliest extant Chinese catalog is the 藝文志 *I-wên chih* or bibliographical section in the 漢書 *Han-shu* ("History of the Former Han Dynasty"). It deals with the period from 206 B. C. to 25 A. D. This catalog lists and describes most of the books known or current at that time. It was not compiled by the author of the *Han-shu*, but was condensed by him from an earlier catalog, entitled 七略 *Ch'i-lüeh* ("Seven Summaries"), which had been prepared by a father and son, named Liu Hsiang 劉向 (first century B.C.) and Liu Hsin 劉歆 (d. 23 B.C.) respectively. It circulated under this title until T'ang times, but is now known in its original form only from considerable fragments which have been assembled from other sources. Subsequent dynastic histories provide us with similar catalogs for the periods they cover—some with the title *I-wên chih*, others with the title 經籍志 *Ching-chi chih*. Most of these follow in general the pattern set by Liu Hsiang and Liu Hsin.

The *I-wên chih* of the Han History lists a total of some 13,300 *chüan* by 596 authors. It divides literature into the following six grand categories: (1) Classics, (2) Philosophy, (3) Poetry, (4) Military Science, (5) Astronomy, Mathematics and Divination, (6) Medicine and allied subjects. These grand classes are in turn divided into thirty-eight subclasses. Books that did not fall naturally into any of these classes were arbitrarily placed in the nearest allied class. Preceding the catalog is a general introduction sketching the history of book recovery and preservation in the Han period. As in all Chinese catalogs, the title of the book is of prime consideration and therefore comes first. Then follow chapter indications and the name of the author. Variations in the author's name are cited, and sometimes his place of origin. Other comments relate to the condition of the text, the merits and demerits of the work, and judgments on its authenticity. In some cases a book is listed by title only, and in others the author's name serves as the title. After each subhead comes a brief statistical summary giving the number of works and the number of chapters in the class described, and following this is a short postscript indicating the origin of the school of thought represented, the merits and defects of the school, or how the titles cited fit into one class.

The cataloger of Han times occupied himself with many more aspects of cataloging than does the specialist today. The great destruction or prohibition of books in 213 B. C. gave to literature a serious set-back, and in the ensuing Han dynasty the recovery, identification, and fitting together of dispersed fragments became a major occupation of

scholars. Without such preliminary reorganization books could not be adequately described or cataloged or placed on the shelves of the Imperial Library. An added difficulty was the fact that books were in the form of scrolls or on slips of wood tied together by thread and folded. Sections of a book circulated separately, and when the threads broke, or the ends of scrolls were mutilated, it was not easy to reassemble a book in its true order, particularly if the table of contents was lacking. Many ancient works, including parts of the classics, have lost their original sequence, and the meaning of certain passages, through faulty copying or emendation, has become doubtful.

This reorganization of literature in the broad sense continued for many centuries, and in the narrow sense of collation and textual criticism, flourished greatly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as it does to this day. It is interesting that the work which Liu Hsiang did as a pioneer cataloger was repeated on a grand scale by Emperor Ch'ien-lung in 1773-1782, when he ordered the empire to be searched for rare and variant editions to be compared, copied out in volumes of uniform size, and placed on the shelves of the Imperial Library. The result was a collection (四庫全書 *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu*) of some 36,000 volumes and a massive annotated catalog, *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao* (總目提要), which remains today the authoritative description of most of the literature current in his day. Though the descriptions are more detailed than those in the Han catalog, they follow rather closely the pattern there set forth. At any rate, in both projects the preparation of uniform editions and the making of a catalog went hand in hand.

The catalogs of later periods—including many which are lost, but of which we have knowledge—are analyzed by Mr. Yao with the same care for relevant quotation and adequate documentation. Next to the Han catalog, the one of greatest usefulness to bibliographers is incorporated in the *Ching-chi chih* section of the 隋書 *Sui-shu* ("Sui Dynastic History") for the period 581-618 A. D. It indicates more clearly than the Han catalog whether a work was then extant or partially or wholly lost; and like other great catalogs it has often been annotated and supplemented by later scholars. The 通志 *T'ung-chih* ("General History") by the Sung historian, Chêng Ch'iao 鄭樵 (1104-1162), contains three important catalogs in which great stress is laid on proper classification and whether the work cited was extant.¹

¹ For a detailed discussion of Chêng Ch'iao's ideas on cataloging, see the studies by Ku Chieh-kang in the 國學季刊 *Kuo-hsüeh chi-k'an* ("Sinological Journal"), vol. I.

From the Southern Sung period (1127-1279) we have the catalogs of three great private libraries, namely, the 郡齋讀書志 *Chün-chai tu-shu chih*, by Ch'ao Kung-wu 晁公武 (held office in 1164-1171), the 遂初堂書目 *Sui-ch'u t'ang shu-mu* by Yu Mou 尤袤 (1127-1194), and the 直齋書錄解題 *Chih-chai shu-lu chieh-t'i*, by Ch'ên Chên-sun 陳振孫 (held office in 1236-1244). For one thing, they are valuable in affording clues to the survival or disappearance of important works and to the nature of early printed editions. The catalog comprising the *Ching-chi k'ao* (考) section in the encyclopaedia, 文獻通考 *Wên-hsien t'ung-k'ao*, by Ma Tuan-lin 馬端臨 (*chü-jên* of 1273), is useful for the material it drew from other catalogs and for information about authors and the schools of thought which those authors espoused. The private catalog, 千頃堂書目 *Ch'ien-ch'ing t'ang shu-mu*, compiled by the great bibliographer, Huang Yü-chi 黃虞稷 (1629-1691), stressed the works written in Ming times, and also made note of the libraries in which a book was kept. The compilers of the 明史 *Ming-shih* ("Ming Dynastic History") took a new step when, in the compilation of their catalog (*I-wên chih*), they followed a suggestion of the T'ang historian, Liu Chih-chi 劉知幾 (661-721), to include only books written in the course of the dynasty concerned. They did not adhere fully to this principle, however, since early works printed in Ming times were also included.

No adequate account can be given here of many Buddhist and Taoist catalogs which Mr. Yao has described in considerable detail. Buddhist catalogs were especially well done and had a salutary influence on cataloging in general. A table lists and describes seventy-five catalogs of that religion, the earliest being compiled before 260 A. D., the last in the table being dated 1792. Sixteen editions of the *Tripitaka* which were printed in China are also listed—the first in 971-983, the last in 1913, though others appeared in Japan later. Mr. Yao finds that the earliest recorded Taoist catalog was the 靈寶經目 *Ling-pao ching-mu*, completed in 437 A. D. The Taoists, however, produced their catalogs under the stress of Buddhist competition and therefore claimed many works not really Taoist, and some others that were spurious. According to Mr. Yao, the first 道藏 *Tao-tsang* ("Taoist Canon") was presented to the throne in 1019 A. D. It comprised 466 cases in 4,565 *chüan*, the cases being filed in the order of the 千字文 *Ch'ien-tzŭ wên* ("Thousand Character Classic").

A particularly serviceable feature of Mr. Yao's book is a table showing comparatively the classification schemes employed in each of thirteen great catalogs, beginning with the one in the Han History

and ending with the great Imperial Catalog of 1782. As already stated, the Han Catalog divided literature into six grand classes with subdivisions. In the third and fourth centuries, however, a change was effected by Hsün Hsü 荀勖 (d. 289 A. D.) and by Li Ch'ung 李充 (official *ca.* 300–320 A. D.) to four grand classes with appropriate subdivisions, and with Buddhist works in a separate class. This was the beginning of the Classics, History, Philosophy, and Belle Lettres arrangement of the 1782 Imperial Catalog. But at the outset, and for a considerable time, the order which History and Philosophy now have was then reversed. The catalog of modern times which, in Mr. Yao's opinion, was most effective in disclosing the deficiencies of the old classifications, was one that appeared in the paper 時務報 *Shih-wu pao* (*The Times*), Shanghai, in the autumn of 1896. Compiled by Liang Ch'í-ch'ao, and entitled 西學書目 *Hsi-hsüeh shu-mu* ("A Catalog of Western Studies"), it listed some 300 scientific and political items which by that time had been translated into Chinese from Western sources and brought to the attention of scholars a variety of topics for which the old classifications gave no place. Since then much has, of course, been done to remedy these deficiencies, and in general two tendencies are noticeable. One is to follow more or less the scheme of the *Imperial Catalog*, *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'í-yao*, with modifications to include modern or Western works. The other is to follow some Western system, like that of the Library of Congress, and to introduce the changes that are necessary to include Chinese books.

A serious desideratum, in the absence of an alphabet, is a system for filing Chinese characters so that the title of a book can be readily located and the contents of the book can be conveniently indexed. Older catalogers relied, in great part, on a fixed classification scheme to overcome the first difficulty. They described books and shelved them according to that classification, and readers found both the books and the descriptions that way. Of course, those catalogers were not wholly without filing systems. They sometimes arranged books in series according to the *Thousand Character Classic*, mentioned above. Sometimes they arranged both names and titles under the ancient rhyming system whose order was familiar to the initiated. Under the influence of recent dictionaries, titles are now often filed according to the number of strokes it takes to write the first character, and thereafter by the radical of that character. But these systems place an undue burden on the memory; they are usually time-consuming; and most serious of all, allow too many chances for error

They sufficed so long as libraries were in fact as well as in name "storehouses for books" (*ts'ang-shu lou* 藏書樓). But public libraries with busy readers of diverse interests require a speedier and more dependable filing system. Such a system, when finally approved, will probably take the form of several now in use by means of which a number can be read from a character and by that number the character can again be found. This device seems to answer every requirement of speed, and needs only to be improved in point of accuracy.

The Works of Li Cho-wu

In the *Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1932 (p. 190-193), there appeared an account of some of the writings and the philosophy of the eccentric Ming author, Li Chih 李贄 (1527-1602), who is better known by his sobriquet, Li Cho-wu 李卓吾. In the seven years since that account appeared much has been written about Li Cho-wu, both in Chinese and in Western languages. One study of particular interest is a monograph by O. Franke, entitled *Li Tschü, Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der chinesischen Geisteskämpfe im 16. Jahrhundert*² which describes all the writings of Li Cho-wu known to the author. Since, however, there are in the Library of Congress several works not mentioned by Dr. Franke, we list all the items by Li Cho-wu now known to be in our collection, including some that are already familiar to scholars:

藏書 *Ts'ang-shu*, 68 *chüan* in 16 volumes. This work bears a preface by Chiao Hung 焦竑 (1541-1620), dated 1599. It consists of critical comments on famous men of history from the Spring and Autumn Period through the Yüan Dynasty.

續藏書 *Hsü Ts'ang shu*, 27 *chüan*, 10 volumes, is a continuation of the above, carrying the comments to the author's own time. The first preface by Ch'ên Jên-hsi 陳仁錫 (1581-1636) is dated 1623. Other prefaces by Chiao Hung and Li Wei-chên 李維楨 (1547-1626) are undated.

焚書 *Fên-shu*, 6 *chüan*, 6 volumes. This work, consisting of Li's letters, miscellaneous notes, and his piquant comments on men and events, is perhaps the best source for an understanding of his iconoclastic ideas. An undated preface by Chiao Hung asserts that Li anticipated that those who read his work would become angry and so gave it the title *Fên-shu*, implying that it was a book that readers might want to burn. His books were actually ordered to be burned

² Aus den *Abhandlungen der Preussischen Academie der Wissenschaften*, Jahrgang 1937. Phil.-hist. Klasse. Nr. 10.

in 1602 (the year of his death) and again in 1625. Severe restrictions were again placed on them in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, which accounts for their rarity. Particularly resented were his straightforward remarks concerning Confucius. A careful reading of these, however, shows that what Li opposed was not so much the actual teachings of Confucius as the harmful customs and restrictive notions that claimed the sanction of the sage. In his historical outlook Li was far in advance of his time, for in a passage discussing the classics as history (*chüan* 6/29) he concludes with the remark that "all the six classics are history" (六經皆史). It remained for the celebrated historian, Chang Hsüeh-ch'êng, to elaborate this doctrine, but it was actually enunciated two centuries earlier by Li Cho-wu.

三異人文集 *San i-jên wên-chi* ("The Collected Writings of Three Outstanding Men"), 14 volumes, not clearly divided into *chüan*. The persons referred to are the patriot, Fang Hsiao-ju 方孝孺 (1357-1402); the loyal general, Yü Ch'ien 于謙 (1394-1453); and the brave official, Yang Chi-shêng 楊繼盛 (1516-1555). The copy in the Library of Congress has prefaces by Chiao Hung and by Li himself, both undated. According to the seals, it was once owned by the scholar, Chu Tsê-yün 朱澤澐 (1666-1732). The date of printing is nowhere indicated, but since the printers did not observe the taboos attached to the names of Ming emperors, this edition may have appeared after 1644. The *Imperial Catalog* gives it brief notice, but takes occasion to berate the doctrines of the compiler.

初潭集 *Ch'u-t'an chi*, 26 *chüan*, 8 volumes. This is not, as the title might suggest, a "first collection" of Li's writings, but consists of extracts from ancient literature, arranged under broad categories, with annotations introduced by the phrase, "Li Cho-wu says." There are in the work no clear indications as to date of printing, but this probably took place before 1614, since the work is listed in the 小窗清紀 *Hsiao-ch'uang ch'ing-chi* of Wu Ts'ung-hsien 吳從先 as one of the works Wu consulted. Wu's preface to his own work—which also is in the Library of Congress—was written in 1614. An edition of the *Ch'u-t'an chi* in 28 *chüan* is recorded in the afore-mentioned *Ch'ien-ch'ing-t'ang shu-mu* of Huang Yü-chi. The *Imperial Catalog* lists an edition in 12 *chüan*, and so does Professor Franke; but the edition in this Library, is, as stated above, in 26 *chüan*. Incomplete editions are recorded as in the Chekiang Provincial Library, and others are cited as in the Cabinet Library, Tokyo.

枕中十書 *Chên-chung shih-shu*, literally, "Ten Books in a Pillow," 10 *chüan*, in 12 volumes, is a miscellany with the material loosely distributed under ten categories. These deal roughly with methods of reading; notes on things seen and read; extracts from various writings on Buddhism; observations on strange events, on speech and personal conduct; proverbs; and principles to be observed in collecting books, paintings, porcelain, jade, stationery, etc. That Li Cho-wu was himself a collector is clear from the fact that the Metropolitan Museum, New York, is credited with two halves of a scroll by the Sung painter, Hsia Kuei 夏珪—a scroll which was once in Li's possession. The *Chên-chung shih-shu* bears an undated preface signed by Yüan Hung-tao 袁宏道 (1568–1610) in which Yüan says (or is made to say) that Li Cho-wu, when he was taken prisoner (referring presumably to his imprisonment in 1602) entrusted the manuscript to a priest. When Yüan visited the priest's monastery he recognized the value of the manuscript and had it printed a short time later. The second preface, also undated, is by a priest named Ju-tê 如德, who at the same time is known as Ping-hsüeh tao-jên 冰雪道人. The work bears the seal of the eighteenth century collector Lu Chih 盧址, whose library at Ningpo was known as the Pao-ching lou 抱經樓. The *Chên-chung shih-shu* is not commonly listed in Chinese catalogs, though one copy is in the Iwasaki Library, Tokyo. Two other copies seem to be in the Cabinet Library, Tokyo, but these have variant titles, and detailed comparison might show them to be different works. The *Chên-chung shih-shu* is apparently a Ming work, but the failure of the printers to observe the character taboos of the time may nullify such a conclusion.

史綱評要 *Shih-kang p'ing-yao* ("A Criticism of Essential Facts in Chinese History"), 36 *chüan*, 32 volumes, has a preface by the aforementioned Wu Ts'ung-hsien, dated 1613, which may also be taken as the approximate date of printing. Wu asserts that he obtained the manuscript from a Taoist in Kiangsu. The preface in question also appears in Wu's collected works—the above-mentioned *Hsiao-ch'uang ch'ing-chi* of 1614. The critical comments in the *Shih-kang p'ing-yao* are attributed to Li Cho-wu, but the work seems to have been edited by Wu himself. It is listed in no other catalog at our disposal.

坡仙集 *P'o-hsien chi*, 16 *chüan* in 7 volumes, is a collection of writings by the scholar and poet, Su Shih 蘇軾 (1036–1101), better known as Su Tung-p'o 蘇東坡. The material was selected, punctuated, and annotated by Li Cho-wu. There is a preface by Chiao Hung, dated

1600, which asserts that the manuscript for this edition came from Chiao's private library. The reprint, he says, was made to correct errors in an earlier limited edition which was extensively pirated. The Library of Congress possesses a second copy in which a colophon following the table of contents gives the date of printing as 1600. Following Chiao's preface is a communication from Li Cho-wu which is undated. This collection of Su Tung-p'o's works stresses in particular Su's affiliations with Buddhism. The names of nineteen assistant editors are listed, among them Li Liu-fang 李流芳 (1575-1629). Other copies are recorded as in the Tsinghua University Library, Peking; and in the Cabinet Library, Tokyo.

萬形實考 *Wan-hsing shih-k'ao* ("Encyclopaedia of Universal Knowledge"), is a work in four volumes, large print, and without separation into *chüan*. The imprint, which is undated, reads: "Published by the Bookdealer, Li Shao-ch'üan 李少泉." The preface, which is also undated, is signed T'u Wêng 禿翁, "The Bald-headed Old Gentleman," a phrase used by Li Cho-wu as his sobriquet. Though Li himself wrote discursively, this compendium is especially so. As an encyclopaedia it is scarcely worthy of the name, though it contains information of antiquarian interest. It is what it claims to be, a dealer's compilation. The work is not recorded in other catalogs at our disposal.

李卓吾先生評全像古本水滸傳 *Li Cho-wu hsien-shêng p'ing ch'üan-hsiang ku-pên Shui-hu chuan* ("Li Cho-wu's Comments on an Ancient Text of the *Shui-hu chuan*"), bound in 1 volume. The imprint says: "Printed in the twenty-fifth year of K'ang-hsi [1686]." The blocks were stored in the Tê-Hsing T'ang 德馨堂. It purports to be edited by the dramatic critic, Li Yü 李漁 (1611-1680?), who sponsored the art manual of the Mustard Seed Garden (芥子園畫傳 *Chieh-tzŭ yüan hua-chuan*) of 1679. At any rate, it has an undated preface signed by Li Yü who here cryptically designates himself as the "Unofficial Historian" (外史李笠翁). Since Li Yü died in 1680, or late in 1679, this preface, if genuine, must have been written six years before this edition of the *Shui-hu chuan* was printed. The Table of Contents lists 114 chapters or *hui*, but the text is separated into 115 *hui*. There is a miniature woodcut (2 by 3 inches) at the top of each page. This work is not recorded in any catalog known to us.

李卓吾先生批評三國志 *Li Cho-wu hsien-shêng p'i-p'ing San-kuo chih* ("Li Cho-wu's Comments on the Story of the Three Kingdoms"), 120 chapters (*hui*) in 24 volumes. The first two volumes are devoted to elaborate and well-executed woodcuts illustrating the principal

events in question. There is an undated preface by Li Cho-wu. Nowhere is the date of printing given, but the printing was done at Soochow by the Li-Kuang Lou Nan-Huai T'ang 葵光樓楠槐堂. This work apparently does not observe the character taboos of either the Ming or the Ch'ing periods.

易因 *I-yin* ("Comments on the Classic of Changes") was written by Li Cho-wu, apparently a short time before his death (1602). This treatise, in 3 *ch'uan*, is preserved in the Taoist Canon (*Tao-tsang*, *ch'uan* 1,097), and thus is one of the few works by Li that escaped official condemnation. Even so, it bears no other indication of authorship than the introductory phrase, *Li T'u-wêng yüeh*, "The Bald-headed Old Gentleman says."

陽明先生年譜 *Yang-ming hsien-shêng nien-p'u*, 2 *ch'uan*. This is the chronological biography which Li wrote of the great Ming philosopher, Wang Shou-jên 王守仁 (1472-1529), who is better known as Wang Yang-ming 王陽明. The work is preserved in various editions of Wang's collected writings, but without date of compilation.

李卓吾尺牘全稿 *Li Cho-wu ch'ih-tu ch'üan-kao* ("The Correspondence of Li Cho-wu"). This is a recent work, compiled by Wang Ying 王英 and printed in 1935.

Calendars of the Ming and Ch'ing Periods

Among the accessions of antiquarian interest are three official calendars of the Ming dynasty for the years 1524, 1543, and 1617. All three calendars are excellently preserved and are in the original bindings. The one for 1524, entitled 大明嘉靖三年大統曆 *Ta Ming Chia-ching san-nien ta-t'ung li*, is in the form of a folding album $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The covers are yellow and the text has nine columns to each half folio. The other two calendars are in book form, about double the size of the first, with sixteen and seventeen columns to a half folio. At the close of all of them there is a list of the eleven members of the Astronomical Board responsible for their issue. On the calendar for 1524 is the name of Chou Lien 周濂, a sketch of whose life appears in the 疇人傳 *Ch'ou-jên chuan*—a reference work on astronomers and mathematicians, first printed in 1799.

The extent to which calendar-making was an official prerogative is shown by the note of warning printed on the back of these editions. The note reads: "The Astronomical Board has memorialized, and the Emperor has approved, the printing of this calendar and its distribution throughout the Empire. One who fraudulently imitates it will be beheaded, according to law, and he who informs against and causes

the arrest [of the imitator] will receive from the magistrate fifty ounces of silver. Copies which do not bear the seal of the Astronomical Board will be regarded as surreptitiously issued."

In these calendars the days of the lunar year are given as 354—the necessary correction being made by the introduction of an intercalary month every third year. Following the dates of the twenty-four solar periods—into which the year was divided for agricultural purposes—are general predictions as to the year being one of rainfall or drought, but with no other specific weather forecasts. In the column allotted to each day is a concise statement on the particular activities that should be avoided, or the work that can safely be performed, on that day. These recommendations cover a formidable range of activities, such as marriage, sacrifices, funerals, plowing, sowing, reaping, marketing, travel, building and repairs, enrollment at school, invitations to guests, the cure of ills, and the times when officials may properly assume office. They include also minor affairs such as when officials may make arrests; when houses and walls may be torn down, and pillars and beams erected; when ditches and wells may be dug; and even when to grind flour or to do needlework; when to bathe, or when to trim one's hair. Thus were human activities brought into harmony with the supposed order of the universe.

For periods after the Ming this Library has official calendars for the years 1745, 1773, and 1780. Beginning with the year 1795 we have a calendar for each of the ensuing 117 years until 1912 when the Ch'ing dynasty ended. The calendars of the eighteenth century list the names of the various missionaries who then served on the Astronomical Board at Peking.

Elementary Education in the Ming Period

Original documents relating to the theory and practice of elementary education in China exist in profusion in the collected writings of individual authors and in other works, but they are scattered, and often much labor is required to bring them together. However, one source-book of first-rate importance, recently obtained by the Library of Congress, is devoted wholly to the subject of education and, because it is seldom referred to, is deserving of special mention. We do not find it listed in the ordinary official and private catalogs at our disposal, though a copy is reported to be in the Cabinet Library, Tokyo. Possibly copies exist in China under other titles. As most of the articles in the work were written by authors of the sixteenth century, it may be taken as a mirror of educational practice at that time,

though documents of earlier periods are included as well. The collection is separated into sixteen *chüan* (2+14), making a total of eight volumes. It bears the collective title, 穀詒彙 *Ku-i hui* ("Good [Maxims] Transmitted and Reassembled"), being an allusion to two lines in the *Book of Poetry* reading, "May our prince maintain his goodness and transmit it to his descendants" (Legge 4² p. 615). A subtitle on the flyleaf reads, 齊家雅言 *Ch'i-chia ya-yen* ("Maxims for Regulating the Family"). A note printed beside this title asserts that the work was edited by the celebrated writer Ch'ên Chü-jü 陳繼儒 (1558-1639), but Ch'ên's connection with it is not substantiated on subsequent pages.

The actual compilers of the *Ku-i hui* were a father and son of Yao-an, Yunnan, named respectively T'ao Hsi-kao 陶希皐 and T'ao Kung 陶珙, the latter a *chü-jên* of 1621 who was prefect of Pao-ch'ing, Hunan, in 1637. T'ao Kung states in a prefatory note, dated 1634, that much of the material in the collection had previously been used by his father to instruct the sons in the family. The work has two other prefaces, both likewise dated 1634. The first of these is by Ch'ên Mêng 陳盟, a *chin-shih* of 1622 who is known as the compiler of the 崇禎閣臣事略 *Ch'ung-chên ko-ch'ên shih-lüeh* ("Life Sketches of Officials of the Ch'ung-chên Period"), that is to say, in the years 1628-1644. Though this work by Ch'ên was subsequently banned, the Library of Congress possesses an old manuscript copy. The second preface in the *Ku-i hui* is by Wang Hsi-kun 王錫袞, a *chin-shih* of 1622. Since the work observes throughout the taboos against Ming imperial names, it was evidently printed between the years 1634 and 1644.

One of the most interesting items in the *Ku-i hui*, from an educational viewpoint, is a selection of 100 famous episodes drawn from Chinese biography and history and narrated in a simple colloquial style for elementary instruction. The text of each narrative occupies one page and on the opposite page is a well-executed woodcut depicting the episode in question. The whole series, entitled 養蒙圖說 *Yang-mêng t'u-shuo* ("An Illustrated Reader for Elementary Instruction"), is the work of T'ü Shih-hsiang 塗時相, a native of Shih-p'ing, Yunnan, and a *chin-shih* of 1580 who achieved some fame as an outspoken and incorrupt official. There is in the 雲南叢書 *Yün-nan ts'ung-shu*, of more recent date, a reproduction of this old children's *Reader*, but with the narratives curtailed and with the drawings considerably altered, though on the same themes. Moreover, there are only ninety of them, whereas in the *Ku-i hui* there are one hundred.

From the author's preface in the *Yün-nan ts'ung-shu* edition we learn that T'u Shih-hsiang prepared the *Reader* for the instruction of his two sons.

Like some of our school books of two or three generations ago, the *Yang-mêng t'u-shuo* was designed not merely to teach the pupil to read but to inculcate, at the same time, strivings for self-improvement. Each episode begins with the phrase "This is a picture of . . ." and concludes with the moral that the pupil was expected to draw from the story. A specimen narrative, chosen at random from the collection, is herewith translated in full. Though the main thoughts can be put into English the evocative power of the historical allusions and of the colloquial speech is necessarily lost:

This is a picture of Wu Yin-chih 吳隱之 of Chin times [fifth century]. His courtesy name was Ch'u-mo 處默. Being by nature a man of great integrity, he was appointed governor of Kuang-chou. When he set out to take office and was still thirty *li* from Kuang-chou he stopped at a place called Stone Gate. There was a stream called Fountain of Covetousness which, according to tradition, caused all who drank of it to have unsatisfied desires. When Wu Yin-chih arrived he took a cup of water and drank it and composed the following lines:

Who drinks this water, the ancients said,
Will crave for untold gold.
Had Po I and Shu Ch'i tasted it³
Their hearts would not have swerved.

Though Wu Yin-chih labored at Kuang-chou for many years he carried out his high purposes with ever more intensity. From this one can see that when a scholar becomes an official his power to maintain incorruptibility depends entirely on his own resolution—he will not let himself be diverted by outside things. As a man, he makes his desires few, and though he serve in a place of great opulence, he remains as simple and unassuming as ever. But if, on the contrary, he is a man who always covets more, he will exact spoils even in a region of dire poverty. In a word, everything depends on the man himself. I have thought the matter over from every point of view and my conviction is that an official who accepts the emoluments of office should not treat lightly the favors he thus receives from the Emperor. Only he who in every respect is temperate and frugal has a right to enjoy a surplus. Why should he, by avarice and oppression, harshly take from the poor their limited means in order to satisfy his unlimited desires? Ah! take note of Governor Wu and bestir yourselves!

Among many little-known items in the *Ku-i hui* is one edited by an otherwise unknown writer, Liang Kuei-mao 梁桂茂, of Nanking. It is entitled 教子良規 *Chiao-tzŭ liang-kuei* ("Good Rules for Teaching the Young"). It sets forth in order the texts (chiefly classical) that were taught to children from the age of five onward and presents the techniques by which those texts can be mastered. Evidently much

³ Two heroes of antiquity who declined to enhance their own fortunes at the expense of others.

stress was placed on memory and on repetition, both in reading and writing, to a degree scarcely conceivable in our day. Another primer is the 啓蒙小兒語 *Ch'í-mêng hsiao-êr yü* ("Aphorisms for Opening the Minds of Small Boys"), compiled by Lü Tê-shêng 呂得勝 (d. 1568) who had a celebrated brother named Lü K'un 呂坤 (1534-1616). The precepts in this work are arranged in phrases of four and six characters. They cover almost every aspect of social intercourse and often are extraordinarily pertinent. Frequently they rhyme and this fact, among others, renders them peculiarly recalcitrant to effective translation. A similar primer for girls, which bears the title 女訓約言 *Nü-hsün yüeh-yen* ("Female Instruction Epitomized"), was arranged by an otherwise unknown scholar named Sung Lung-chiang 宋龍江 whose preface was written in 1603. The instruction here imparted implies a social background quite alien to our times; and the precepts which girls were than expected to observe are so quaint and didactic that they must have seemed remote even in that day.

Not all the contributions in the *Ku-i hui* were intended for the young learner—some of them presuppose a mature moral outlook and a reading ability far above that of the average child. One such is the 訓子言 *Hsün-tzü yen* ("Admonitions to a Son"), written by Yüan Huang 袁黃, a *chin-shih* of 1586 who was magistrate of Pao-ti, Chihli, in the years 1588-1591. He compiled an encyclopaedia named 群書備考 *Ch'ün-shu pei-k'ao* ("Numerous Books Definitively Investigated"), of which the edition in the Library of Congress has a preface by Shên Ch'ang-shih 沈昌世, dated 1634. The "Admonitions" in the *Hsün-tzü yen* were written when Yüan Huang was seventy-eight years of age for a son, Yüan T'ien-ch'í⁴ 袁天啓 who was born in 1581. They constitute a valuable family document which is well worth an English translation. In it the father describes his long efforts at self-improvement, his reliance on Taoist prognostications which later proved illusory, his struggles in the civil service examinations, and his conclusion that a young man has the power to order his fate and be what he wants to be if he works with resolute endeavor. The accurate dating of men and events, and the self-consistency of the narrative, makes it certain that we have here an authentic personal record of unusual interest, written by a mystic who yet has very practical counsel to offer. It is worth adding that a shrine was erected to the memory of Yüan Huang outside the west gate of Pao-ti where he

⁴ The only son listed in the gazetteers is one named Yüan Yen 袁儼, a *chin-shih* of 1625, who became magistrate of Kao-yao, Kwangtung, in 1626. Possibly the two names refer to the same person, he being addressed in the "Admonitions" by his childhood name.

served as magistrate for four years. The shrine was restored in 1742 and a tablet, written by the famous poet and calligrapher Ch'ien Ch'ên-ch'ün 錢陳群 (1686-1774), was placed in it.

A high official, named Lu Shu-shêng 陸樹聲 (1509-1605), contributed to the *Ku-i hui* a short work, entitled 勸尋方便名言 *Ch'üan-hsün fang-pien ming-yen* ("Famous Sayings Exhorting People to Accommodate Themselves to Others"). These precepts make interesting reading, showing as they do to what extent the doctrine of nonassertion was proclaimed by men with Taoistic leanings. Several other works in the *Ku-i hui* have to do with the appraisal of good and bad conduct on a mathematical basis. By assigning to the useful acts a certain number of merits and demerits one could draw conclusions as to one's success or failure in the moral realm—a procedure curiously reminiscent of the early endeavors of Benjamin Franklin whose temperament was, in other respects also, much like that of the Chinese. The above-mentioned Yüan Huang was interested in these attempts to evaluate conduct, as were also Fei Hung 費宏 (a *chin-shih* of 1487 who died in 1535), and Yang Ju-ch'êng 楊汝成, a 1625 *chin-shih* who at the fall of the Mings was a vice president of the Board of Ceremonies.

Earlier writers who held a high place in the literature of self-improvement, and whose essays are printed in the *Ku-i hui*, are Yen Chih-t'ui 顏之推, or Yen Chieh 顏介 (b. 531 A. D.); the Sung scholar, Chên Tê-hsiu 眞德秀 (1178-1235); and, of course, Chu Hsi 朱熹 (1130-1200), and the above-mentioned Wang Shou-jên, who is better known as Wang Yang-ming. Other sixteenth century contributors whose articles cannot be described here are Wang Chih-yüan 王之垣 (1541-1610), Shên Li 沈鯉 (1531-1615), and Yang Ch'ü-yüan 楊起元 (1547-1599).

It should be added that a reprint of the *Ku-i hui*, lacking both the preface by Wang Hsi-kun and the illustrated primer, *Yang-mêng t'u-shuo*, was later issued by a dealer under the misleading title, 福壽全書 *Fu-shou ch'üan-shu* ("Compendium on Happiness and Long Life"). This edition, printed from the original blocks, with the running title *Ku-i hui* in the margins, has recently come to this Library.

Graduates summa cum laude of the Ming Period

Among many interesting accessions relating to the Ming period (1368-1644) is an illustrated biographical account of the scholars of that dynasty who received in the triennial palace examinations the

highest honors known as *chuang-yüan* 狀元. During the 276 years in which the dynasty ruled, there were eighty-eight such examinations. The book which describes these examinations and the careers of the most successful competitors is entitled 明狀元圖考 *Ming chuang-yüan t'u-k'ao* ("An Illustrated Study of the *Chuang-yüan* of the Ming Period"), and comprises four *chüan* in four volumes. There would normally have been eighty-eight *chuang-yüan*—one for each final examination in the palace. But in reality there were eighty-nine, for owing to a wide-spread complaint in 1397 that students of the south were wresting most of the honors an additional examination for northerners and westerners was held in the summer of that year. This accounts for the fact that eighty-nine such degrees were conferred in that dynasty. It should be explained that the examinations lapsed in the years 1373–1384.

The *Ming chuang-yüan t'u-k'ao* gives the total number of competitors in each of the final examinations, the average number for all the examinations being 280. It lists the names of the leading aspirants, gives historical information concerning their careers, and relates popular anecdotes about them. Each sketch is preceded by a woodcut depicting some distinguishing feature in the life of the subject, the circumstance that contributed most to the attainment of his goal, or some portent or dream which in popular estimation foreshadowed his success. These popular beliefs are, of course, still valuable for the light they throw on the mentality of the time. Though mixed with such imaginative details, the historical data are usually authoritative and often of great interest. Under the year 1371, when the first examination for *chin-shih* of the Ming dynasty was held, we have the following statement: "Three natives of Korea competed in this examining, but only one, namely Kim (Chin) T'ao 金濤, received the *chin-shih* degree. He was appointed magistrate of An-ch'iu in Tung-ch'ang prefecture [Shantung]. Subsequently it appeared that he could not speak Chinese and therefore was requested to return to his native land, his travelling expenses being defrayed by the emperor. The 登科錄 *T'eng-k'o lu* ("Record of Graduates") prints only one of his examination papers." The difficulty here was that though a common written medium brought together the Chinese and Koreans in the field of letters they were as strangers in vocal communication.

Though the *Ming chuang-yüan t'u-k'ao* must have been, when printed, a popular work capable of stirring the imagination of many student readers, it is today rather rare. A copy is listed in the catalog of the Sonkeikaku Bunko, Tokyo, and later editions are reported in

the Sinological (Kuo-hsüeh) Library of Nanking. Mr. K. T. Wu, cataloger in the Division of Orientalia, has found a reference to what was probably a partial edition in the library of Lu Liao 陸謬, a famous collector of Soochow who was born in 1644 and lived to about the second decade of the eighteenth century.⁵

As a bibliographical item the *Ming chuang-yüan t'u-k'ao* is very puzzling. It went through several editions, of which the one in the Library of Congress is composite in the sense that blocks of earlier editions were used to make it complete. The original compiler, who carried the account through the examination of 1571, was Ku Tsu-hsün 顧祖訓, who designates himself as a grandson of Ku Ting-ch'ên 顧鼎臣, a native of K'un-shan, Kiangsu, and a *chuang-yüan* of 1505. The grandfather's biography was, of course, incorporated in the work. A partial edition which treated the eleven *chuang-yüan* of the Wan-li period (1573-1620) and another edition which brought the account through the year 1628 appeared at intervals. One of these earlier editions evidently bore the title *Li-k'o* (歷科) *chuang-yüan t'u-k'ao*, and that title still survives on the flyleaf of the copy in the Library of Congress. This copy, which takes in the remaining Ming examinations through 1643, was compiled by a book dealer of Hangchow named Ch'ên Mei 陳枚. That the latter made use of the blocks of earlier editions is clear from differences in the form of the characters and discrepancies in pagination. Though he published his work after 1643 he availed himself of two earlier prefaces, one by Shên I-kuan 沈一貫 (*chin-shih* of 1568), written in 1607, and another by T'ang Pin-yin 湯賓尹 (*chin-shih* of 1595), written in 1609. The illustrations were drawn by one Huang Ying-ch'êng 黃應澄 and, according to the 1936 gazetteer of Shê-hsien, Anhwei, were carved by Huang Ying-jui 黃應瑞—Shê-hsien being the home of several eminent block carvers in this period. In the Introduction there are listed the names of fifty-seven sources utilized in the preparation of the work, and wherever citations are made the relevant source is again named. Certainly some of the works cited are now lost.

The following is a literal translation of one of the eighty-eight sketches in the *Ming chuang-yüan t'u-k'ao*. It was chosen more or less at random, and may be regarded as typical:

In the palace examination of 1514, Huo T'ao 霍韜 (1487-1540) led a group of 396 competitors, but the highest honors went finally to T'ang Kao 唐皋

⁵ Lu's catalog, entitled 佳趣堂書目 *Chia-ch'ü t'ang shu-mu*, lists books purchased between the years 1675 and 1730.

(T. 守之 H. 心庵),⁶ a native of Shê-hsien [in the prefecture of the present Hui-chou, Anhwei]. T'ang Kao had long determined to be first in the triennial examinations, but was embarrassed by the jeers of fellow students in the examination halls who composed the following rhyme about him:

There's a fellow from Hui-chou named T'ang Kao;
After attending examinations ten autumns at a stretch
He holds in his purse a provincial degree
And now is trying at the capital
Where purse snatchers are many.

This scoffing only made T'ang redouble his efforts, and at the age of forty-six [he was born about 1469] he obtained two firsts, one after the other, thus giving point to the saying, "A man of strong purpose is bound to succeed." Later he compiled the *Shih-lu* ("Veritable Records") of Emperor Wu-tsung's reign [covering the years 1506-1522]. When this was completed and presented to the throne he was made a sub-expositor in the Hanlin Academy. Once he was sent on a mission to Korea, and some time after that he died in office.

When P'êng Tsê 彭澤 was prefect of Hui-chou [before T'ang became a *chuang-yüan*] he undertook to rebuild the local Academy on a new site. While thus engaged he had a dream in which a voice said to him, "Tomorrow you will meet a *hsiu-ts'ai* [a scholar with the lowest degree] who will one day become a *chuang-yüan*." On the following day a *hsiu-ts'ai* came with a delegation to hang a good-luck charm on the great beam of the new Academy. When the prefect read the charm he laughed and said, "The writer, T'ang Kao, has all the makings of a *chuang-yüan*."

As a man T'ang Kao was good at strategy, for when neighboring districts were ravaged by outlaws who threatened to enter Hui-chou he was asked by the prefect to take charge of the defense. In consequence that prefecture received no harm. According to the 狀元錄 *Chuang-yüan lu* ("Record of Chuang-yüan"), T'ang was very poor, but beneath his scholar's robe beat a heart free from trammels. When he wrote anything he did it at one stroke and never added a dot. If he later saw anything which he wished to change, he preferred to write it all over again. In speech he did not contradict himself, his character being throughout consistent. He naturally drew the acclaim of others, so that high officials always treated him with great respect.

The prefect of Hui-chou, Hsiung Kuei 熊桂 [who came to his post in 1510] was adept at geomancy. He calculated that the home of T'ang Kao occupied an auspicious site, and that the only thing lacking to bring to the family a graduate with high honors was a small waterway and "imperial steps" in front of the house. Consequently an adjoining plot of land was purchased and the waterway was dug according to plan. Before long the family actually produced a *chuang-yüan* and the ancestral graves at Ho-t'ang were blessed with added repose.

It is reported in the 夢徵錄 *Mêng-chêng lu* ("Record of Dreams Fulfilled") that before T'ang Kao obtained his degree he had a dream in which he saw before him two lictors, each carrying a mace with a melon-shaped object on top of it. When, after the palace examination, the name of the one who took third place was announced, T'ang Kao is reported to have said, "My rank will be

⁶ T. stands for *tzü*, the "style" or courtesy name; H. for *hao*, the literary name or sobriquet.

higher than that." And when the winner of second place was announced, he again remarked, "My rank will be higher than that!" It actually turned out to be so, for he was given first place. When asked what grounds he had for his self-assurance, he declared that in his dream he had seen the yellow parasol and the melon-topped maces which are carried before a *chuang-yüan* when he returns to his home. T'ang had the faith to believe it would be like that.

A Collection of Laws of the Early Ming Period

Perhaps the most notable work received during the year is a collection of laws and regulations of the Ming period prior to 1573. This work, entitled 皇明制書 *Huang-Ming chih-shu* ("A Book of Laws and Institutions of the Ming Dynasty"), in 20 *chüan* and 20 volumes, was compiled by Chang Lu 張鹵 (T. 君和), a native of I-fêng, Honan, and a *chin-shih* of 1559. At the time the book was compiled Chang Lu was governor at Paoting and a Junior President of the Censorate. His dispatch requesting that the work be printed appears at the beginning. Following his dispatch is the date of printing, namely 1579. The compilation was sponsored by a number of officials in or near Ta-ming in present Hopei, among them a provincial judge of Honan named Hu Wei-hsin 胡維新 (*chin-shih* of 1559) and the prefect of Ta-ming, Wang Chia-pin 王嘉賓 (T. 國光), a native of T'êng-hsien, Shantung, and a *chin-shih* of 1562. Listed as one of several assistants in the project is the name of Ku Êr-hsing 顧爾行, who has a postscript to the 海運新考 *Hai-yün hsün-k'ao* of 1579.⁷

The *Huang-Ming chih-shu* is not mentioned in the *Ming Dynastic History* (*Ming-shih*)—not even in the bibliographical section of that history. The well-known catalogs of the late Ming and early Ch'ing periods do not refer to it, nor does the *Imperial Catalog*. There is an apparently complete copy in the Japanese Indemnity Library in Peking, but those who have compared it with the edition in the Library of Congress declare it to be a later reprint in which the first few lines of the component titles have been transposed. Abbreviated works bearing the title *Huang-Ming chih-shu* appear in other libraries, namely, one in fourteen *chüan* in the Peking National Library, and one in twelve *chüan* in the Cabinet Library, Tokyo. Whether these two items are otherwise identical with the one in this Library, or whether they are different works, has not been established.

The twenty *chüan* print in the Library of Congress is perhaps the only extant copy of the original edition. It was once in the custody of Lu Chih, the collector of Ningpo mentioned above, and each

⁷ See account of this work in the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 235-237.

volume bears his seals. With the exception of two or three leaves which are written out by hand, it is essentially a perfect impression in excellent state of preservation, with nine columns to each half folio and seventeen characters in a column. Each of the twenty volumes is designated by a separate Chinese character; the order of the characters and so of the volumes, being determined by a twenty word poem, the text of which appears in the prefatory dispatch by Chang Lu. This poem which, of course, has no duplicate characters is a eulogy on the state of the nation.

Five of the fourteen legal items preserved in this compendium are listed as "lost," in the catalog of Ming official publications, 明代勅撰書考 *Ming-tai ch'ih-chuan-shu k'ao*.⁸

Two other items are not mentioned by Mr. Li, having probably not come to his attention. For students of social history the significance of the *Huang-Ming chih-shu* is made greater by the fact that many of the enactments are illustrated by actual cases, in which the name and place of residence of the offenders and the nature of the offenses are set forth in detail. Laws so specifically documented are in fact a series of palimpsests through which the temperament of the rulers and the social history of the period can be read. The sections relating to students and to the administration of the village are so revealing that it is hoped soon to render them into English and publish them elsewhere. The following brief analysis of the fourteen items comprising the collection will give some idea of the contents, though the details which give life to the enactments must here be omitted:

大明令 *Ta-Ming ling* ("The Fundamental Decrees of the Ming Dynasty"), promulgated on February 6, 1368, by the first Ming Emperor, Hung-wu (1368-1399). It is in 145 clauses (*t'iao*). A reprint of it appeared in Japan in 1747.

大誥 *Ta-kao* ("Announcements") of Emperor Hung-wu has a post-script by a Hanlin compiler, Liu San-wu 劉三吾, dated 1385. The Announcements, numbering seventy-four, are reinforced by specific examples which illustrate cogently the summary nature of legal procedure in Ming times. Of this section the Peking National Library possesses a copy printed in the Ming period.

諸司職掌 *Chu-ssü chih-chang* ("On the Administrative Duties of Various Officials"). Other sources state that this section was compiled in 1393 by the Board of Civil Offices, partly on the basis of the *T'ang Code*. In the above-mentioned Harvard-Yenching catalog of

⁸ Compiled by Li Chin-hua 李晉華 and published in 1932 as Supplement No. 3 of the *Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series*.

Ming official publications, it is listed as "lost." It was used as a source for the compilation of the *Collected Statutes of the Empire* (大明會典 *Ta-Ming hui-tien*) whose first edition was completed early in 1503.

洪武禮制 *Hung-wu li-chih* ("General Ceremonial Regulations of Hung-wu"), with pictorial illustrations. The Peking National Library has an early Ming print of this section.

禮儀定式 *Li-i ting-shih* ("Fixed Patterns of Ritual"). This work has a prefatory document by Tung Lun 董倫, dated 1387, and a postscript by the above-mentioned Liu San-wu, dated in the same year. In the Harvard-Yenching catalog referred to it is reported as "lost," but the Peking National Library has a printed edition of the Chia-ching period (1522-1567).

教民榜文 *Chiao-min pang-wên* ("Proclamations to the People"). These proclamations were received from the Emperor by the Minister of Finance, Yü Hsin 郁新 (d. 1405) and others at the Fêng-t'ien Gate, Nanking, on the nineteenth day of the third moon, 1398 (the text here evidently misprints 1388). Permission was given to print and distribute the proclamations in the following moon. The announcements state how the people are to fulfill their responsibilities and how disputes among them are to be settled without litigation. The material is not divided into six categories as stated in the Harvard-Yenching catalog, page 22. Texts of this work evidently differ.

資世通訓 *Tzu-shih t'ung-hsün* ("General Instructions for Benefiting the Times"), with a preface by Emperor Hung-wu, undated, and a postscript by the Hanlin Compiler, Chao Hsün 趙壘, dated 1375. The work is reported as "lost" in the catalog of Ming works referred to above.

學校格式 *Hsüeh-hsiao ko-shih* ("Regulations for Schools"). These regulations were received at the Fêng-t'ien Gate, Nanking, on August 5, 1397, by Chang Hsien-tsung 張顯宗, Han K'o-chung 韓克忠, and 1,826 other students. According to a postscript, these instructions were ordered to be carved on stone. The observant reader can detect in them many colloquial expressions of the time. This work was apparently unknown to the compiler of the above-mentioned catalog.

孝慈錄 *Hsiao-tz'ü lu* ("On Funeral Observances"). This work has a preface by Emperor Hung-wu, dated 1374. It was compiled by the famous scholar Sung Lien 宋濂 (1310-1381) and others on the basis of older rituals. The symbols of ritual are illustrated. The work is reported as "lost" in the above-named catalog.

大明律 *Ta-Ming lü* ("The Ming Code"), was ordered in 1373 and was completed in 1374. This edition has a preface by Emperor Hung-

wu dated 1397. A supplemented edition, presented to the throne in 1585, was reviewed in the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 216-217.

憲綱 *Hsien-kang* ("Principles to be Observed by Officials"). This work is prefaced by a document dated 1439. From other sources we learn that it was compiled in 1371 and was revised in 1429. The Peking National Library is credited with the possession of a copy of a printed edition of 1491.

稽古定制 *Chi-ku ting-chih* ("Regulations Established by Precedent"). These regulations deal with the extent, height, and decorations permitted on residences other than those of the nobility; also with the size of gateways and tombstones. Precedents in the T'ang and Sung period are cited. The work has a preface by Emperor Hung-wu dated 1396, and concludes with a document dated 1438. It is listed as "lost" in the catalog of Ming works cited above.

大明官制 *Ta-Ming kuan-chih* ("Organization of Officialdom"). This work was first compiled in 1392, the edition printed in this collection being a later revision. It lists the chief posts in the empire, giving their location, boundaries, distance from the capital, etc. The work is provided with sixteen maps: one of the empire, one each of Peking and Nanking; and one of each of the thirteen provinces of that time. The Peking National Library has an edition with a preface dated 1541.

節行事例 *Chieh-hsing shih-li* ("Ceremonial Precedents for Various Occasions"). Most of these date from the Hung-wu period (fourteenth century), but one at least bears a date corresponding to 1518. The work was apparently unknown to the compiler of the above-mentioned catalog.

Dominoes in the Ming Period

Among a number of manuals and treatises on the game of dominoes, in the Chinese collection, perhaps that most nearly complete is a work in four *chüan* and four volumes printed about the year 1640 and entitled 牌統孚玉 *P'ai-t'ung fu-yü*. The author of the manual has a preface dated 1639 which states that he compiled it during a period of illness in the year 1632. He signs himself as Chung-li Yü-shih 鍾離迂士, but as this is evidently his pseudonym his identity remains unknown. A second preface was written in 1640 by Ch'ien Ping 錢柄 (T. 仲馭), a *chin-shih* of 1637, of whom little else is known. The collator of the work was Hu Chêng-yen 胡正言, a native of Hsiu-ning, Anhwei, who produced the famous artist's manual of the

Ten Bamboo Studio (十竹齋畫譜 *Shih-chu-chai hua-p'u*) and the work on ornamental notepaper known as *Shih-chu-chai chien-p'u* (箋譜).⁹

Western encyclopaedias generally assert that the game of dominoes was not known in Europe until the eighteenth century, and they usually add that it was invented in Italy. The first of these assertions is probably correct, for the word first appears in the English language at the end of the eighteenth century. That the game was "invented" in Italy, however, is clearly an error, pointing merely to the possibility that it came into Europe by way of some Mediterranean country. Moreover, such games are not "invented"; they develop gradually. It is now virtually certain that both dominoes and playing cards originated in China, and that both developed from dice, which in turn entered China from the Near East in the first two or three centuries of our era.¹⁰

Nearly all Chinese manuals on dominoes, of which there are many, point back at least to the year 1120 A. D., when a set numbering thirty-two pieces, with a total of 227 pips, is said to have been presented to Emperor Hsüan-ho. In fact, one of the many variations which the game assumed in China is always referred to under that emperor's name. The illustrations which run through all the four volumes of the *P'ai-t'ung fu-yü* picture the dominoes exactly as we know them in the West, the pips having the same arrangement, though varying in color according to the character of the game. The material used is wood, bone, or ivory—the last-mentioned being now familiar in the West in the game of Mah Jongg. The different kinds of games played with dominoes have a bewildering variety. The rules for these varieties and the technical terms for the combinations would take a considerable time to master. Moreover, during the Ming period there grew up with the games a complicated cosmological and literary reference which people of another world-view find difficult to penetrate or to appreciate. Certain pips or combinations of pips were taken as symbolic of broad categories such as heaven, earth, and man; the points of the compass; the twenty-four solar terms, etc. The games expounded in the *P'ai-t'ung fu-yü* associate certain pips, or combinations of pips, or colors, with celebrated lines of poetry. In this manual 1,170 such lines are cited, with the source of each citation clearly indicated. The dominoes are pictured on the upper

⁹ For descriptions of these two collections of colored woodcuts, see *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1936, p. 173-174.

¹⁰ See T. F. Carter, *The Intention of Printing in China and its Spread Westward*, 1925, p. 140-144.

third of the page and the lines of poetry are printed below. Many of these lines are extraordinarily beautiful, but why a given arrangement evoked a given line is not always clear to the modern reader. Obviously, the ancients perceived connections where we no longer perceive them.

The collectanea 說郛 *Shuo-fu* (originally compiled about 1370, the present edition having been edited about 1646–1647) contains several articles on dominoes, one with a preface dated 1368. The game is also described in Ming encyclopaedias, notably in the 五車拔錦 *Wu-ch'ê pa-chin*, an illustrated work in thirty-three *chüan* printed in 1597. The Library of Congress possesses a copy.

Newly Discovered Ming Manuscripts

The printing in 1936 of two hitherto unknown manuscripts of the Ming loyalist Fu Shan 傅山 (T. 青主, 1607–1684) is an interesting event from many standpoints, particularly in view of the fame of the author and the fact that the manuscripts remained unpublished for three hundred years. The name of Fu Shan is known and respected throughout his native Shansi province, not only as one who literally refused to bow to Manchu rulers but as a physician, a painter, and above all as a calligrapher who wielded his brush with magic effect. Many a hidden monastery in the mountains of Shansi prizes his writings carved on stone, and collectors contend for surviving specimens of his art on paper. What we have of his writings in print are chiefly his collected works which were first issued in 1747 by Chang Yüeh-hsien 張燿先 (T. 思孝), a native of Taiyuan, Shansi. Recently a few other fragments have been found. But the historical researches of Fu Shan, which were known to be extensive, survived only as titles in various bibliographies.

The two works now printed are indexes to all the personal names mentioned in the official histories of the Earlier and Later Han Dynasties, the indexes being entitled respectively 西漢書姓名韻 *Hsi-Han shu hsing-ming yün* and 東漢書姓名韻 *Tung-(東)-Han shu hsing-ming yün*. As now printed by the Committee for the Preservation of Shansi Documents (Shansi Wên-hsien Wei-yüan Hui), the part for the Earlier Han period (206 B. C.–25 A. D.) is in ten volumes and the part for the Later Han period (25–220 A. D.) is in twenty volumes. The manuscript for the former was once the property of the above-mentioned editor of Fu Shan's works but after passing through various hands was found in the possession of a collector at Tsingtao, Shantung. It has a preface by Fu Shan dated 1642—a preface which had been

separately transmitted, with some verbal differences, in his collected works. A son of Fu Shan, named Fu Mei 傅眉 (1628-1684), is listed as one of the copyists and collators. That these indexes were actually compiled in the Ming period—two years before the arrival of the Manchus—is clear from certain verbal taboos, particularly the avoidance of the last vocable in the personal name of Chu Yu-chiao 朱由校 (1605-1627), whose reign-period (1621-1627) is known as T'ien-ch'ü. Among the other prefaces is one by Yen Hsi-shan 閻錫山, the well-known Governor of Shansi who some twenty years ago established in Taiyuan the temple Fu Kung Tz'ü 傅公祠 in which the name of Fu Shan is commemorated and some of his writings are preserved. The manuscript dealing with the Later Han period has many more annotations than the other. It was found to be in the custody of Wang Chin-jung 王晉榮, a native of P'ing-yao, Shansi.

Fu Shan was perhaps the first Chinese scholar to make an index of the names in a dynastic history. We learn from other sources that he made a similar index to one or more of the commentaries to the *Spring and Autumn Annals*. It is recorded, moreover, that he also provided indexes to the place-names mentioned in these works, but these indexes are probably no longer extant. A peculiarity of Fu Shan's index is that the reference is to the last character in the name and not to the first, these last characters being arranged according to the seventy-six rhymes of the dictionary 洪武正韻 *Hung-wu chêng-yün*, completed in 1375. The superiority of this arrangement is that identical surnames do not thus crowd the pages as in the case of the recent index (兩漢不列傳人名韻編 *Liang Han pu lieh-chuan jên-ming yün-pien*, compiled by Chuang Ting-i 莊鼎彝 and printed in 1935), in which the clan name Liu alone takes up thirty pages.

A Manchu Poet

While writing a biographical sketch of the Manchu general Jangtai 彰泰 (1636-1690) for the forth-coming biographical dictionary *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*, Mr. Fang Chao-ying brought to notice twelve volumes of verse in manuscript composed by a grandson of Jangtai named Wên-chao 文昭 (T. 子晉 H. 香嬰, 1682-1732?). Wên-chao was one of several members of the Manchu imperial family who achieved distinction as a poet. He was a pupil of the celebrated Chinese poet, Wang Shih-chên 王士禎 (1634-1711), and of course wrote in the Chinese language and in the accepted Chinese metre. His ancestral home was on the site of the French Embassy in the

Legation Quarter in Peking, but he lived much of the time in a villa in the hills southwest of the city. Many of his poems depict with insight and true feeling the rural activities and the scenic beauties of that region and afford a good picture of the life of a retired Manchu prince of more than two centuries ago.

Wên-chao is said to have produced twenty-one collections of verse under the titles 紫幢軒詩 *Tzŭ-ch'uang hsüan-shih* and 香嬰居士集, *Hsiang-ying chü-shih chi*. Of these twenty-one collections, fourteen appear in the twelve manuscript volumes which are in this Library. These manuscripts have more than casual interest because there is some evidence for the belief that they are written in the author's own hand, the condition of the volumes, the handwriting, and the alterations all pointing to that supposition. At any rate, there is almost conclusive proof that the volumes were in existence during the poet's lifetime, and certainly were not transcribed later than three years after his death. This is clear from the fact that the characters used in writing the Emperor's personal name do not conform to the avoidances required after 1735.

Wên-chao was an ardent lover of flowers, and this is shown in many of his poems, of which the translation given below is a fair specimen. The poet here brings to view an aspect of street life in Peking which apparently was as captivating to sensitive observers two centuries ago as it is to this day. The verses are entitled "The Flower Vendor's Call."

Smoke-like morning mists encircle the Forbidden City.
Far up the winding lanes, breeze bound, resounds the cry of the
seller of flowers.
In the red-pillared portico a hanging screen sways in the soft-green
shadows,
And wakes me from my dreams.
I call to my son, "Hail the flower-vendor at the front gate
While I rinse out our prized imperial vase."

The Minor Han Dynasty

This Library possesses an old manuscript copy of the 蜀漢本末 *Shu-Han pên-mo* ("Complete History of the Minor Han Dynasty"), a little known work in 3 *chüan* compiled late in the thirteenth century by Chao Chü-hsin 趙居信 (T. 季明 H. 東溪), a native of Hsü-hsien, Honan. The brief notice given to the work in the *Imperial Catalog* states that the author was a member of the Hanlin Academy in the period 1321-1324. The general gazetteer of Honan (1892) asserts that he was in the Academy in the period 1295-1297. Whether both

or only one of these statements is correct is not clear. The bibliographies credit him with several works on the classics and histories, of which perhaps the *Shu-Han pên-mo* is the only one that has survived. There seem to be no printed copies of this work other than those of the original Yüan edition which appeared about the year 1351. The only printed exemplar of that period known to us is listed in the catalog of the library T'ieh-ch'in T'ung-chien Lou 鐵琴銅劍樓, published in part in 1860 and supplemented in 1897-1898. Whether the printed exemplar is still in existence is not known. Those copies which now circulate are, like the one in the Library of Congress, in manuscript, one such being listed among the rare books of the Peking National Library.

The *Shu-Han pên-mo* deals with the region of Szechwan, including parts of Shensi and Yunnan, in the period of the so-called Three Kingdoms (third century A. D.). The Kings of Shu, with which the history deals, claimed to be the legitimate successors of the defunct Han Dynasty, and the compiler of the *Shu-Han pên-mo* follows Chu Hsi's reconstruction of the *Mirror of History* in stressing this point. With this in mind Chao Chü-hsin begins his account in 161 A. D., when Liu Pei 劉備 was born, and carries it down to the demise of the last claimant in 271 A. D. In his postscript to the work, the author states that he completed his first draft in 1288 but lost it. Twenty-six years later (in 1314), a friend came forward with a transcript of the original which the author then revised. In 1351 a son of the author showed it to the director of the Academy in Chien-an, Fukien, a certain Huang Chün-fu 黃君復, who sponsored the printing, possibly in the same year.

A Commemorative Album

Through the kindness of Dr. Joseph Rock of Kunming, Yunnan, the Library has obtained a pictorial album illustrating events in the life of Ts'ên Yü-ying 岑毓英 (T. 彥卿 H. 匡國, 1829-1889), the high official of Yunnan who put down rebellions of Miao tribesmen with much bloodshed in 1864 and 1867. He became Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow in 1882, and in the next four years took a leading part in resisting French encroachments in Annam.

The album, entitled 岑襄勤公助德介福圖冊 *Ts'ên Hsiang-ch'in kung hsün-tê-chieh-fu t'u-ts'ê*, contains forty well-executed woodcuts (each 10 by 11½ inches) depicting outstanding events in Ts'ên's career. It originally circulated privately in celebration of his sixtieth birthday, but as Ts'ên died in the following year it was printed

lithographically (1891) as a commemorative volume. As such it contains, in addition, the eulogistic documents issued by the Court after his death. Opposite each woodcut is a page of calligraphy documenting and expounding the events depicted. The album was designed by a certain Ch'en K'un 陳鵬, evidently a native of Shao-hsing, Chekiang, and the pictures were drawn by Yang Ying-hsüan 楊應選 of Kunming, Yunnan. They present a realistic view of the life of a high official, both in and out of his *yamen*, and show the equipment and maneuvers of his troops in waging extremely ruthless wars. The scenes depicting his encounters with French troops in Annam and his negotiations with the French envoys are of special interest to Westerners.

The Diary of a Chinese Student in America

Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador of China to the United States, has presented to this Library a copy of his most recent book, entitled 藏暉室劄記 *Ts'ang-hui shih tsa-chi*, printed in Chinese in four volumes by the Oriental Book Company, Shanghai, in 1939. It comprises the personal diary and notes which Dr. Hu kept as a student at Cornell and Columbia Universities from 1910 to 1917. Though his notes for two of those years are missing, those for five years are here printed in full without material alterations or omissions. In his letter of presentation to this Library Dr. Hu states that for a long time he thought so little of these notes that he resisted the entreaties of friends to publish them, but on rereading them in 1935 he "found them fairly interesting, not merely as representing the impressions and the experiences of an earnest truth-seeking foreign student in two American universities, but also as preserving important documents illustrative of the few movements in which I have since played a personal part."

With this too modest characterization of the diaries every reader must agree. The observations which the diarist made on his studies, on the teachers who inspired him most, and on the men and movements of China and the West are both acute and far-sighted. All the time that he was pursuing his Western studies he read widely in Chinese literature and history and his comments on what he read represent the beginnings of what became a life-long interest. Here are set down his first untrammelled reflections on the newer forms of Chinese poetry, on the rules of ancient syntax, and above all, on the use of the colloquial style as a fresh and living literary medium. One passing observation, made in August 1915, is worth noting because it is as valid today as when first written, namely, that the courtesy names

and pseudonyms (*tzü* 字 and *hao* 號) used by Chinese writers are obsolete, a source of great confusion, and should be abandoned. He lists some eight or ten such designations which he himself employed in his early writings, all of which he thereafter discarded.

It was fitting that this diary should appear on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Ambassador's graduation from Cornell; and fitting, too, that in the same year he should be named "The Most Distinguished Member of the Class of '14" by its members who gathered with him at the University.

Manuals for Playing the Lute

Mr. Yeh Ch'iu-yüan of Hong Kong presented to this Library thirty-four works in 150 volumes, comprising part of a collection made by his father, the late Yeh Hsi-ming 葉希明. Most of the items relate to the history and the technique of playing the seven-stringed Chinese instrument known as the *ch'in* 琴, or lute. This instrument has a long and respectable lineage in China, which the *ch'in-p'u* 琴譜, or "Manuals for Playing the Lute," trace in considerable detail. The manuals presented by Mr. Yeh range in date from the Wan-li period (1573-1620) to recent times. These and other works on the history of Chinese music constitute a valuable addition to the items, many of them rare, which this Division had previously gathered.

Personnel

By the help of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Council of Learned Societies this Division has been able to secure the help of several specialists for the cataloging of its collections. In the Japanese field these are Mr. Masao Senda, former Librarian of the Tambaichi Library near Nara, and Miss Naomi Fukuda, a graduate of the Woman's Christian College, Tokyo, and also of the University of Michigan. In the Chinese field we have the assistance of Mr. K. T. Wu, once a Fellow of the Carnegie Endowment and until recently Head of the Cataloging Department of the National Library, Peking. Mr. Wang Chung-min, until recently cataloger of Tunhuang manuscripts, in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and in the British Museum, is helping in the identification of rare books. He is the compiler of the 清代文集篇目分類索引 *Ch'ing-tai wên-chi p'ien-mu fên-lei so-yin* ("A Classified Index of Articles in the Collected Works of Ch'ing Authors"). Mr. Chu Shih-chia, specialist in Chinese gazetteers and compiler of outstanding catalogs in this field, has also recently joined the staff.

NOTES ON JAPANESE ACCESSIONS

BY DR. SHIO SAKANISHI, CHIEF ASSISTANT, JAPANESE SECTION

A STUDY of the origins of a nation's major ideals and loyalties must always be a matter of interest to other parts of the world. With this in mind a few Western students of Japanese culture have found it necessary to make a study of the relationship of Shintô belief to Japanese national life. Whether or not we regard Shintô as a religion, it is clear that no other nation of our time shows a more vital dependence than Japan on priestly rituals and on the beliefs that accompany them. For this reason we have made, during the past year, a special effort to obtain old source materials on Shintô for the light they throw on the genesis of Japanese thought, institutions, manners, customs, and beliefs.

Ancient Rites and Ceremonies

Among notable accessions is the first printed edition of the *Engi shiki* ("Engi Rites and Ceremonies"), so-called because the Imperial edict for its compilation was issued in the fifth year of Engi (905). With Tadahira Fujiwara (880-949) as editor-in-chief, the *Engi shiki*, in fifty volumes, was completed in 927 and circulated extensively in manuscript till the first printed edition appeared in 1647 from the famous printer Hayashi Izumi no Jô in Edo. In any study of ancient Shintô the *Engi shiki* is important, first for the twenty-six *norito* or ritualistic prayers used in services before the shrines, and second, for the record of a census which enumerates the shrines then in existence. Since these *norito* date back to one of the early centuries of the Christian era, when they were transmitted orally, they have a special importance. A close examination makes it clear, however, that they were highly colored by the political movements of successive periods and, on the institutional side, were patterned after Chinese models. Yet, in the *Engi shiki*, the mythology and characteristic form of the ancient rituals are sufficiently clear to make possible a tentative reconstruction of their general outlines.

The earliest worship of Shintô deities was not necessarily at man-made shrines; natural objects such as mountains, rocks, trees, and springs served as sanctuaries. The time of the appearance of the first Shintô shrine is not known, but it must have been early, for the

oldest existing shrine, located in Ōmiwa in Yamato Province, claims to have been founded in the Age of the Gods. By the tenth century the shrines were graded into three classes—national, provincial, and local. The census names 2,861 shrines, the great national shrine of Izumo heading the list. Historians agree, however, that it is quite unlikely that this list includes all the Shintō shrines that were then in the country.

Our copy of the *Engi shiki* is in excellent state of preservation, each volume retaining the original cover of brown paper treated with persimmon acid.

A Shintō Encyclopaedia

Shintō myōmoku ruishū shō, in two volumes, is one of the earliest encyclopaedias relating to Shintō beliefs and their origin. With the material brought together under the six major headings: Shrines, Sacred Treasures, Vessels and Costumes, Deities, Priests and Rituals, and Miscellaneous Matters—all the important Shintō terms are defined. A brief preface, dated in the sixth moon of the year corresponding to 1699, bears the name of one Nodono who lived west of the capital. It is more likely that the compiler was Koremasa Hikida, a student of Shintō in the seventeenth century, who was tutored by the priests of the Hirano Shrine in Kyoto and was the author of the *Shimpū ki*, another Shintō treatise which was completed in 1668. Koremasa was well versed in Shintō lore and ritual and in the documentary sources of Japanese history. Every entry he made is based on the authority of early chronicles and records preserved in the archives and shrines, and is followed, whenever possible, by a critical summary, together with illustrations in line drawing. The encyclopaedia opens with a discussion of *torii*, which became the symbol of a Shintō shrine. The compiler describes various types of *torii* he had seen and gives seven illustrations. He discusses their origin, the etymology of the word, and concludes that *torii* probably originated in simple rustic gates, which marked off the sacred ground and gradually evolved into their present form.

Koremasa corrects many popular fallacies and errors relating to Shintō ritual and worship. As is well known, major shrines have animal attendants which are popularly called their messengers: Kasuga Shrine has its deer; Hiyoshi, its monkeys; Hachiman, its pigeons; Inari, its foxes. These messengers, according to Koremasa, are not in the service of the deities, as is popularly thought, but represent rather certain unique attributes of those deities.

The *Shintô myômoku ruishû shô* was printed in Kyoto by Hanûemon Kosaji in 1702, and according to Dr. Kato's *Bibliography of Shintô*, only a few copies are known.

Eighteenth Century Shintô Revival

In the eighteenth century there was a growing conviction that the safety of the nation demanded the revival of the true and original Way of the Gods, and this conviction resulted in the rise of *Fukkô*, or Renaissance Shintô. This new Shintô was headed by Mabuchi Kamo (1697-1769), Norinaga Motoori (1730-1801), and Atsutane Hirata (1776-1843), whose writings are today the primary source material for our knowledge of it. Born in a village of Tôtômi Province and member of a family with a long line of Shintô priests, Mabuchi devoted himself to the study of classical literature and its modes of thought. He penetrated successfully through the accumulation of foreign influences and rediscovered the springs of national institutions lying in the old literary records. A short treatise of his authorship, entitled *Koku-i kô* ("On the National Consciousness"), was written in 1765, but was not printed till 1806. He begins his essay by quoting another's remark, "I cannot be bothered with such an unimportant thing as poetry, for I specialize in Chinese statecraft." Upon inquiry, Mabuchi found that by the use of the term "statecraft" the author of the statement quoted was thinking of the political theories of the legendary emperors, Yao and Shun, "as if China had no need of wise rulers after them." Mabuchi's disapproval of Chinese institutions, his zeal for the revival of national history, literature and religion, and above all, his loyalty to the Throne, here find eloquent expression. Commenting on the degeneration that followed the uncritical imitation of Chinese concepts, he writes:

So long as the sovereign maintains a simple style of living, the people are content with their own hard lot. But if he has a magnificent palace, splendid clothing, and finely dressed men and women to wait on him, the sight of these things will evoke in others a desire to possess these luxuries themselves; and if they are not strong enough to take these things by force, their hatred will be excited . . . Ever since the introduction of Chinese manners, the sovereign has been degraded to the low intellectual level of a woman.

Mabuchi attempts to show the fallacies in the esoteric philosophies of China, where according to him excess individualism and dynastic instability led to centuries of misery and strife. Under the feudal regime then operating in Japan, to be sure, individualism in any form was discountenanced; the authorities preferred to deal with groups, with the result that there arose a group morality and a corporate ethic,

excellent for discipline but wholly unsuited to the cultivation of a wider social outlook. By questioning the idea of virtue as propounded by the Confucian philosophers of the Shogunate, moreover, Mabuchi raised a fundamental issue, namely, whether loyalty to the throne did not after all transcend loyalty to the Shogun. His new teaching, therefore, strengthened the cause of the Sovereign and weakened that of the official schools of the Shogunate. Hence, in due time his followers revived the Shintô cult, over which the Imperial line presided, and finally put down the Shogun as a usurper. The *Koku-i kô*, though not very significant in itself, marks the first step in this new movement.

Mabuchi was fortunate to be succeeded by Norinaga Motoori,¹ who proved to be the greatest of all exponents of the Shintô revival. Born thirty-three years after Mabuchi, Norinaga made the acquaintance of his senior late in life, but not too late to be benefited by his instruction. Like his teacher, Norinaga's chief concern was to define the principles of nationalism and to promote its true spirit. He maintained that the Japanese state was instituted by the divine edict of the Sun Goddess Amaterasu, and that the central fact of Japanese history is the unbroken line of the Imperial Dynasty. For that reason, Shintô surpasses all other systems and beliefs.

To Mabuchi's commentary on a *norito* which appears in the *Engi shiki*, Norinaga added further comments elucidating many obscure points and correcting errors in the light of newly discovered documents. These comments he entitled *Ô-harai no kotoba go-shaku*, a work published in 1795, in two volumes. Since the idea of purity is at the heart of all Shintô ceremonial, this *norito*, which is recited at every national purification service, is considered the most important and is, moreover, from the standpoint of chronology, one of the few genuine survivals of the ancient period. After a brief invocation, there are listed offenses of two kinds: first, "heavenly offenses," which relate to misdeeds that interfere with the production of food; and second, "earthly offenses," which affect the welfare of individuals, such as wounding and killing, illness, and natural calamities. Through exorcism, cleansing, and abstention, purification is achieved. The litany reads:

No offense, then, shall remain unpurged, from the court of the son of the gods to the four corners of the earth. As the eightfold clouds of heaven are scattered at the breath of the gods of the winds; as the morning breeze and the evening breeze scatter the morning vapours and evening vapours; as a huge ship moored in a great harbour casts off its stern moorings and its bow moorings and then sails away—so shall all offenses be swept away.

¹ See *Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1936, p. 202-203.

With a wealth of classical learning, Norinaga succeeded in the difficult task of elucidating obscure references and differentiating the foreign elements that were added later by scribes to give literary elegance.

The copy of the first edition, in this Library, is significant because it is printed from wood blocks which reproduce Norinaga's handwriting in facsimile.

The Library has acquired another important work by Norinaga, entitled *Kuzu-bana* ("Arrowroot Blossom"), in two volumes, completed in 1780 and published posthumously in 1803. Prior to this, in 1778, Norinaga had stated in his *Naobi no tama* that the moral ideas of men were implanted by the gods and that since the Japanese people, according to him, are naturally and unerringly upright in practice, they require no special system of moral instruction. This thesis was resisted by the Confucian scholars, especially Tadamaro Ichikawa, an obscure student of the Mito Confucian school, who attacked it bitterly in a treatise entitled *Maga no hire*. He asserted that Norinaga's moral independence was achieved only theoretically, and what he regarded as the unique ethical system of the Japanese people was in practice nothing but Chinese moral philosophy in a new dress. He accused Norinaga of slavishly following Taoism, with its belief in the natural order of the universe.

Under ninety-nine heads Norinaga refutes, point by point, Tadamaro's assertions. The title of his work is significant because the arrowroot blossom has long been known to herbalists of the Orient as an effective antidote to fermented beverages. Norinaga writes in his preface: "I advise those benighted Confucianists who are so intoxicated with the poisonous fumes of Chinese wines to take the arrowroot blossom to bring them back to their senses." He points out that early in his life he had repudiated Mabuchi's dependence on the teachings of Laotzŭ, since they show merely the "Way of Nature," whereas his is the "Way of the Gods," and as such is revealed in the national literature and psychology. The violence of his prejudices in favor of everything native and antique can be explained as a reaction against the domination of Chinese ideas and as the outgrowth of a conviction that the destiny of the nation depended upon the revival of the true Shintô faith.

Of other works by Norinaga relating to Shintô, which the Library has acquired, the most important are his commentaries to the *Izumo no kuni miyatsuko no kamu yogoto kô-shaku* (1793) and the *Jimdai-ki uzu no yamakage* (1789). The latter is a compilation of those

parts of the *Kojiki* ("Records of Ancient Matters") and the *Nihongi* ("Chronicles of Japan"), which describes the Age of the Gods, and which are written in mixed Chinese characters and Japanese phonetic symbols. Norinaga eliminated all Chinese characters and indications of their order and substituted for them purely Japanese symbols, hoping thus to give a clearer account of the ancient traditions.

A Collection of Imperial Edicts

Though it has no direct bearing on Shintô, Norinaga's *Rekichô shôshi kai* in six volumes, published two years after his death, should be mentioned for its great value to the student of Japanese history. Norinaga collected and annotated all the Imperial edicts issued between 696-791 recorded in the *Shoku Nihongi*. They are of the utmost significance since they were proclaimed on various state occasions, such as on the recognition of the heir-apparent, the abdication of emperors, the outbreak of civil wars, the discovery of gold in the empire, and the dedication of the Great Buddha in Nara.

Atsutane's Treatise

The last of the important scholars of the Shintô revival to be represented in the Japanese collection is Atsutane Hirata. Born in a village in the remote northern province of Dewa, he was tutored in the Chinese classics and in medicine. In 1795 he journeyed to Edo, where he passed five years of hardship and privation. Seized with an ardent love for the study of Japanese antiquity, he enrolled himself as a pupil of Norinaga about two months before the death of that great scholar. Atsutane's first important work, *Kijin shin-ron*, completed in 1806 and revised for publication in 1820, was intended as an attack on the skeptics and, by quotations from the Chinese and Japanese classics, to prove the existence of the gods. In his ontological speculations, Atsutane maintains that the universe is the manifestation of things-in-themselves which act in unknown ways upon us, and that there is no creation or annihilation, but merely change of form. He had experimented with electricity by means of an apparatus constructed by Gennai Hiraga (1732-1779), and accepted as a fact that the earth moves round the sun and related scientific theories. Yet throughout life he maintained that the principles which animate the universe are beyond the power of analysis and cannot be fathomed by human intelligence.

In 1813 Atsutane wrote a short treatise, entitled *Nyûgaku mondô*, which is an introduction to his Shintô creed for the benefit of the layman. The undated edition in the Library of Congress has an appendix giving a list of all his known works.

Shintô Bibliographies

An adequate bibliography of Shintô literature has long been urgently needed; fortunately the need is now met by two recent publications. One of these, entitled *Shintô bunrui sô mokuroku* ("Classified Bibliography of Shintoism"), was compiled by Ariyoshi Saeki of the Kokugakuin University, under the supervision of Professor Tetsujirô Inouye (Tokyo, 1937). It brings together, under thirteen major headings, some nine thousand titles on Shintô and related subjects written prior to 1901. The appendix consists of a title-index, a description of some five hundred items which have baffled students of Shintô, and a selected bibliography in foreign languages.

Another and more extensive bibliography, compiled by Dr. Genchi Katô and his associates, bears the title *Shintô shoseki mokuroku* ("A Bibliography of Shintô, a collection of Shintô literature from earliest times to the fourth year of Keio (1868), arranged chronologically with a *gojû-on* index of the books and an alphabetical list of the authors, compilers, etc."). In his preface, Dr. Katô states that the project was begun some twenty years ago under the auspices of the Meiji Japan Society, an organization whose object is to carry on researches in the culture and national polity of Japan. It was published in 1938 to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society's founding. It lists over 16,000 titles, each entry being accompanied by a phonetic transcription of the author's name, the title in roman letters, with brief bibliographical notes and indications in brackets as to present owners. The author-index is in both Japanese characters and roman letters, and under the name of each author there is a complete list of his works. The editor hopes in the near future to bring the bibliography up to date, since many important works have been published on the subject since 1868.

Nara-e hon

The Library of Congress has acquired another example of *Nara-e hon*,² ("Picture Books of Nara"), a type of book representing a transition from the ancient scroll to the illustrated printed book of the

² See *Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1933, p. 132-133.

seventeenth century. The book, entitled *Shigure* ("Autumn Showers"), is in three volumes, each measuring 23 cm. from top to bottom and 17 cm. from side to side. The text appears on both sides of a single sheet, and there are fourteen full-page illustrations on separate sheets attached to the leaves. The paper used for the illustrations is of a thinner kind and is filled with clay to give a smooth surface. The covers are bluish black with pines and bamboos painted in gold, and gold leaf is applied at the top and bottom of the covers. The linings of the back covers of the first and second volumes are of silver paper embossed with circular designs of cranes. Each volume bears a vermilion title-slip with a gold design pasted on the upper left corner. The illustrations show that they were done by an artisan of excellent technical training, but the extreme cursive writing of the text is not by a master hand.

The tale known as *Shigure*, sometimes called *Shigure Monogatari* ("Romance of Autumn Showers") and *Ama Yadori* ("A Shelter from the Rain"), dates back to the fifteenth century. The author is said to have been a minor court noble. The story centers round a heroine, an orphaned princess who is left to the care of an unscrupulous nurse, and a hero, Chûjô, son of a senior minister. When Chûjô perceived the princess as she was taking shelter from the rain at Kiyomizu Temple, he at once fell in love with her. As her nurse plots against her, the orphaned princess is taken by accident to Chûjô's estate, and the latter proposes a marriage. His ambitious father and mother, however, arrange for Chûjô to marry a daughter of a commander of the Imperial Guard. Tricked by a sorcerer, he is kidnapped and married to this daughter as planned. The princess in the meantime flees to the country with her maid, but her identity is made known and the emperor finds that at the age of three he had been affianced to her. Although still in love with Chûjô, she goes weeping to the palace to be one of the emperor's consorts. Chûjô, too, is very unhappy, even though he is the only son of the senior minister, the son-in-law of the powerful commander of the Guard, and brother to the Imperial consort, his sister having, in the meantime, married the emperor. While on a visit to his sister at Court, Chûjô discovers that the young consort is the princess he once loved. Overwhelmed by the tragedy of the situation, Chûjô shaves his head and retires to Yogawa to devote his life to prayer and meditation. The princess is loved by the emperor and bears him three princes and two princesses, but the romance asserts that throughout her life her eyes were scarcely ever free from tears.

The source of the *Shigure* is not clearly known, but the main theme reminds one of the earlier romance, *Shinobu-ne Monogatari*. But in the *Shigure*, the lives of both Chûjô and the princess are tragic, though from a worldly point of view the career of the princess was enviable.

The Library's copy has an association value in that it once belonged to Basil Hall Chamberlain, the distinguished Japanologist and translator of the *Kojiki* ("Records of Ancient Matters"). Each volume bears on the first page the vermilion seal reading, "Ei Ô dô zôsho," which was Chamberlain's *ex libris*.

Illustrated Books of the Eighteenth Century

Soken Yamaguchi (1759-1834) introduced a new element in book illustration. A native of Kyoto, Soken studied under Ôkyô Maruyama (1733-1795), who painted direct from nature and founded a school of naturalistic painting in Japan. *Yamato jimbutsu gafu* ("Sketches of Japanese People"), in three volumes, was published in Kyoto in 1799 by the famous printer Hishiya Magobei. It begins with a New Year's greeting and then treats of Soken's favorite subject—the daily life of the common people. By a few simple line-drawings he sketches the oddities of a blind man, a chanter of heroic romance, tea houses in the countryside, the public bathhouse, a woman enjoying a slice of watermelon on a hot summer afternoon, and many other homely scenes. Soken's sketches are full of humor and are marked by directness and a vivid simplicity.

Ehon Tokiwagusa ("Picture Book: the Evergreen Tree"), in three large volumes, is the work of Sukenobu Nishikawa (ca. 1678-1751), who lived in Kyoto and studied in the Kano and Tosa classical schools of painting. In middle life he was greatly influenced by the color-print artists of Edo and came to modify his technique. Sukenobu, however, retained much of the tradition of the old school, and was known for his well-proportioned forms, his masterly brush strokes, and the charm of his subject matter. He illustrated a large number of books during his lifetime, and the one entitled *Tokiwagusa*, which the Library recently secured, is of the second edition, published in Kyoto in 1755 by Hishiya Jihei. Sukenobu states in his preface that his purpose in the *Tokiwagusa* was to assist those who wish to learn how to paint. The first volume contains fifteen full-page pictures of noble ladies of the Court who distinguished themselves as poets and novelists. In his instructions to painters which appear on the last

page, he recommends the classical technique of the Tosa school for the painting of Court ladies, but emphasizes the need for skillful selection of details. The second volume deals with the life of women of the middle class and tells how to paint them. To portray their manners and customs he prefers more realistic representation. Fashions in hair dress and styles and designs of kimono he considers significant, since they mirror the social and economic forces that affected these women. But the most important factor in painting women is the careful understanding of the structure of the human form. An artist should never be deceived by the garments with which women clothe themselves. The last volume deals with the daily life and pastime of the ladies in the pleasure houses known as *seirô*. But in the present edition Sukenobu's instructions on how to paint them are omitted. Instead, there is a very elaborate colophon mentioning the two artists of Osaka who made the wood blocks for this edition. The first and second volumes contain, on the linings of the back covers, lists of his illustrated works.

Book of Patterns

During the brief Genroku period (1688-1703) various economic changes brought commoners, and especially townspeople, to a position of real importance. In order to curb unseemly flaunting of their newly acquired wealth, the Shogunate issued a series of edicts with such admonitions as, "Townspeople should not live extravagantly," "Townspeople should not wear silk kimono nor use any dyes except blue," and other decrees to this effect. The people refused, however, to be led into paths of frugality, or to abandon the prevailing habits of frivolity and extravagance. Traditional restraint was not the note of this period; the styles in kimono and hoods, modes of dressing the hair, and designs of fabrics were dictated by popular actors of the Kabuki stage or by famous courtesans. It is reported that artists and designers of Kyoto and Osaka could scarcely keep pace with the tastes and the lively whims of the time. The Library of Congress recently purchased an excellent pattern book of this period, entitled "*Hinagata: Gion-bayashi*" ("Patterns: Forest of Gion"), printed in 1714, in three volumes, by Ihei Toyama. According to the colophon the wood blocks were cut by a famous carver, Shôbei, of Kyoto. The present compilation represents the combined effort of several artists and designers of Kyoto, and the collection embodies the most striking designs that appeared in the Genroku period.

The *Gion-bayashi* includes one hundred and forty-four designs for kimono, each page being marked off in the shape of a lady's kimono. The design is executed on the back and on the sleeves. Each pattern is given a fancy name, such as "Brocade of the Capital," "Plum Blossoms of Naniwa," or "Cherry Blossoms of Edo," with a note for the appropriate colors to be used. Take, for example, the design entitled "Brocade of the Capital." On the lower half of the kimono is the bold outline of the tall gate of the Imperial palace with its lacquered doors, metal hinges, and elaborate tile roofs supported by carved pillars. A blossoming cherry tree hangs over the right corner, while on the left is a heavily loaded orange tree. On the shoulder of the kimono there is a representation of the covered driveway which the Imperial palanquin took to the Hall of the Purple Dragon. On the left sleeve is a design showing two attendants bringing in the palanquin. The pattern entitled "Cherry Blossoms of Edo" is, in a way, yet more daring, for it depicts Mount Fuji near the left shoulder and the Nihon Bridge with a *daimyô* procession on the back and the two sleeves. The skirt is decorated with the flowing water of the Sumida River with its ferries and a profusion of cherry blossoms on the banks.

All the designs are extremely interesting, and when executed on expensive fabrics with gold and silver embroidery and on the brightest silk, they must have delighted beholders and wearers alike. The designs are interesting in themselves, but all the more so when it is realized that they were conditioned by the prevailing fashions in hair-dress and the way of tying the *obi*, or Japanese sash. Until the close of the seventeenth century women's hair was done very simply, and large designs on the shoulders of kimono were necessary to make up for the lack of hair ornaments; but once fashion decreed the use of elaborate gold and silver ornaments and tortoise hairpins, the design receded considerably so as to set off these ornaments. The *obi*, formerly tied in front, came to be tied in the back, and as their design and material became more gorgeous, less elaborate patterns were needed for the back of the kimono. In order to relieve the barren front, the artist's skill was now concentrated on the execution of suitable designs for the front of the lady's kimono.

Owing to the fact that these pattern books were issued for very practical purposes, they soon wore out in the hands of artisans and patrons, and it is rather unusual for any to come down in such excellent state of preservation as the one now in the Library of Congress.

Chinese Dress and Personal Ornaments

Through the International Exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the Library has received a work entitled "*Kan Rokuchô no fuku-shoku*" ("Chinese Dress and Personal Ornaments in the Han and Six Dynasties").³ The author, Professor Yoshito Harada, of the Tokyo Imperial University, studied the dress of these dynasties from documentary sources and from actual relics. His most important literary source was the section on garments (*Yü-fu chih*) in the partially extant *Hsü Han-shu* (Supplement to the Han History), by Ssü-ma Piao (third century). For archeological data he relied on relics recently discovered in Korea, Manchukuo, Outer Mongolia, and Central Asia. China was probably the first country to produce silk, and from early times sericulture prevailed in the Yellow River Valley. Not only was enough silk produced for the Imperial Household, but enough to send to Mongolia and even to Central Asia. Judging from recently discovered silkworms of antiquity reproduced in bronze, they were similar to the domesticated silkworms of today, but without a doubt, use was made of the wild variety also. The ancient Chinese used simple hand looms for ordinary weaving and draw looms for brocade. They also made cloth from hemp.

The designs for the ceremonial dresses, known as the Twelve Symbols, depict the sun, moon, stars, mountains, dragons, pheasants, floral scrolls, fire, powder, grain, zigzags, and meanders. For ordinary apparel a variety of designs was used. Under the influence of Taoism, characters representing good omens were woven into these designs.

Dresses for rituals and those for the Court services differed little. From ancient times it was customary for the Chinese to wear trousers, but except in the case of menials and soldiers they were covered by a skirt. Under the influence of northern races the trousers became fashionable even with the aristocrats. Professor Harada also discusses and illustrates such accessories as headgear, girdles, sceptres, swords and daggers, and a variety of footgear. The period treated by him is important because the regulations concerning dress and personal ornaments were then established on definite lines, and the foundation was laid for succeeding centuries. His work is provided with fifty-two plates and many other illustrations.

³ *Tôyô Bunko Ronsô*, Series A, vol. XXIII (Tokyo, 1927).

DIVISION OF SEMITIC LITERATURE



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, DR. SCHAPIRO

DURING the past fiscal year about five hundred books were added to the Hebrew and Yiddish collections by purchase, aside from accessions through gift, exchange, and copyright. Among the acquisitions from abroad there were some from sixteenth-century presses and also a number of out-of-print items long on our list of desiderata. Halakha (Rabbinic law) was augmented by material acquired by the Law Library and transferred to this Division. A substantial increase in Judaica, i. e., books written on Jewish subjects in other languages than Hebrew and Yiddish, is also noted.

In continuing the reclassifying of the Hebraica, attention of the Division was last year centered on material classed as philosophy. Included are works both ancient and modern, original compositions, and translations into Hebrew. Our holdings in this field reveal a well-balanced collection, all sections being adequately represented.

Jewish Philosophy

Jewish philosophy, that is, the construction of systems of thought from a consciously Jewish metaphysical, religious, theological, or national aspect, with the view of reconciling Judaism with differing or contradicting spiritual forces in the world outside, has its beginnings at the time when Judaism came in contact with other cultures in the Diaspora. As long as the Jewish people were confined within their traditional folkways, the urge to indulge in speculative thought was nonexistent. Tradition and custom held sway. Scattered throughout the Biblical books are problems of a philosophical nature,

but no reasoned body of speculative belief forming a complete system. The national seclusion did not permit the intrusion of conflicting influences from without. But when the national independence was lost, and Jews were dispersed among other nations, and confronted with other cultures, they were compelled to test, analyze, and explore their own religious concepts and principles in the light of stronger and rival civilizations.

The first spiritual clash with a foreign culture came with the contact between Judaism and Hellenism at the end of the Second Commonwealth. This brought with it the rise of speculative inquiry among the Jews. The foremost representative of the new Jewish school was Philo Judaeus. Philo set himself the task of proving that Judaism and Hellenism not only are not antagonistic, but actually teach the same divine truth, though each in a different form. His system attempts to fuse Greek wisdom with Hebrew elements based on Biblical concepts, which he sought to harmonize by employing methods of allegory borrowed from the Stoics. His philosophy, however, influenced Greek and Christian Neo-Platonism and later Christian mysticism more than it did Jewish thought, and his ideas played an outstanding part in the development of Christian Patristic thought. With the passing of Hellenistic culture in Egypt little trace of Philo's eclecticism remained in Hebrew literature.

For several centuries after the Graeco-Judaean era, very little philosophic writing of importance is found in Hebrew. It was not until the early Middle Ages, under the stimulus of the then predominant Islamic culture, that exponents of a systematic Jewish philosophy emerged to defend and reinterpret with vigor and skill the doctrines of Judaism. Since then there has been a continuous stream of Jewish philosophical writing, both in Hebrew and in the vernaculars of the countries in which Jews have lived.

In the Moslem world during the seventh and eighth centuries there arose an intensive cultivation of philosophical doctrines, stimulated through contact with the writings of Aristotle, Plato, and others. Rival schools of interpretation of the religious tradition fought with each other; skeptics and freethinkers joined issue in the debate. Independent minds sought to investigate the doctrines of the Koran, which had hitherto been accepted with unquestioning faith in the authority of divine revelation. Theological differences of opinion brought about many schisms. In order to reconcile faith with reason, a school of interpreters sprang up called Mutazilites or Mutakallimun.

The spiritual ferment in the Moslem world was also reflected among the Jews. Schismatic sects began to form within Jewry, the most conspicuous being the Karaites, who appeared around the middle of the eighth century. The Karaites bitterly attacked the Talmud; even the Bible, the very foundation of the Jewish religion, was severely criticized. Desiring to dignify their polemics with the cloak of philosophy, they adopted the dialectics of the Mutakallimun. This onslaught on Jewish tradition produced tactics of both defense and counter-attack, and the necessity was clearly seen of attempting to rationalize the doctrines and forms of tradition and of establishing its compatibility with reason and science.

The Arab intellect exercised great influence on every province of Jewish endeavor. Just as Hebrew poetry and the philology of the Hebrew language found their models in Arab sources, Jewish philosophy was likewise stimulated by Arab thinkers. Jews had taken a prominent part in the work of translating and transferring the treasures of Greek antiquity into Arabic, and the early Jewish writers, such as Saadiah, Ibn Pakuda, Halevi and Maimonides, all masters of Hebrew prose, used Arabic rather than Hebrew as the medium of their writings on philosophy. Jewish genius, however, although it received its stimulus from the Moslem world, was never wholly imitative, but soon found an original and creative self-expression.

Jewish medieval philosophy, as was natural, concerned itself with the problems which agitated general medieval philosophy: God and the world, God's attributes, emanation and creation, God and man, form and matter, determinism and freewill, causality, miracles, prophecy and revelation, reward and punishment, immortality, resurrection, etc., along with logic, epistemology and the physical sciences.

In the following survey those books in the Hebrew collection of the Library will be indicated that have been seminal in their influence, or that should receive mention for bibliographical or historical reasons. Indeed, the great source works of Jewish philosophy are the constant subject of intensive investigation, and new critical editions, some with commentaries and translations, still issue from the press.

Saadiah

The creator of medieval Jewish philosophy was Saadia ben Joseph al-Fayyumi in the tenth century. His principal work, written in Arabic and entitled *Kitab al-Amanat wal-Itikadat* ("Book of philosophic doctrines and religious beliefs"), was the first systematic treatise in Jewish philosophic literature. While Saadia was in many

ways indebted to the Mutakallimun, he showed himself to be in essential points an independent thinker, and paved the way for that harmonization of rationalism with religion which was to affect so profoundly subsequent Jewish thought. His work, however, was much better known and studied in the Hebrew translation of Judah Ibn Tibbon under the title *Sefer ha-emunoth we-ha-de'oth*. The Arabic original was first published by S. Landauer, Leyden, 1880. Our Hebrew collection contains numerous editions of *Emunoth we-de'oth*, including the *editio princeps* published in Constantinople in 1562, the second edition which appeared in Amsterdam in 1647, the edition with a commentary by Judah Loeb Ben-Zeeb, Berlin, 1789, and the edition with annotations and indices, edited by D. Slucki, Leipzig, 1864.

Certain chapters of this monumental work have been issued separately, with special title pages. Chapter seven, dealing with the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead, was first issued under the title *Ha-tehiyah we-ha-peduth*, Mantua, 1556 (with annotations by Moses ben Trani, Wilna, 1799); chapter eight, dealing with the teachings regarding Messianic redemption, entitled *Ha-peduth we-ha-purkan*, Mantua, 1556; another edition, Lublin, 1596. Both have been reprinted many times.

To Saadia is also ascribed a commentary (*Tafsir Kitab al-Mabadi*) on the *Sefer Yezirah*, a mystical treatise which played an important part in the development of the Kabbala.

Solomon Ibn Gabirol

Solomon Ibn Gabirol (11th century), the first Jewish philosopher on European soil, was the foremost representative of Neo-Platonism. His principal work, *Fons Vitae*, the most independent and original of Jewish medieval productions devoted to the central problems of medieval metaphysics, was written originally in Arabic, and translated into Spanish at the beginning of the twelfth century. Soon after (about 1150) Dominic Gundisalvi translated it into Latin, in which version it made a tremendous impression upon the Christian world. The Christian scholastics of the thirteenth century assimilated it into their own metaphysics and studied it diligently. For many centuries the author was regarded as a Moslem or a Christian under the corrupted name of Avicbron, and it was only as late as 1846 that his identity was discovered by Salomon Munk. Extracts from the Arabic original of the work had been translated into Hebrew by Shem Tob ben Joseph Palquera (1225-1290), and it was while

examining these Hebrew manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, that Munk chanced upon the identification of Ibn Gabirol with the scholastic Avicbron. A complete Hebrew translation from the Latin entitled *Mekor Hayyim* was made by Jacob Bluwstein and published in Jerusalem in 1926.

Solomon Ibn Gabirol, who was also a central figure in Hebrew poetry, embodied some of his philosophical concepts in his religious poems. The doctrines enunciated in the *Fons Vitae* re-appear, particularly in his well-known hymn *Kether Malkhuth* ("The Royal Crown"), which is incorporated in the prayerbook of the Sephardic ritual for the Day of Atonement. This stirring and lofty poem has been frequently translated and issued separately. We have a number of the editions.

Bahya Ibn Pakuda

Another eleventh century philosopher, possibly a contemporary of Ibn Gabirol, was Bahya ben Joseph Ibn Pakuda. His claim to fame rests on his *Kitab al-Hidaya ila Fara'id al-Kulub* ("Guide to the Duties of the Heart"), an Arabic work in which the first system of Jewish ethics is presented. Although essentially a religio-ethical treatise, philosophical problems such as the existence and unity of God, His attributes and the creation of the world are also discussed. Ibn Pakuda's ethical system is based on a combination of Neo-Platonic ecstasy, Jewish traditional love of God and some ideas derived from Arab ascetics and Sufis. It is divided into ten sections termed "gates," corresponding to the ten fundamental principles which, in the author's view, constitute a man's spiritual life. Under the title *Hoboth ha-lebaboth*, Judah Ibn Tibbon rendered it into Hebrew. Another Hebrew version was made by Joseph Kimhi, of Narbonne, of which only the "Gate of Repentance" (*Sha'ar ha-teshuvah*) was published by A. Jellinek, together with the Ibn Tibbon translation (Leipzig, 1846). The complete text in the original Arabic edited by A. S. Yahuda appeared comparatively recently (Leyden, 1912), while the Hebrew version was one of the first books to be printed. Its deep religious sentiment has made *Hoboth ha-lebaboth* a treasury of devotion for Jews for many centuries. Frequently reprinted, with translations or commentaries, its popularity with the devout Jew continues.

The Hebrew collection of the Library has more than forty successive editions of *Hoboth ha-lebaboth*, beginning with the fifteenth century edition of Naples (1489), followed by that of Mantua, 1559, down to the critical edition of A. Zifroni, Jerusalem, 1928.

Of the Hebrew commentaries printed with the text in the early editions on our shelves mention may be made of:

Manoah ha-lebaboth, by Manoah Haendel ben Shemariah. Sulzbach, 1691; Jessnitz, 1744.

Marpe la-nefesh, by Raphael ben Zechariah Mendel. Neuhof, 1785; Wien, 1839. *Path lehem*, by Hayyim Abraham ben Aryeh Loeb of Mohilov. Sklov, 1803.

Derekh ha-kodesh, by Hayyim Haika of Samoszcz and *Paḥad Yizhak*, by Isaac ben Aaron (both under the title *Toledoth Ahron*). Frankfort on the Oder, 1744.

Needar ba-kodesh, by Moses ben Reuben of Yurburg. Grodno, 1790.

Tob ha-lebanon, by Israel ben Moses Ha-Levi. Wien, 1809.

These commentaries have been reprinted frequently.

Of translations together with the text there are: the Yiddish of Samuel of Posen, Amsterdam, 1716; the German translation in Hebrew characters of J. R. Fürstenthal (together with a Hebrew commentary *Or la-yesharim* by the translator), 2 vols., Breslau, 1835-36; other translations into German of E. M. Baumgarten (Wien, 1854) and M. E. Stern (Wien, 1856). There are also translations into Portuguese, Spanish, Ladino, Italian and French. The Reverend Moses Hyamson translated into English the introduction and first chapter (*Sha'ar ha-yihud*) on the existence and unity of God (New York, 1925).

Our abridged editions (*Kizzur Hoboth ha-lebaboth*) include those of Venice, 1655, and the edition of Jacob Zahalon, *ibid.*, 1665.

Classical Period

During the eleventh and twelfth centuries, just after the period of Ibn Gabirol and Ibn Pakuda, there appeared other works on philosophy which played their part in the development of Jewish thought. Worthy of record are such compositions as the *Hegyon ha-nefesh*, of Abraham bar Hiyya (edited by Isaac Freimann, Leipzig, 1860); *Arugath ha-bosem*, by Moses Ibn Ezra, and *Olam katon*, by Joseph Ibn Zaddik (edited by A. Jellinek, Leipzig, 1854). To these authors should be added the name of Abraham Ibn Ezra, poet, grammarian, and exegete. His philosophic treatises are: *Sefer ha-shem* (on the conception of God derived through a study of His names), edited with commentary and German translation by G. H. Lippmann, Fürth, 1834; *Yesod mora* (on the Law and the precepts), edited by B. M. Maali, Altona, 1770; an edition with a commentary *Livyath hen* by S. Stern, Prag, 1833; *Sha'ar ha-shamayim* (of which only the first chapter was preserved), and *Arugath ha-hokhma u-pardes*

ha-mezimma (on the proof of the existence of God and His attributes), published in Kerem hemed, vol. 4, Prag, 1839.

More assured of permanence are the contributions of Judah Halevi and Abraham Ibn Daud. Judah Halevi, the celebrated poet of the "golder epoch" of Jewish letters in Spain, was equally eminent as a thinker and philosopher. His views, elaborated in his *Kitab al-Hudja wal-Dhalil fi nusr al-Din al Dhalil*, won for him a place in the domain of Jewish philosophy parallel to that occupied in Islam by Ghazali. Written in the form of a dialogue between the king of the Khazars and a Hebrew scholar, the author skilfully develops his ideas on every weighty phase of Judaism. The purpose of the book was to maintain the continuity of Jewish tradition as outweighing any purely philosophical argumentation. In pursuing this objective, however, Halevi himself developed a criterion for Jewish philosophic method. Its study, in the Hebrew version of Judah Ibn Tibbon, entitled *Sefer ha-Kuzari*, became widespread. Traces of its influence can be found in all the theological and kabbalistic writings of the Middle Ages. No less than six commentaries on it appeared in the first half of the fifteenth century. In our Hebrew collection are some fourteen editions, beginning with that of Venice, 1547, down to the critical edition of A. Zifronowitsch, Warschau, 1911. Of commentaries accompanying the text we may mention *Kol Yehudah*, by Judah ben Joseph Moscato, Venice, 1594; *Beur maspik*, by Isaac Satanow, Berlin, 1795; *Ozar nehmad*, by Israel ben Moses of Samoscz, Wien, 1797; *Perush hadash*, by Gedaliah Brecher, 4 vols., Prag, 1838-1840. Of translations there are the Latin, by Johann Buxtorf, Basileae, 1660; the German, by David Cassel, Leipzig, 1853; English by Hartwig Hirschfeld, London, 1905.

Abraham Ibn Daud, of Toledo, the author of *Ha-emunah ha-ramah* (edited, with a German translation by Simson Weil, Frankfurt a. M., 1852) was the first writer to introduce Aristotelianism into Jewish thought. His arguments bear the philosophic stamp both in content and form. He was in fact the precursor of Maimonides. Following the lead of Ibn Daud, however, Maimonides succeeded in harmonizing the Aristotelian system with Judaism in a more brilliant and masterly manner.

Maimonides

The philosophy of Moses ben Maimon (1135-1204), or, as he is commonly known, Maimonides, was the coping-stone of a complete system of Judaism. As the most comprehensive mind of medieval

Jewry, Maimonides dominated the Jewish civilization of his time. His literary activity was fruitful in every branch of study. Great as a Talmudic authority, codifier, physician and scientist, he was even more renowned as a philosopher. His *Dalalat al-Ha'irin* ("Guide to the Perplexed"), is one of the outstanding works in world literature, and has influenced not only the Jewish but also the Islamic and Christian world. Mohammedan theologians and Christian scholastics studied it eagerly, the latter using it in their attempt to harmonize the philosophy of Aristotle with the doctrines of the Church. Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, Alexander of Hales, William of Auvergne, and later Scaliger, Leibnitz, and others, too, all defer to Maimonides.

Maimonides wrote his magnum opus in Arabic, completing it in 1190. Ten years later it was translated into Hebrew by Samuel Ibn Tibbon, under the title *Moreh Nebukhim*. Immediately followed another Hebrew translation by Judah Al-Ḥarizi, falling short of Ibn Tibbon's in exactness but excelling it in clarity and beauty of style. Today the *Moreh Nebukhim* is translated into nearly all modern languages. A complete English translation in three volumes was published by Michael Friedländer, London, 1881-1885 (reissued in one volume with the notes omitted, London, 1904). The original Arabic text was edited by Salomon Munk with notes and a French translation, 3 vols., Paris, 1856-1866. Having been assiduously studied by both Jews and non-Jews, this monumental work has been the subject of many commentaries and has given rise to a large literature.

The *Moreh Nebukhim* was one of the first Hebrew books printed in Rome before 1480. It is represented in the Hebrew collection of the Library by nineteen editions. Among those with commentaries we may cite:

The edition with commentaries by Shem Tob Ibn Shem Tob and Efodi (Profiat Duran). Venice, 1551.

The edition with commentaries by Ibn Shem Tob, Efodi and Asher ben Abraham Crescas. Sabionetta, 1553; Jessnitz, 1742.

The edition in three volumes: vol. 1 containing the commentary by Moses ben Joshua of Narbonne and another entitled *Gibe'ath ha-Moreh*, by Salomon Maimon; vol. 2-3 containing the commentary of Isaac Satanow. Berolini, 1791-95; Wien, 1828.

The edition containing a paraphrase of Ibn Tibbon's translation in Mishnaic Hebrew by Mendel Levin (chap. 1-72), followed by Efodi's commentary. Zolkiew, 1829.

The edition with commentary and German translation of part 1, by J. R. Fürsten-thal. Krotoschin, 1839; another edition by the same printer, same date, with German translation in Hebrew characters; the German translation to part 2, by M. E. Stern. Wien, 1864.

The edition in Al-Harizi's Hebrew translation, with notes to part 1 by S. B. Scheyer, and to parts 2 and 3 by S. Munk. London, 1851-1876; Warsaw, 1904.

The new edition of the *Moreh Nebukhim* now being prepared by Judah Kaufman with vocalized and emended text and a new Hebrew commentary, of which two volumes have appeared in Tel-Aviv, Palestine, deserves special mention.

For several centuries Maimonides' work was almost the Bible of Jewish philosophy and was zealously studied and analyzed, so that all philosophic study bears a direct or indirect relation to his book.

Among early noted treatises printed separately which have a direct bearing on the *Guide* there are:

Hasagoth, by Moses ben Isaac Al-Ashkar. Ferrara, 1556.

Perush kezoth perakim mi-sefer Moreh ha-nebukhim, by Saul ben Moses Ha-Kohen.

In his *Sheeloth*. Venice, 1574.

Perush, by Isaac ben Judah Abravanel, edited by M. I. Landau. 2 vols. Prag, 1831-1832.

Moreh ha-moreh, by Shem-Tob ben Joseph Palquera. Pressburg, 1837.

Meshareth Mosheh, by Kalonymus, edited by J. Goldenthal. Lipsiae, 1845.

Amude kesef u-maskiyoth kesef, by Joseph Ibn Kaspi, edited by S. Werbluner. Frankfurt a. M., 1848.

Of Maimonides' other philosophical works his treatise on logic (*Makalah fi sina'at al-mantik*), known in its Hebrew translation as *Milloth ha-higgayon*, has also been the subject of extensive commentation and of numerous translations. On our shelves are thirteen editions, including those of Venice, 1550; Cremona, 1566; and Frankfurt on the Oder, 1761, down to the latest critical edition of the original Arabic and the three Hebrew translations, edited on the basis of manuscripts and early editions and translated into English by Israel Efros, which was published by the American Academy for Jewish Research, New York, in 1938. Some editions contain the Hebrew commentary by Moses Mendelssohn.

Gersonides, Crescas, and Albo

After Maimonides the keenest and the most consistent Jewish Aristotelian was Levi ben Gershon (1288-1344), commonly called Gersonides. With him the current of Aristotelianism in Jewish philosophy which began with Abraham Ibn Daud reached its crest. He is the author of many philosophic commentaries on the books of the Bible and on the treatises of Averroes, but his distinctive contribution to Jewish philosophy is his work *Milhamoth ha-shem*. We have all three editions: Riva di Trento, 1560; Leipzig, 1866 and Berlin, 1923.

Hasdai ben Abraham Crescas (1340–1410), a writer of great originality, is the author of *Or Adonai*, represented in our Hebrew collection by the editions of Ferrara, 1555; Wien, 1859; Johannesburg, 1861. This profound study, which marks a decided turn in the history of Jewish philosophy, defends the independent character of religious belief and revelation against the rationalism of the Aristotelian viewpoint then prevalent. Crescas also exercised a considerable influence on Spinoza, many essential points of the latter's system having been drawn from him.

Along with Crescas is usually linked the name of Joseph Albo (1380–1444), his most distinguished disciple. Albo's contribution to Jewish thought lies primarily in the field of dogmatics, which he developed in his *Ikkarim*. Ever since the book appeared it has enjoyed unusual popularity, has been the subject of several commentaries, and translated into several languages. Our Hebrew collection has fourteen editions of the *Ikkarim*, including the fifteenth century copy of Soncino, (1485); other early editions: Venice, 1521; Rimini, 1522; Venice, 1544. Editions with the commentary *Ez shathul*, by Gedaliah ben Solomon Lipschuetz, Venice, 1618; Frankfort on the Oder, 1788; Sudzilkow, 1835. To these we may add the latest edition with an English translation and notes by an American scholar, the late Professor Isaac Husik (Philadelphia, The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1929–1930. 5 vols.).

Post-Classical Period

With the above-mentioned writers, the classical age of Jewish philosophy came to a close, but the influence of its great protagonists, particularly Maimonides, endured for many centuries. It should be borne in mind that Jewish philosophy did not remain an isolated expression of a group, but was a contributory stream which helped to swell the general current of thought and progress. Speculative thinking and writing continued. A number of Hebrew authors in various countries were engaged in philosophic studies, some of their works attaining both permanence and popularity. Of much interest is the book *Ez hayyim*, by the Karaite theologian, Aaron ben Elijah of Nicomedia. Written from a Karaite standpoint, it ranks high in the class of religious philosophy. Aaron ben Elijah occupied among the Karaites the same relative position as Maimonides among the Rabbanites. Indeed, his book was modeled on the *Moreh Nebukhim*. Franz Delitzsch published a critical edition of *Ez hayyim* with valuable

notes, together with a summary in Hebrew of its one hundred and fourteen chapters by Caleb Abba Afendopolo, Leipzig, 1841. Another work which attracted wide attention, judging from the frequent reprints and the number of commentaries, was *Ruah hen*, attributed by some to Judah ben Saul Ibn Tibbon, by others to Jacob ben Abbamare Antoli, of which we have copies of eight editions, including one with the Latin translation of Coloniae, 1555; with a commentary, Cremona, 1566; with two commentaries, Prague, 1593; with a commentary by Israel ben Moses of Samoscz, Jessnitz, 1744.

Other notable post-Maimonidean works in our collection are:

Magen aboth, by Simeon ben Zemah Duran. Leghorn, 1785.

Sefer ha-emunoth, by Joseph Ibn Shemtob. Ferrara, 1556.

Kebod elohim, by Joseph ben Shemtob Ibn Shemtob. Ferrara, 1555.

Tagmule ha-nefesh, by Hillel ben Samuel of Verona (edited by S. Z. H. Halberstam with an introduction by M. Steinschneider). Lyck, 1874.

Derekh emunah, by Abraham Bibago. Constantinople, 1521.

Or amnim, by Obadiah ben Jacob Sforno. Bologna, 1537.

Neveh Shalom, by Abraham ben Isaac Shalom. Constantinople, 1538.

Works by Isaac Abravanel dealing with the question of creatio ex nihilo, miracles and prophecy, divine providence and dogmatics: *Mif'aloth elohim*. Venice, 1592; *Atereth zekenim*. Sabionetta, 1556; Amsterdam, 1739; *Rosh amanah*. Constantinople, 1505; Venice, 1545; Cremona, 1557; another edition with a preface by Samuel Bonn. Altona, 1770; *Mashmi'a yeshu'ah*. Salonica, 1526; Amsterdam, 1644; Königsberg, 1860; *Yeshu'oth meshiho*. Carlsruh, 1828; Königsberg, 1861; *Ma'ayane ha-yeshu'ah*. Amsterdam, 1647; Stettin, 1860; *Shamayim hadashim*. Rödelheim, 1828.

Vikkuah al ha-ahabah, by Judah Leon Abravanel, also known as Leo Hebraeus. Lyck, 1871. Originally written in Italian under the title *Dialoghi di amore*. The definition and description of the all-inclusive love of God most likely exerted some influence upon the formation of Spinoza's concept of the *Amor Dei*.

Behinath ha-dath, by Elijah del Medigo, of Crete. Basel, 1629; another edition with a commentary by Isaac Samuel Reggio. Wien, 1833.

Sefer elim, by Joseph Solomon del Medigo. Amsterdam, 1629; another edition in five parts. Odessa, 1865-1870.

Philosophic Exegesis

In assembling the philosophic material, sight has not been lost of the Hebrew commentaries on the Biblical books and the homiletic works composed by exegetes who were also philosophers. In the attempt to harmonize the teachings of the Bible with contemporary philosophic thinking, it was to be expected that there would develop a particular species of exegesis which can be termed philosophic. Indeed, being permeated with the spirit of philosophy the exegete-philosophers injected a philosophic strain in their interpretation of certain passages

or parts of the Scriptures, in accordance with the intellectual ideas in vogue. To this category belong the Bible commentaries of Saadia, Ibn Ezra, Gersonides, Isaac Abravanel, and such homiletical works as *Zeror ha-mor*, by Abraham Saba; *Malmad ha-talmidin*, by Jacob Antoli; and *Akedath Yizhak*, by Isaac Arama. The number of books of philosophic exegesis is quite considerable. The most important are to be found in the Hebrew collection in their early and subsequent editions.

The Enlightenment Period

The so-called Haskalah ("Enlightenment") period of the eighteenth century and the emancipation movement in Western European countries, facilitating an increased participation of Jews in general cultural activities, made it necessary for Jewish thought to broaden its contacts. Jewish thinkers were now occupied, not only with purely speculative problems, but also with vital religious, political, and economic questions which confronted them in the surrounding world. The contributions of two philosophers of the period, Moses Mendelssohn and Nachman Krochmal, are of particular significance here.

Moses Mendelssohn (1729–1786), pioneer of the German enlightenment and one of the central figures of modern Jewish history, wrote his philosophic treatises in German. Soon translated into Hebrew, they enjoyed an extraordinary popularity among the Jews beyond the confines of Germany. Of his principal philosophic works we have copies of several editions of his *Phädon* (translated by Isai Baer Bing), beginning with that of Berlin, 1787; two translations of his *Jerusalem*, one by A. B. Gottlober, Zhitomir, 1867, the other by Vladimir Fedorow, Wien, 1876. Mendelssohn's *Morgenstunden* ("Mo'ade shahar") was translated by Joseph Herzberg, Königsberg, 1845.

The chief work of the philosopher-historian Nachman Krochmal (1785–1840) is his *Moreh nebukhe ha-zeman* ("Guide to the perplexed of the age"), which outlines a philosophy of Jewish history. In many respects it was epoch-making, not least as a guide to students of Jewish learning in the nineteenth century. A disciple of contemporary German philosophers, Krochmal interprets Jewish history in the spirit of Hegel's interpretation of universal history, using the former's dialectics in analyzing the elements of Judaism. He reconciles Judaism with modern ideas, emphasizing spirituality as the essential Jewish contribution to culture. This original and profound

work was published posthumously by Leopold Zunz (Leopoli, 1851), and republished several times. The latest edition by S. Rawidowicz (Berlin, 1929) also contains the rest of Krochmal's Hebrew writings and a learned introduction by the editor.

General Philosophy

Together with the Hebraica representing Jewish philosophy proper is a large and growing section of Hebrew books on general philosophy, original compositions, and translations.

Translations into Hebrew from general philosophy date back as far as the early Middle Ages. Just as translations were made from Arabic written works of specifically Jewish philosophy, there were likewise translations made of works of general philosophy, some of which were among the early products of the Hebrew press. Averroes' commentaries on Aristotle, *Kol melekheth higgayon* and *Kizzure Ibn Rushd al shema tibe'i* were printed at Riva di Trento in 1559-1560. The translating activity went on uninterruptedly. But with the rise of the Haskalah movement and the growth of the Hebrew language and literature, particularly during the past five decades, translations from European literature gained a new impetus. Today one can read in Hebrew Plato, Spinoza, Leibnitz, and Kant on to Nietzsche, Simmel, Bergson, Russell, and Muirhead. Well-known histories and introductions to philosophy are also found among the Hebrew translations.

It may be of interest to note in this connection that the Hebrew University Press in Jerusalem has begun to issue a library of philosophical classics. Works of Aristotle, Plato, Descartes, Leibnitz, Kant, Fichte, Locke, Hume, Berkeley, Mill, and Rousseau have already made their appearance.

DIVISION OF SLAVIC LITERATURE



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, MR. RODIONOFF

DURING the fiscal year 1938-1939 the collections of this Division were increased by the acquisition, through exchange, purchase, transfer, and gift, of 948 books, 2,261 unbound numbers and 91 bound volumes of periodicals and serials and 306 pamphlets, or a total of 3,606 pieces of printed material. Of these, about ninety percent were received through the International Exchange Service.

With the 160,179 pieces collected prior to July 1, 1938, the Division, therefore, contained about 163,785 pieces on June 30, 1939. (This total includes about 52,100 numbers and issues of periodicals and serials which were counted as individual items upon receipt but subsequently brought together and bound in approximately 11,478 volumes.)

The increase, therefore, of the holdings of the Division from the original collection of about 68,000 Russian items, acquired in 1907 from Mr. G. V. Yudin,¹ is to be estimated at about 95,785 items, or about 141 per cent.

During the year the Division succeeded in obtaining a number of publications which may be regarded as outstanding either for their rarity or their reference value. A few only are mentioned in the paragraphs which follow.

¹ Some 12,000 volumes acquired with the Yudin collection, but not in the Russian language, are not held in the Division of Slavic Literature but elsewhere in the Library. Cf. *Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1907, p. 20.

Bibliography

Of the bibliographical works recently published by the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following three were acquired by the Division during the year:

Dinze, O. F. and SHafranovskii, K. I., compilers. *Matematika v izdaniiakh Akademii nauk. 1728-1935. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* (Mathematics in the publications of the Academy of Sciences issued from 1728 to 1935. A bibliographical index"). Moscow-Leningrad, 1936.

This index comprises 2,439 entries covering a period of over two centuries.

Feider, V. A., compiler. *Aleksandr Petrovich Karpinskii. 1846-1936. Bibliograficheskii sbornik*. Moscow-Leningrad, 1938.

A bibliographical index containing over 500 entries for the writings of A. P. Karpinskii, a well-known Russian scientist, founder of the Russian school of geology and President of the Academy of Sciences for the last twenty years of his life (1916-1936).

Smirnova, O. K., Faidel', E. P. and SHafranovskii, K. I., compilers. *Geologii v izdaniiakh Akademii nauk. Tom I, vypusk 1: 1728-1928* ("Geology in the publications of the Academy of Sciences. Volume I, issue 1: 1728-1928"). Moscow-Leningrad, 1938.

This bibliographical index, as planned, will be completed in two issues. The first issue, now published, covers the period from 1728 to 1928 and contains 3,607 entries. The second issue, now in preparation, will cover the years 1929-1935.

The Vsesoiuznaia Biblioteka imeni V. I. Lenina ("The All-Union Library in the name of V. I. Lenin") in Moscow recently published two important bibliographical works, copies of which were acquired by the Division during the year, namely:

Buslaev, F. V., compiler. *Rukopisi L. N. Tolstogo. Katalog* ("The manuscripts of L. N. Tolstoi. A catalog"). In two parts. Moscow, 1937.

This catalog lists the Lenin Library's very large collection of Tolstoi's manuscripts and is divided in two parts, the first containing entries for manuscripts of Tolstoi's works, and the second-entries for his letters.

Siniavskii, N., TSiavlovskii, M. and Bogaevskaia, K., compilers. *Russkaia Pushkiniana* ("The Russian Pushkiniana"). In two issues. Moscow, 1938.

The first issue bears the title *Pushkin v pechat'i 1814-1837* ("Pushkin's works published in 1814-1837") and contains the second revised edition of a bibliographical index compiled by N. Siniavskii and M. TSiavlovskii, the first edition of which was published in 1914. The new edition is an exhaustive one and contains as many as 1,183 entries for the various editions of the poet's works that appeared during his lifetime.

The second issue has the title *Pushkin v pechat'i za sto let, 1837-1937* ("The publications of Pushkin's works for one hundred years, 1837-1937") and contains a new bibliographical index covering the one hundred years following the

poet's death. It was compiled by K. Bogaevskaia and, by a singular coincidence, also contains 1,183 entries—the number included in the first issue.

Both indexes, published under the general title of *Russkaiâ Pushkiniana*, are invaluable additions to our large collection of Pushkiniana.

Serials Acquired in Sets

Imperatorskoe Pravoslavnoe palestīnskoe obshchestvo ("The Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society"). St. Petersburg-Petrograd. *Pravoslavnyi palestīnskiĭ sbornik* ("The orthodox Palestine magazine"). Sixty-three issues in twenty-five bound volumes. Complete set, printed on vellum. St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1881-1917.

This magazine was devoted to the history, archeology and topography of the Holy Land and the Near East and published also accounts of medieval and contemporary travelers through those regions. A great number of original texts, not only in Russian but also in other languages, were printed in it, together with explanatory articles and notes written by eminent historians, archeologists, theologians, etc.

Imperatorskoe Russkoe arkheologicheskoe obshchestvo ("The Imperial Russian archeological society"). St. Petersburg.

a) *Zapiski Numizmaticheskago otdeleniia* ("The Memoirs of the Numismatic section"). Two volumes, each in four issues, with numerous illustrations and plates. A complete set. St. Petersburg, 1906-1913.

b) *Zapiski Otdeleniia russkoĭ i slaviānskoĭ arkheologii* ("The Memoirs of the Section of the Russian and Slavonic archeology"). Volumes 4-18. St. Petersburg, 1887-1918.

As the Slavic Division already possessed the first three volumes of this serial, the volumes newly acquired make the set complete, with all the texts, illustrations, and plates.

Poliarnaiâ zvīzda ("The Polestar"). Volumes 1-8. London and Geneva, 1858-1868.

This is a complete set of the first Russian political serial published outside of Russia and came from the hands of the famous Russian liberal publicists and political emigrants A. I. Geršēn (Īskander, pseud.) and N. P. Ogarev. Volumes 1-6 and 8 are in single issues and volume 7 in two issues. Volumes 1-7 were published in London and volume 8 in Geneva. The first four volumes of the set are in the second, revised edition of 1858-1861. The titles in each instance, however, give a reference to the year of the first edition, published through the period 1855-1858 and to some extent the contents of the volumes reflect the events of that period. The fifth volume, indicated as "for 1859," appeared in that same year. No volume was issued for 1860. The sixth volume, "for 1861," was published in 1861. The first issue of the seventh volume, "for 1862," was published in 1861, while the second issue, also "for 1862," bears no date of publication. After an interval of seven years, the eighth volume, designated "for 1869," was published in Geneva in 1868.

Sets of this serial without missing parts are very rare. The complete set described above was delivered to the Division in good condition, almost all of its pages being unopened.

On July 1, 1857, Gerſen and Ogarev started the publication of their famous semimonthly serial *Kolokol* ("The Bell"), with the subtitle *Prībavochnye Līsty k Polīārnoi Zvīzdi* (i. e., "Supplementary Leaves to the Polestar").²

The rigid Russian official censorship made the publication of *Polīārnaia Zvīzda* and *Kolokol* all but impossible within Russia's borders, and a ban was placed on their importation. Nevertheless, many copies were successfully and systematically smuggled in to satisfy a great demand for the output of the first Russian free press fighting for a real democratic order of society. Thus, both serials proved great moral factors in developing a liberal public opinion in Russia and expediting the social, administrative, and judicial reforms of Emperor Alexander II.

Red Cross, Russia. *Vīstnik Krasnago Kresta* ("The Messenger of the Red Cross"). Petrograd, 1915-1917. A complete set of 22 nos.

An official organ of the Russian Society of the Red Cross, published monthly, giving accounts of the activities of that organization during the World War and devoting considerable space to special articles on medical subjects.

Vsemīrnaia illūstratsiia ("The World illustration"). St. Petersburg, 1869-1898. The thirty-nine volumes (two volumes per year), long wanting in the Division's set, were acquired, thus making the set complete.

This magazine was published weekly. It is of folio size, printed on vellum and profusely illustrated with beautiful engravings depicting the most important contemporary events throughout the world. Although an unusually choice publication, the magazine had as many as 10,000 subscribers, which was a very considerable number for Russia in the second half of the nineteenth century.

History and Auxiliary Sciences

Besides acquiring the two serials published by the Imperial Russian Archeological Society, as mentioned above, the Division added in this field a complete set of the nine issues of Count Ī. Ī. Tolstoi's monumental Russian work *Vīzantiĭskīia Monety* ("The Byzantine Coins") published in 1912-1914 in St. Petersburg. This work contains detailed descriptions of the Byzantine coins minted during the period from the year 395 to the year 867 together with illustrations on seventy lithographed plates. The author was a well-known Russian archeologist, numismatist and owner of one of the large private numismatic collections in Europe.

Another noteworthy Russian publication was obtained that also bears on Byzantine history, namely, Professor F. Ī. Uspenskīi's posthumous book *Ocherki iz Īstorīi Trapezundskoĭ Īmperīi* ("Outlines from the History of the Trebizond Empire") published in 1929 by the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. The author, a Russian, was one of a few outstanding European historians of the Byzantine Empire and other political bodies of the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor.

² A set of the *Kolokol* was acquired by the Division in 1936. Cf. *Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1936 p. 219.

Some of the other historical works acquired may also be mentioned, either because of the points of view they present or because of their importance for reference use:

Kochin, G. E., compiler. Grekov, B. D., editor. *Materiāly dlā terminologicheskogo slovarā drevnei Rossii* ("Material for a terminological dictionary of ancient Russia"). Moscow-Leningrad, 1937.

This work aims to facilitate the reading of ancient Russian historical documents and chronicles abounding in many long-forgotten terms.

Massa, Ī. *Kratkoe izvestiē o Moskovii v nachale XVII veka* ("A few observations concerning Moskovia at the beginning of the seventeenth century"). Moscow, 1937. With frontispiece (portrait), plates, head and tail pieces. Translation from the Dutch, footnotes and introductory article by A. A. Morozov.

The author of this book was a Dutch merchant who lived in Moscow at the beginning of the seventeenth century and this account of his personal impressions is one of the most important foreign sources for the history of the civil war and foreign intervention which took place in the Moscow State at that time.

Petrushevskii, D. M. *Ocherki po istorii angliskogo gosudarstva i obshchestva v srednie veka* ("Essays on the history of the English commonweal and society in the Middle Ages"). Moscow, 1937. The fourth edition, augmented and revised.

This work is devoted to the origin of *Magna Charta*, the revolution of 1258 and the rise of the British Parliament. Professor Petrushevskii, the author, has long been one of the outstanding Russian historians of medieval England.

Petrushevskii, D. M., translator. *Pamiatniki istorii Anglii X-XIII v. v.* ("Documents of England's history from the tenth to the thirteenth century"). Moscow, 1936.

The book contains the original Latin texts of *Magna Charta* and many other documents, with Russian translations.

Petrushevskii, D. M. *Vosstanie Uota Tailera. Ocherki iz istorii razlozheniia feodal'nogo stroia v Anglii* ("The revolt of Wat Tyler. Essays on the history of the decline of the feudal order of society in England"). The fourth revised edition. Moscow, 1937.

For this work the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg awarded the grand Metropolitan Makarii prize to the author in 1904. It was also highly appreciated after the Russian Revolution of 1917. The third edition, revised and augmented, appeared in 1927, and in the preface to the fourth edition, listed above, the publishers (The State Social and Economic Publishing House) praise the work as being: . . . "the greatest research in the social and economic history of the fourteenth century England. It is devoted to the revolt of the peasantry in 1381 against the foundations of the feudal order of society, the revolt bearing the name of one of its leaders, Wat Tyler. *The Revolt of Wat Tyler* has a great scientific value because of the significance of the theme, the wealth of material, and the elaborate analysis of the sources . . ."

Savin, A. N. *Lektsii po istorii angliskoi revoliutsii* ("Lectures on the history of the English revolution"). The second edition. Moscow, 1937.

Professor Savin is, like Professor Petrushevskii, an outstanding Russian specialist in the history of England, and this work has been called the best original Russian research on the English revolution of the middle of the seventeenth century (1645-1648).

Fine Arts

Benua, A. *Pamiatniki zapadno-evropeiskoi zhivopisi* ("The monuments of the western European painting"). Moscow, 1911-1914. Folio. Contains reproductions of famous paintings, for the greater part those of the Italian masters of the Renaissance, in twenty-two heliogravures, forty-one mounted plates in color, of different size, and many phototypes in the text.

Burachek, M. G. *Velikiĭ narodnii khudozhnik* ("The great national artist"). Kharkof, the State publishing house "Mistestvo," 1939.

Small folio containing seventy-five plates of reproductions from the pictorial works of T. G. Shevchenko (1814-1861), the great Ukrainian poet and artist. Many of the plates are done in color. This is a jubilee edition, in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Shevchenko's birth. N. G. Burachek, a contemporary Ukrainian artist, is the author of an introductory note, in Ukrainian. The captions for the pictures are given in four languages, namely, Ukrainian, Russian, French, and English.

Shpringer, I. A. *Frantsuzskaia isvietnaia graviura XVIII stolietiia*. ("The French colored engravings of the eighteenth century"). St. Petersburg-Moscow, n. d. Small folio containing fifty engravings on copper, reproduced in color, with an explanatory text by I. A. Shpringer. In silk bindings, with ornamental frame and a medallion printed on the front cover.

Syreishchikov, N. P. and Trenev, D. K., editors. *Ornamenty na pamiatnikakh drevne-russkago iskusstva* ("Ornaments on the monuments of ancient Russian art"). Small folio, complete set in three issues. Moscow, 1904-1916.

This publication, complete sets of which are rare, comprises fifty-five plates, with two hundred and seventy-six ornaments reproduced in color.

Ternovets, B. N. *Gosudarstvennyi muzei novogo zapadnogo iskusstva* ("The State Museum of the new western art"). Moscow, n. d. Small folio.

The Museum was founded in Moscow in 1918 on the private collections of S. I. Shehukin and A. I. Morozov. This publication comprises thirty-five reproductions in color of the paintings of the French artists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Edouard Manet, Claude Monet, Auguste Renoir, Paul Cézanne, Paul Gauguin, André Derain, Pablo Picasso, etc. B. N. Ternovets is the author of explanatory texts.

Vysochaishie utverzhdennyiĭ komitet popechitel'stva o russkoĭ ikonopisi ("The Committee confirmed by His Majesty on the guardianship of Russian icon-painting"). *Ikonopisnyiĭ sbornik* ("Symposium of articles on icon-painting"). St. Petersburg, 1906-1910. In four issues, with many illustrations and plates.

The Committee named above was organized in St. Petersburg in 1901 for the purpose of restoring, preserving, developing, and perfecting the ancient Russian art of icon-painting. It maintained the four schools of icon-painting and a permanent exhibition of icons.

Zheliznov, V. *Ukazatel' masterov, russkikh i inozemsev, gornago, metallicheskago i oruzhejnago dela i sviazannykh s nimi remesl i proizvodstv rabotavshikh v Rossii*

do XVIII vĕka ("An index of the artisans, Russian and foreign, who worked in Russia prior to the eighteenth century in mining, metal, armour, and allied handicrafts and industries"). St. Petersburg, 1907.

Belles-Lettres and History of Literature

In commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth (1814–1939) of the great Ukrainian poet and artist Taras Grigor'evich Shevchenko (1814–1861), several new editions of his works were published in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Slavic Division acquired the following:

Shevchenko, T. G. *Povna zbirka poeziĭ. Kobzar*³ ("Complete collection of poetry. Kobzar"). Kiev, 1939.

Shevchenko's poems are here collected in a single quarto volume, beautifully bound, comprising 742 pages of text and thirty-one plates, the latter by I. S. Īzhakevich. The volume was edited by the Institute of Ukrainian Literature in the name of T. G. Shevchenko, of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and was published by the State Publishing House.

Kobzar is the famous collection of Shevchenko's poems. First published in 1840, this collection of poems won immediate recognition for Shevchenko as a poet of surpassing qualities and as a humanitarian who maintained a constant and warm regard for the social class in which he originated. For, he had been a peasant and a former serf and only two years before the publication of *Kobzar* his friends redeemed him from serfdom by paying his master 2,500 rubles.

Shevchenko, T. G. *Povna zbirka tvoriv v p'iatī tomakh* ("Complete collection of works in five volumes"). Kiev, 1939.

Edited by the Institute named above, this publication comprises all Shevchenko's works, in both Ukrainian and Russian, i. e., his poems, short stories, plays and diary. No such comprehensive collection of his writings had previously been published.

Shevchenko, T. G. *Vĭbrani tvorĭ* ("Selected works"). [Odessa] 1939.

A single quarto volume containing Shevchenko's most popular poems, with many illustrations and plates reproducing his own drawings and paintings, this publication was edited by O. I. Bilets'ki who also furnished it with an introductory article and numerous commentaries.

The following books on Russian literature and language were among those added to this class:

Adrianova-Perets, V. P. *Ocherki po ĭstorii russkoĭ satiricheskoĭ literatury XVIII veka* ("Essays on the history of Russian satirical literature of the seventeenth century"). Moscow-Leningrad, 1937.

Gukovskĭ, G. A. *Ocherki po ĭstorii russkoĭ literatury ĭ obshchestvennoĭ mysli XVIII veka* ("Essays on the history of Russian literature and public opinion of the eighteenth century"). Leningrad, 1938.

³ The *Kobzar*, in the Ukraine, is an itinerant singer of folk-songs who plays the accompaniment to his songs on the *kobza*, a Ukrainian stringed instrument.

Gudzīl, N. K. *Īstorīā drevneĭ russkoĭ literatūry* ("A history of ancient Russian literature"). Moscow, 1938.

This is a college and university textbook covering the period from the eleventh to the seventeenth century.

Orlov, A. S. *Drevniāā russkaā literatūra XI–XVI v. v.* ("Ancient Russian literature from the eleventh to the sixteenth century"). Moscow-Leningrad, 1937.

Vinogradov, V. V. *Ocherkī po ĭstorīi russkogo literaturnogo ūzyka XVII–XIX v. v.* ("Essays on the history of Russian literary language from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century"). The second edition. Moscow, 1938.

ZHirmunskīl, V. *Gēte v russkoĭ literatūre* ("Goethe in Russian literature"). Leningrad, 1937.

This work is an extensive account of Goethe's influence on Russian literature as shown in the writings of Russian poets, prose writers, critics and translators.

Theatre and Ballet

Several recent Russian publications were received dealing with the history and technique of stage productions and the history of the ballet and choreography.

In 1938 the famous *Moskovskīi Khudozhestvennyi Teatr* (Moscow Art Theater) celebrated its fortieth anniversary. The occasion was marked by the publication of a number of books relating to it. Among them, we obtained the following:

Balukhatyĭ, S. D., editor. *Chaĭka v postanovke Moskovskogo Khudozhestvennogo teatra. Rezhisserskaā partitura K. S. Stanīslavskogo* ("The Sea Gull as produced by the Moscow Art Theater. The score of the producer, K. S. Stanīslavskīl"). Leningrad-Moscow, 1938.

Chekhov's *Sea Gull* was produced by the Moscow Art Theater during its first season (1898–1899). In the season 1938–1939 it was successfully produced, in an English translation, by American actors in the United States.

Boĭarskīl, Ī. A. O. and Brodskīl, A. M., editors. *Moskovskīi Khudozhestvennyi teatr v ĭllūstratsīiakh ĭ dokumentakh. 1898–1938* ("The Moscow Art Theater in illustrations and documents. 1898–1938"). Moscow, published by the Moscow Art Theater, 1938.

A single volume comprising 756 pages, with many illustrations, portraits, and plates. Some of the plates are in color. There are eight articles in the volume and a selective bibliography on the Moscow Art Theater.

Nemīrovīch-Danchenko, Vl. Ī. *Īz proshlogo* ("From the past"). Moscow, 1938. The second edition.

This is a volume of reminiscences by one of the founders of the Moscow Art Theater, who for forty years served also as one of its directors, and takes the form of historical essays.

Stanīslavskīl, K. S. *Rabota aktera nad soboĭ* ("The self-training of an actor"). Moscow, 1938.

Stanislavskii, like Nemirovich-Danchenko whose book is mentioned above, gained renown for his part in the establishment and direction of the Moscow Art Theater, and in this book gives a summary of his experience in working out the system of self-training in acting which now bears his name.

The ballet and choreography are represented in the year's accessions by the following books:

Borisoglebskii, M., compiler. *200 let Lenīngradskogo gosudarstvennogo khoreograficheskogo uchilishcha. 1738-1938. Proshloe Baletnogo otdeleniia Peterburgskogo teatral'nogo uchilishcha, nyne Lenīngradskogo gosudarstvennogo khoreograficheskogo uchilishcha. Materialy po istorii russkogo baleta.* ("Two hundred years of the Leningrad state school of choreography. 1738-1938. The past of the Ballet division of the Petersburg theatrical school which is now the Leningrad state school of choreography. Material on the history of the Russian ballet.") Leningrad, published by the Leningrad state school of choreography, 1938. Volume one, in small folio, with numerous illustrations and plates (some in color).

This is a handsome publication, containing a wealth of hitherto unpublished archival material, with an extensive name index. Only the first volume, covering the period of one hundred and fifty years (1738-1888), has been published thus far. The second volume, to cover the period from 1888 to 1938, is now in preparation.

Chesnokov, E. Ī., editor. *Klassiki khoreografii* ("The classics of the choreography"). Leningrad-Moscow, 1937. With many illustrations and plates.

Published by the State Publishing House "Iskusstvo" and the Leningrad State School of Choreography, this work contains extensive excerpts, in Russian translations, from the treatises and memoirs of some of the western European classics of choreography, such as Jean Georges Noverre, Carlo Blasis, etc.

Slonimskii, Iŭ. *Mastera baleta. Peterburgskie mastera baleta XIX stoletii.* ("The ballet masters. The Petersburg ballet masters of the nineteenth century.") Leningrad, State publishing house "Iskusstvo," 1937. With many illustrations and plates.

In this book the author gives historical and critical reviews of the professional activities of the five famous ballet masters of the Imperial Theaters at St. Petersburg, namely, C. Didelot (1767-1837), A. Saint-Leon (the date of his birth is not known; he died in 1870), J. Perrot (1810-1892), L. Īvanov (1834-1901) and M. Petipas (1822-1910).

Science

Two recent publications of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics acquired during the year are of special importance for reference use:

In the field of physiology, the Division obtained a copy of the famous book by Professor Īvan Petrovich Pavlov, *Dvadtsatiletnii opyt ob'ektivnogo izucheniiia vyssheĭ nervnoi deiatel'nosti (povedeniia) zhivotnykh. Uslovnye refleksy. Sbornik stateĭ, dokladov, lektiĭ i recheĭ* ("Twenty

years of experience in the objective study of the highest nervous activity (behavior) of animals. Conditioned reflexes. A collection of articles, reports, lectures, and speeches"). The sixth edition, revised and augmented. Moscow-Leningrad, 1938.

This publication contains accounts of the physiological researches and experiments in behaviorism which led the author to his famous doctrine of conditioned reflexes.

Akademiā nauk S. S. S. R. ("Academy of sciences of the U. S. S. R."). *Energeticheskie resursy S. S. S. R.* ("The power resources of the U. S. S. R.") In two volumes, with charts, tables, and maps. Edited by G. M. Kryzhanovskii. Moscow-Leningrad, 1937-1938.

The first volume contains calculations of fuel resources (coal, oil, natural gas, peat, slate, and firewood) and the second volume—those of water, wind, and sun energies.

Akademiā nauk S. S. S. R. Otdeleniē matematicheskikh i estestvennykh nauk ("Academy of sciences of the U. S. S. R. Section of mathematical and natural sciences"). *Matematika i estestvoznaniē v S. S. S. R. Ocherki razvitiā matematicheskikh i estestvennykh nauk za dvadtsat' let* ("Mathematics and natural sciences in the U. S. S. R. Outlines of their development for the past twenty years"). Moscow-Leningrad, 1938.

This publication, comprising about one thousand pages in a single volume and having many illustrations, is a symposium consisting of fifty-four reviews of the achievements of Russian scientists in the mathematical and natural sciences during the twenty years beginning with 1918.

Miscellaneous Activities

About 1,400 new author entries were written in longhand and filed in our catalog of temporary entries; 2,000 titles were classified; 7,700 books were plated and labelled; 4,900 were marked with call numbers; 5,541 pieces of printed material, condensed into 1,385 volumes, were prepared for binding; and 9,200 volumes were arranged on the shelves.

About 1,800 printed cards were received during the year from the Classification Division and filed in the Slavic Division's catalog of printed card entries. For its Union Catalog of the Russian holdings in American libraries, the Division received and filed 3,700 cards.

The Division lent 1,300 volumes during the year, either through the interlibrary loan system or to those otherwise having borrowing privileges.

Over 2,000 readers and visitors were accommodated in the Division during the year, and some 800 written inquiries were answered in its official correspondence. Several translations from Russian into English were made by the Chief of the Division for members of Congress and officers of the Executive Departments of the Government.

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, DR. ZAHM

THE promises of aviation recorded in our last two annual reports are eventuating nicely. All lands and oceans now have fixed air routes flown to schedule for passengers and post. Tourist voyages round the world are mere routine, simple to arrange with single ticket and pleasant stop-overs. One-stage commercial flights to Europe, final ocean conquest, have begun. Over the world's quarter-million miles of air network last year two thousand planes carried three million passengers and about one-third as much load in cargo.

For comfort many transport planes excel all motor cars. Luxurious really are those stately hulls, high-arched, immense, with mellowed sound and light, enchanting tints, and soft upholstery. There, too, safety vies with splendor. But one death per half billion passenger-miles this year, some major lines report. Nearing completion, too, are rival craft consigned from Botwood to Foynes in a summer's night at tranquil levels nearly five miles high. But the hundred-passenger plane to cruise at three hundred miles an hour is not yet fully developed; the still larger, faster transports for stratosphere use are only projects of advanced designers. America's grandest at present are the forty-two-passenger landplanes for transcontinental routes, and the seventy-four-passenger airboats in transocean service—both types very sumptuous and safe.

Pressure for aviation supremacy entails appropriate sums for research. Tens of millions of dollars annually, in a single government, go for huge laboratories to develop and perfect aircraft, thereby enhancing the nation's air power and trade. Marked improvements of performance naturally follow. For many years the speed of highly powered racers stood at something over seven miles a minute. Now,

as a result of laboratory refinements, a stock pursuit plane with stock motor attains nearly eight miles a minute and is expected soon to pass that mark. Long-distance bombers, especially when refuelled at the shore, can cross the Atlantic and return nonstop with a good marginal range. New ones to carry five tons of bombs eight thousand miles now have the interest of the United States Air Corps.

Refuelling in the air, long a circus feat, attains commercial value. Transocean seaplanes, after launching with their maximum take-off weight, will have it increased fifteen percent by drawing fuel from a pursuing air tanker when the two are temporarily joined with gasoline hose. Nearly five tons of useful load is thus added to a thirty-ton airboat; or, with fixed take-off pay load, the range may be increased some fifty percent. In this way both civil and military craft may achieve their best range and pay load combination.

Though still a minor civil industry, aviation now is a major world force. It dominates war and peace, not seldom shaping international policy. Its military cost may exceed that of army or navy, even for a prime sea power. For a great European nation, it now passes one billion dollars annually. Our air force appropriations made this session exceed half a billion.

Appraisal of national air strength, even though uncertain, holds supreme interest for present-day governments. No threatened great power is content with fewer than five thousand warplanes. Some have more than that number and produce as many more annually. Several times five thousand a year in wartime can be built and duly equipped by a strong nation. And since each active plane requires various skilled men for its maintenance and operation, such personnel is counted by tens of thousands. Their training occupies immense schools with costly apparatus and large technical staffs. Civil and military plants cooperate to hasten adequate training of personnel. Under recent stimulus, the democracies are nearing parity with rival states in warplane equipment and productivity. In civil aviation the United States has twenty-six thousand pilots and eleven thousand airplanes holding active certificates; it is to have ninety-five thousand civilian reserve pilots five years hence.

Troop carriers gain speed and power. Two dozen men per plane can be hurled at four miles per minute to an objective hundreds of miles distant and parachuted to earth full-armed with supplies for instant action. Tentative practice is popular in some countries. An armada of such craft to rush twelve thousand officers and men three thousand miles overnight nonstop is envisioned for the near

future. The cost of such a war fleet is reckoned at something over one hundred million dollars, or less than the price of two large battleships.

The civil transport plane and the troop carrier, being structurally much alike, can be made interchangeable, a material advantage for national defense. Since all locomotive agencies—marine, rail, and highway—are essential in war, a means to throw troops over land and sea by the shortest route at more than two hundred miles an hour is alluring to military strategists. Thus, for example, unruly tribes in desert or wilderness are subdued or disciplined by the air force of a central government.

Air-raid precautions expand in number and variety. Near Barcelona caves and tunnels were quarried under hills for refuge from air raids. Vast catacombs and cellars are provided in many large cities. Strong shelters for one million British armament workers, proof against quarter-ton bombs, are to be provided at a cost of twenty million pounds. Portable shelters, housing five persons each, have been delivered by the government at the rate of two million a year. Some Swiss hangars on wheels hasten under the Alps when bombers threaten. Perhaps the Palisades would offer like refuge for New York aircraft.

Abroad, kite or captive balloons, moored with steel wire to winch-bearing trucks or boats, form protective pales, one to many miles high, about vulnerable centers. Unfended warplanes are expected to shun these barrages or fly above them where lurk the patrol fighters. A nation-wide network costing England nearly half a billion dollars will be provided to protect her vital centers. Germany, France, Italy, and Russia have adopted barrage protection in various forms. But their efficacy is speculative since "sweepers" may be found to break through them safely.

New Quarters

At the close of the fiscal year, the Division moved into new quarters in the Annex Building. A row of offices on the fifth floor, overlooking Bolling Field and the Naval Air Station, provides improved facilities for the work of the staff. For the use of persons consulting the aeronautic collection, there is a special reference room with a selection of frequently used reference books and a comprehensive collection of bibliographies. The latest numbers of aeronautical periodicals also are on display. Shelved on the deck immediately below the offices is the main aeronautic collection, and nearby are the collections on related subjects in science, technology, and military art. This facilitates the service of these books to readers in the aeronautic reference room.

Persons engaged in serious research for extended periods may have study rooms assigned near the offices of the Division, where the assistance of the aeronautics staff is conveniently available.

Gifts

As in former years the Division has enjoyed the generous cooperation of many companies and individuals who have contributed publications of various kinds to the collection. Much of the material so received is unobtainable through regular trade channels.

The following list includes some of the gifts and serves as an indication of the type of material received:

- AERONAUTICAL DIGEST PUBLISHING CORPORATION, New York—*Boedy's Album*, by Kenneth J. Boedecker, and *Vocabulario tecnico*.
- AIR FRANCE, Paris—*Rapport du conseil d'administration, 1934-1935, 1937-1938*.
- AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Chicago—Miscellaneous pamphlets and press releases.
- ALA LITTORIA, S. A., Rome—*Relazione del consiglio di amministrazione, 1937, 1938*.
- ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY MOTORS, LTD., Coventry, Eng.—Folder of reprints, etc., on Armstrong Siddeley engines.
- E. W. AXE & CO., INC., New York—*The Aviation Industry in the United States; The British Aviation Industry (Axe-Houghton Economic Studies, Series B, No. 6 and Supplement)*.
- LIEUT.-COL. C. L. BEAVEN, Washington, D. C.—*A Chronological History of Aviation Medicine*.
- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Medford, Oregon—*Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Northwest Aviation Planning Council*, Medford, Oregon, Sept. 16, 17, 1938.
- DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT CO., LTD., Herts, Eng.—*General Information Booklet Number 5*.
- CHICAGO TRAFFIC SERVICE CORPORATION—*Air Transportation*, by G. Lloyd Wilson, and *The Air Line Industry Today*, by Edgar S. Gorrell.
- DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA, Berlin—Literature and photographs regarding transatlantic flights.
- EASTERN AIR LINES, INC., New York—Report to Stockholders.
- EIDGENÖSSISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE, Zürich, Switzerland—Aerodynamic papers.
- F. STANSBURY HAYDON, Baltimore—*First Attempts at Military Aeronautics in the United States*, and a volume of *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, containing T. S. C. Lowe's report on the Balloon Service.
- L. HOWARTH, Cambridge, England—Reprints of aerodynamic papers.
- INDIAN OCEAN AIR SERVICE, LTD., Perth, West Australia.—Pamphlets regarding air route to Australia.
- SEIZO IWAO, Tokyo, Japan—Japanese papers containing aeronautic articles.
- ALEXANDER KLEMIN, New York—*Rotary Wing Aircraft*.
- KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE LUCHTVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ, Amsterdam, Netherlands—*10 vervlogen jaren, 1928-1938*.
- GLENN L. MARTIN Co., Baltimore—Publicity releases.

- MARTIN, MOULET & CIE., Boulogne-sur-Seine, France—*A. M. Fuel Systems for Aircraft*, by Basile Demtchenko.
- MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY—*Books on Aviation*. A bibliographical compilation.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN BALLOON CORPS VETERANS, Wichita, Kansas—*1939 Directory*.
- NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff—*Air photography and Archaeology*, by G. W. G. Allen and V. E. Nash-Williams.
- NEW YORK DIVISION OF STATE PLANNING, Albany—*Aerial Photographic Mapping in New York State and Aviation Facilities in New York State*.
- PARAMOUNT PICTURES, INC., Washington—Photographs and study charts of "Men with Wings."
- HAROLD F. PITCAIRN, Philadelphia—*Biography of Juan de la Cierva*, autographed.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, London—*Structural Air Raid Precautions*.
- SEAPLANE FLYING ASSOCIATION, New York—*Seaplane Base Booklet*.
- SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, New York—Papers presented at the National Aircraft Production meeting at Los Angeles on October 13, 14, and 15, 1938.
- SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS, LTD., London—Empire Air Day official programme.
- LEONARD TAYLOR, London—A copy of his *Night Flight and Other Verse*.
- W. TOLMIEN, Dresden—Aerodynamic papers.
- TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES, Montreal—Annual Reports.
- UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, New York—Annual Report to Stockholders.
- U. S. AIR CORPS PRIMARY FLYING SCHOOL, Randolph Field, Texas—*Compass Headings*.
- VOITH-SCHNEIDER PROPELLER CO., INC., New York—*The Voith-Schneider Propeller*.
- C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD., New York—*Aero Engines and Their Lubrication*.
- WALLINGTON (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARY—*A List of Books in the Stock of the Wallington Public Library on Aviation*.

The Division is also indebted to the publishers of periodicals, listed elsewhere in this report, for the courtesy of gift subscriptions. Among these we wish to mention especially the editors of *American Aviation*, who have supplied currently their news service *American Aviation Daily*. They have also sent, throughout the year, packages of miscellaneous material, releases, clippings, etc., useful for the reference files of the Division. The National Aeronautic Association has presented the aeronautical magazines received through their international exchange.

Other Accessions

Most American works, and many foreign ones, are received through the operation of the copyright law, others by deposit or exchange, and those which cannot be obtained without cost are purchased. The following survey of accessions from these sources is not intended to be

complete, but is presented to illustrate the nature of the current accessions.

A notable addition to the collection of rare and early works is a booklet by Edward Rigby entitled *An Account of James Deeker's two Aerial Voyages from the City of Norwich* (Norwich, Printed by John Crouse, 1785).

When early works of historical importance are unobtainable, photostatic copies fill the want and for all practical purposes are quite as serviceable as the originals. A pamphlet long desired by the Division is *A Few Remarks on What Has Been Done with Screw-Propelled Aeroplane Machines from 1809 to 1892*, by F. J. Stringfellow. (Chard, Printed by Young & Son [1892]. By the courtesy of the John Crerar Library we were permitted to reproduce its copy.

Among the reference works, added to the collection in the aeronautics reading room is the *Jahrbuch der deutschen Akademie der Luftfahrtforschung*, which contains biographies of persons prominent in German aeronautics, with bibliographies of their writings. Descriptions of the world's airlines, their history and organization, are given in *Transaer, Handbook of International Air Transport*, edited by Heinz Orlovius and August Dresel. *Royal Air Force and Air Forces of the British Empire Yearbook*, compiled by Leonard Bridgman, presents minute information about British military aeronautics.

Airplane specifications in clear concise form, with illustrations are given in *Aircraft and the Air*, edited by Eric Sargent, *Aircraft of the World* and *Fighting Planes of the World*, edited by E. C. Talbot-Booth, and *Les Flottes de l'Air*, by Robert Gruss.

A useful bibliographic tool kept in the reading room is the comprehensive *Bibliography of Aeronautics* which is being issued by the Works Progress Administration with the cooperation of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences. New subjects added during the year are Air Mail, Air Navigation, Air Transportation, Airships, Comfort in Aircraft, Control Surfaces, Flight Instruments, Landing Gears, Laws and Regulations, Skin Friction and Boundary Layer, Slots and Flaps and Stress Analysis.

Technical and general works added during the year cover a wide variety of subjects, including design, operation and construction, airships, parachutes, gliders, aerial photography, airline operation, and for the first time a modern book on manpower airplanes. Some of the new titles in the group follow:

Applied Photogrammetry, by Ralph O. Anderson.
Sir Allan Cobham's Book of the Air.

Zeppelin, gestern und morgen: Geschichte der deutschen Luftschiffahrt, by Fritz Dettmann.

Instrument and Radio Flying, by Karl S. Day.

The Aircraft Flight Instructor, by Richard Duncan.

Aeronautic Radio; a manual for operators, pilots, radio mechanics, by Myron F. Eddy.

Astronomical Navigation Made Easy, by G. W. Ferguson.

World Airways, by Robert Finch.

Ce qu'il faut savoir pour devenir pilote de vol à voile, by Charles Girod.

Gliding and Soaring Operation Manual, compiled by Gustave Scheurer, R. E. Franklin and Arthur L. Lawrence for the Soaring Society of America.

Kamerad Fallschirm; ein Leitfaden für jeden der mit Fallschirmen zu tun hat, by Herbert Gratzky.

The Complete Flying Course; a handbook for instructors and pupils, by N. Roy Harben.

Metal Aircraft for the Mechanic, by J. Healey.

Handbuch des Segelfliegens, edited by Wolfram Hirth.

Der Flugzeug-schlosser, by Richard Hofmann.

Notes on Supercharging for Ground Engineers, by C. E. Jones.

Lightplane Flying, by Wolfgang Langewiesche-Brandt.

Air Transportation Costing, by N. T. Macleod.

Fliegen, by Franz L. Neher.

Der neue Zeppelin und das Schicksal der andern. LZ 1 bis LZ 129.

Stabilitäts- und Leistungsberechnungen für Flugzeuge mit Anwendung auf den praktischen Flugbetrieb, by Gerhard Otto.

Kapitän Hans von Schiller's Zeppelinbuch.

Air Piloting; manual of flight instruction, by Virgil Simmons.

Die Wartung des Flugzeuges, by Paul Spremberg and Otto Weishaar.

Airplane Design Manual, by Frederick K. Teichmann.

Aeronautics Simplified; examination questions and answers . . . by Ernest G. Vetter.

Sicherheit in der Luft; Bemühungen um das absturzsichere Flugzeug, by C. Walther Vogelsang.

Flugleistungsermittlung und Wägungen, Schwerpunkt, Ladepläne, by Helmuth Wenke.

An increasing interest in aeronautics as a life work resulted in the publication during the year of the following books:

Wings to Wear, by Alice Rogers Hager.

Air Workers, by Picture Fact Associates, Alice V. Keliher, editor.

Aeronautical Occupations for Boys, by Burr Leyson.

Getting a Job in Aviation, by Carl Norcross.

Works of an historical character include *Kampf um das Luftmeer*, by Paul Kettel, *Les Ailes à la conquête des mers*, by Jacques Mortane and *Aviation; or, Human Flight through the Ages*, by Ernest Edward Walker. The history of aviation in Italy is told in *Il volo in Italia*, an elaborate and profusely illustrated work by Federico Valli and Antonio Foschini.

While most historical works on aeronautics are largely concerned with invention and spectacular flight achievement, two books by Edward P. Warner: *The Early History of Air Transportation* and *Technical Development and its Effect on Air Transportation*, outline the history of commercial aviation.

The romantic appeal of aviation accounts for the fact that biographies and personal narratives of flying men and women have always been popular and appear annually in considerable number. To the more adventurous sort of books, dealing with exploration, sport, and war flying, now come the life stories of builders of the aircraft industry, and the experiences of those who develop the world's airways. These different types of biographical works are represented in the following list of some of the year's accessions:

Bordbuch D 2495, by Liesel Bach.

My Life, by Jean Batten.

On Top of the World; the Soviet expedition to the North Pole, 1937-1938, by Lazar Brontman.

Passenger by Air, by Richard Coke.

That's My Story, by Douglas Corrigan.

Beyond Horizons, by Lincoln Ellsworth.

Trente ans au service de l'aviation; Louis Breguet, by Pierre Faure.

Wings in the Night, by Willis S. Fitch.

Vingt mille lieues dans les airs, by Baron de Foucaucourt.

Women with Wings, by Pauline Gower.

Im Flugboot nach Amerika; Erlebnisse des Ozeanfliegers, by Wolfgang von Gronau.

Winged Highway, by William Stephen Grooch.

Early Birds, by Alfred Instone.

An Air Fighter's Scrapbook, by Ira Jones.

Mermoz, by J. Kessel.

Listen! The Wind, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

Emir, das tapfere Leben des freiherrn Marschall von Bieberstein, by Götz freiherr von Pölnitz.

The Story of the Winged-S; an autobiography, by Igor I. Sikorsky.

High, Wide and Frightened, by Louise Thaden.

Hell in the Heavens; the adventures of an aerial gunner in the Royal Flying Corps, by A. G. J. Whitehouse.

There has been a steady output of books on military aeronautics and air defence. A few of these may be mentioned:

Die Laufbahnen in der Luftwaffe, by Hermann Adler.

The Menace of the Clouds, by L. E. O. Charlton.

Civil Defence; a practical manual presenting with working drawings the methods required for adequate protection against aerial attack, by C. W. Glover.

A. R. P., by J. B. S. Haldane.

Air Raid; the technique of silent approach, high explosive, panic, by John Langdon-Davies.

The Chosen Instrument, by Norman Macmillan.

Air Attack on Cities; the broader aspects of the problem, by J. Thorburn Muirhead.

Unsere Flak-artillerie; Einführung in ihre Grundlagen für Soldaten und Laien, by Wolfgang Pickert.

Vom Luftkrieg, by H. von Rohden.

Luftkrieg bedroht Europa! By Lothar Schüttel.

La guerra aerea, by Angel M. Zuloaga.

The list of periodicals currently received by the Division has been augmented by the following titles:

Air Defence Cadet Corps Gazette, London.

Air Mail Magazine, published by A. Phillips, Newport, England.

Aircraft Battle Force Technical Letters, published by U. S. Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.

Aircraft Production, London.

American Aviation Daily, Washington.

American Rocket Society, New York. *Bulletin*.

Australian Aerial Medical Services, Adelaide. *Bulletin*.

Boeing News, published by Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle.

Brazil. Departamento de aeronáutica civil, Rio de Janeiro. *Boletim*.

Bucarest. École polytechnique. *Travaux du laboratoire aérodynamique*.

Engineering Bulletin, published by Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute of Aeronautics, Glendale, Calif.

Fair Facts Bulletin, published by Fairchild Aircraft Corporation, Hagerstown.

Florida. State Road Dept. Aviation Division, Tallahassee. [*Bulletin*.]

The Flying Dutchman, published by K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Lines, London.

General Aircraft News, published by General Aircraft Limited, Feltenham, England.

The Gosport, published by Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Illinois Air Line Pilots Association, Chicago. *Bulletin*.

Imperial Airways Ltd., London. *Weekly Air News Bulletin*.

The Intava World, published by International Aviation Associates, London.

Journal of International Aeromodeling, Boston.

K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Lines, London. *Weekly News Letter*.

National Air News, South Bend, Ind.

The Skybird League, London. *Monthly News Bulletin*.

Tohtli, Mexico City.

Ufficio Stampa Aeroexport, Rome. [*Bulletin*.]

The Vultair, published by Vultee Aircraft, Downey, Calif.

Besides the addition of these new titles, good progress has been made in filling gaps in older files.

Staff Service and Publications

The indexing of current periodicals has taken much time and effort, especially because the whole cumulated index has been reorganized in conjunction with the operations necessary in revising the subject

headings. The results of this labor are now becoming increasingly evident in the greater usefulness of the index. It facilitates the quick answering of specific questions and is very helpful in the preparation of bibliographies. It has been our practice to keep the current year's cards in a separate file and this year an opportunity was offered to have all the 1938 references mimeographed and issued in book form before the cards were incorporated in the main file. This was made possible through the good offices of Maj. Lester D. Gardner of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences. The Institute is cooperating with the Works Progress Administration in a project of preparing aeronautical bibliographies, and the publication of our index was included in this project; the stencils are now being cut. The volume will comprise 323 pages, arranged alphabetically by subject and supplied with an author index. The title will be *Subject Index to Aeronautical Periodical Literature and Reports for the Year 1938*.

The list of subject headings on which the Division has been at work for three years is now ready for publication. A mimeographed list, *Aeronautic Abbreviations*, also compiled in the Division, is available for distribution.

These undertakings have been carried out in addition to the regular tasks of the staff, such as assisting readers and answering questions by mail and telephone. A few examples of subjects on which the staff has done research and furnished references follows:

Air-raid precautions; flight of insects; helicopters; ocean swells; cost of production of airplanes; airplanes with propellers in the extreme rear; piston rings; landing fields in the Cape Verde Islands; feeder airlines; achievements of Charles M. Manly; the use of plastics in airplanes; lightning as a hazard in aviation.

Requests for information about aviation schools, famous flights, aviation in various foreign countries, specifications of airplanes, and for historic and biographical material are most common.

Those who use the facilities of the Division most frequently are the executive departments and Members of Congress; others include university professors and students, lawyers, writers, inventors, pilots, air-line operators and manufacturers. The various purposes for which information has been sought and staff assistance rendered include doctors' theses, lectures and articles, patent litigation, planning of airports, trade surveys, etc. A new field in which the assistance of the staff has been sought is the preparation and verification of radio scripts dealing with aeronautics.

As an aid to a university mural painter a chart was prepared portraying the three ages of power-plane development; viz (1) age of

pioneer invention, (2) age of pioneer flying, (3) age of commercial aviation.

A history of motorless flight was written by a member of the staff with the use of source material in the Division. It will be published as part of a larger handbook.

The Chief of the Division, serving on the Aerodynamics Subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, has attended its meetings regularly. Critical reading of twenty-three technical reports was part of his duties in this connection.

BINDING



*FROM THE REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT IN CHARGE,
MR. MORGAN*

THE following report for the year ended June 30, 1939, is respectfully submitted:

	<i>1938-39</i>	<i>1937-38</i>
Books bound (including newspapers).....	43, 952	50, 149
Books repaired without rebinding.....	4, 227	3, 302
Miscellaneous lettering, apart from that incidental to binding.....volumes..	4, 475	3, 286
New dummies made (apart from those repaired).....	89	124
Pamphlets stitched in covers (Gaylord binders).....	24, 473	29, 904
Newspapers bound in Library of Congress style....volumes..	2, 056	1, 895

The above table shows a decrease in the number of books bound. The removal of the Branch Bindery to the Annex Building, with its better working conditions and the modern equipment now provided, should aid in increasing the regular output.

CATALOG DIVISION



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, MR. LEAVITT

DURING the past year the Catalog Division treated 175,253 volumes and pamphlets, of which 156,376 were net accessions, 10,652 were recataloged items, and 8,225 were miscellaneous items which proved, after search, to be disposable duplicates. Of the current accessions incorporated in our collections, 110,296 volumes and pamphlets were cataloged by standard methods and 46,080 processed in the pamphlet collection. In terms of cataloging units the work resulted in 53,018 main entries (45,503 standard, 7,515 substandard), 131,780 secondary entries, 11,402 cross references, and 18,380 authority cards for authors and subjects not hitherto represented in our catalogs. Some 1,500 letters from living authors and publishers, embodying first-hand bio-bibliographical information, were added to our "Author File." Copy sent to the printer included 40,547 new titles (equivalent to 10 volumes, each of about 400 pages) and 7,478 reprints. In addition, 40,321 titles were passed on as "daily reprints," i. e., cards reprinted to replenish stock, without benefit of proofreading in the Catalog Division. Titles processed by mimeograph (average editions of 25, for intramural use) amounted to 8,548.

Individual cards (printed, mimeographed, and typewritten) prepared for the various catalogs of the Library aggregated 643,666. These included 206,051 for the Public Catalog, 132,402 for the Official Catalog, 122,401 for the use of the Card Division, 49,084 for shelf lists, 38,674 for stack lists, 42,717 for the Law Division, 14,173 for the Union Catalog, and 38,164 in scattering numbers for various other files in the Library.

The Pamphlet Collection now contains some 306,450 pieces, including about 109,400 copyright items but excluding the considerable

number of uncataloged foreign dissertations which are not a charge of the Catalog Division.

Publications

In addition to the routine card publishing output of the Catalog Division, we issued *A List of American Doctoral Dissertations Printed in 1937* and four quarterly lists (Nos. 41-44) of *Additions and Changes*, supplementing the *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogues of the Library of Congress*. The fourth edition of this monumental list, which has been in preparation for some years, is now nearing completion and should be in the hands of the printer during 1940, to be published by the end of that year. It will be issued in several volumes and will include the "refer from" references which are a special source of interest to many libraries.

Answers to Inquirers

Some of the bibliographical (and other) topics discussed in the official correspondence and memoranda of the Catalog Division during the year may be grouped as follows:

QUESTIONS OF AUTHORSHIP: *The Court and Country Confectioner; A Gentleman From Kentucky; Memoirs of a Nullifier; The Parents' Friend; A Plain Statement of the Argument Between Great-Britain and Her Colonies; Scribblings and Sketches; Warszawianka (Polonaise).*

QUESTIONS OF DATES: Thomas Bacon; George Barrington; Robert Greene (1558?-1592); George P. R. James; Thomas Kyd; Wrighte's *Grotesque Architecture*.

QUESTIONS OF AUTHOR HEADINGS: Albany catalogues of stars; William Andrus (or Andrews) Alcott; American Association of School Administrators; Tilda Brito de Donoso; Boy Scouts; Jean-Simon Chaudron; Holy Scriptures (Jewish Publication Society of America); International Examinations Inquiry; Marcos de Niza; Mellon Collection; U. S. National Gallery of Art; Toledo, Spain (city and province); U. S. National Bureau of Standards.

QUESTIONS OF SUBJECT HEADINGS: Bible—Versions; Paintings—France; Paintings, French.

QUESTIONS OF FILING ARRANGEMENT FOR: Georgia entries; Lincolniana; Red Cross; Regimental histories under U. S.—Hist.—Civil War.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS: American dissertations on France and the French; proposed joint catalog of eighteenth century Americana; regional subdivisions of the United States; main entry under narrator or under writer; forms of variant family names to be preferred in cataloging genealogical material; entry for institutions under latest name, with exceptions; author headings for members of religious orders; capitalizing names of Biblical books; analyticals for articles in medical periodicals; identity of "An Officer of the Army"; Polish name for grapefruit; card mimeographing machine.

Retirements

The work of the Division is profoundly affected by the retirement of two of its ablest technical aides, Miss Irma I. Blake and Miss Alice S. Griswold.

Miss Blake served in the Americana Section of the Catalog Division from 1900 to 1920 as assistant, and from 1920 to September 30, 1938, as head of the Section, controlling not only the work of cataloging but also the classification and shelflisting of all the works in classes E and F (American history and description, including the increasingly important field of Hispanic America). By rare devotion to her work she gained a mastery of this difficult field, which is one of the major specialties of the Library.

Miss Griswold, who had served as head of the Copyright Section in the Catalog Division for nearly four decades, retired on September 30, 1939, after forty-two years of uninterrupted service in the Library. Miss Griswold's work covered the entire field of American copyrights and thereby measured and reflected, perhaps more than any other unit in the Library, the enormous growth of American literary productivity during these years. Many of the new copyright books are in demand, at the instant of publication or even in advance of publication, by nearly every unit of the National Government; yet many of these books require careful, unhurried consideration, for they involve the formulation of important new subject headings. These new headings must express, in relatively permanent form, new events, movements, discoveries, which themselves are only in the process of formation. The headings must, therefore, be timely and yet, within human limitations, timeless, for our great dictionary catalog is rapidly becoming a universal catalog, covering books on all subjects and periods, in many languages, from every point of view. Its invisible core is the scheme of subject headings, for that ties the millions of disparate items into one coordinated unit. Miss Griswold's contributions to this work cannot be overestimated. Her quiet concentration, in the midst of the varied and urgent demands of the day's work, upon the ultimate goals—the organization and dissemination of knowledge—has served as an example for every worker.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, MR. JONES

THE number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the year 1938-1939 was 116,258, of which 115,181 were new accessions and 1,077 were reclassified, including 863 transfers. The number of volumes shelved was 115,366, of which 114,289 were new accessions. The year preceding, the number of volumes classified and shelved was 126,272, of which 124,453 were new accessions and 1,819 were reclassified, including 1,244 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	<i>Volumes and pamphlets</i>		
	<i>Accessions</i>	<i>Reclassified</i>	<i>Total</i>
A. Polygraphy.....	3, 595	23	3, 618
B-BJ. Philosophy.....	1, 609	6	1, 615
BL-BX. Religion.....	5, 787	15	5, 802
C. History—Auxiliary sciences.....	907	12	919
CS71. American genealogy.....	412	-----	412
D. History (except American).....	5, 769	2	5, 771
E-F. American history.....	5, 967	-----	5, 967
G. Geography—Anthropology.....	1, 775	1	1, 776
H. Social and economic sciences.....	22, 101	3	22, 104
J. Political sciences.....	9, 948	1	9, 949
L. Education.....	4, 618	1	4, 619
M. Music (literature).....	3, 536	-----	3, 536
N. Fine arts.....	2, 045	1	2, 046
P. Language and literature.....	10, 361	138	10, 499

New classification—Summary—Continued

	<i>Volumes and pamphlets</i>		
	<i>Accessions</i>	<i>Reclassified</i>	<i>Total</i>
PZ. Fiction and juvenile literature in English.....	4, 547		4, 547
Q. Science.....	7, 058	2	7, 060
R. Medicine.....	3, 607	8	3, 615
S. Agriculture.....	3, 714		3, 714
T. Technology.....	8, 833	1	8, 834
U. Military science.....	956		956
V. Naval science.....	599		599
Z. Bibliography.....	6, 545		6, 545
	114, 289	214	114, 503
Transfers.....		863	863
Intermediates.....	47		47
Old classification.....	845		845
TOTAL.....	115, 181	1, 077	116, 258

In addition to the classification and preparation of the material shown in the preceding table, the Division prepared for the deck catalogs 38,674 printed and approximately 76,367 typewritten or manuscript cards and for the card shelflist 49,084 printed cards, in which number are included analyticals for collected sets and the additional cards required for the secondary classification of books dealing with more than one subject or aspect of a subject.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 3,717,600 volumes, distributed as follows:

A. Polygraphy.....	157, 400	N. Fine arts.....	74, 200
B-BJ. Philosophy.....	47, 500	P. Language and literature..	351, 200
BL-BX. Religion.....	176, 800	PZ. Fiction and juvenile literature in English..	145, 700
C-D. History (except American)—Genealogy....	295, 100	Q. Science.....	272, 500
E-F. American history....	243, 700	R. Medicine.....	115, 700
G. Geography—Anthropology.....	61, 400	S. Agriculture.....	127, 900
H-J. Social, economic and political sciences....	922, 600	T. Technology.....	250, 100
L. Education.....	153, 400	U. Military science.....	49, 700
M. Music (literature).....	73, 200	V. Naval science.....	35, 100
		Z. Bibliography.....	162, 900
		Incunabula, etc.....	1, 500

During the past year there has been an increasing pressure upon the staff, especially upon the Shelflisting and Labeling Section. This has been due to the volume of work and to the increased complexity of details inevitable in our rapidly expanding general and special collections and in the creation of adequate bibliographical instruments required for their effective control.

The staff of classifiers was increased during the year by the assignment to it of Mr. Alton H. Keller, whose scientific training has added materially to the efficiency of the Division. There has been, however, no increase in the corps of shelflisters and labelers, with some consequent lag in output, represented by an accumulation of material that must be labeled and marked before being transmitted to the Reading Rooms and made available for use.

Under such conditions the imperative demands of routine functions have absorbed the time and energies of the Division, permitting only a slight progress in the labor-saving plan to maintain a single shelflist on cards as discussed in the Annual Report of last year.

Nor has it been possible to print the second part of schedule PT covering the Dutch and Scandinavian literatures. This is ready for the printer and will be sent on when funds can be made available for that purpose. This will complete the printing of the major schedules of the Library of Congress classification system. There will then remain, available in manuscript form only: CN, Inscriptions, Epigraphy; PG, Russian literature (in English); and PA, Byzantine and modern Greek and Medieval and modern Latin literature.

Interest in the classification system and correspondence from libraries and individuals relating to it continue to increase. Visiting librarians and students from various countries have spent some time in the Division during the year in order to study at first hand our system, forms, and operating procedure.

A list of libraries which have adopted, wholly or in part, the Library of Congress system of classification was included in the Librarian's Report for 1936-1937. Certain additional libraries were given in the Report for 1937-1938. To these, from information received during the year, the following should be added:

The University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.

Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City (In part with modifications).

St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.

U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

COOPERATIVE CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SERVICE



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF, MR. HAYKIN

Cooperative Cataloging

THE project begun under the auspices of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee of the American Library Association late in 1932 is in nearly every sense a cooperative project. This project was the result of a desire on the part of a number of libraries, principally university and large reference libraries, to secure through cooperation cards, as nearly as possible like those of the Library of Congress in cataloging form and quality, for currently published foreign books for which Library of Congress catalog cards were not available, and to secure also cards for such of the monographs in the serial publications of learned societies and institutions as the Library of Congress does not catalog analytically. In effect, this project embraces foreign books published within two years and specified serial publications, largely in foreign languages, which are assigned to the cooperating libraries for analytical cataloging. These operations were made possible by a grant of the General Education Board, which serves as a revolving fund. By charging the subscribing libraries ten cents for the cards for each entry produced under this arrangement, it was thought to make the cooperative work self-liquidating. Experience has shown, however, that, while the demand for cards for the above categories of books is urgent, it is at the same time limited in quantity which precludes the possibility of a self-sustaining cooperative cataloging project on the present limited basis.

By the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, cards for 27,666 foreign books and monographs were printed in the so-called AC series under the auspices of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee of the

American Library Association. During the past fiscal year alone, the number of cards printed in this series was 3,825.

The following table gives a numerical conspectus of the cards printed in the AC series year by year:

AC SERIES:	<i>Titles</i>	AC SERIES—Continued	<i>Titles</i>
Nov. 1—Dec. 31, 1932----	350	1937-----	3, 436
1933-----	4, 600	1938-----	4, 330
1934-----	4, 900	Jan. 1—June 30, 1939----	1, 645
1935-----	3, 400		
1936-----	5, 005	TOTAL-----	27, 666

As the work of analytical cataloging of older series of publications is brought up to date, or, in the case of series no longer being published, as the work is completed, new series of interest to the cooperating libraries are undertaken. During the past fiscal year the analytical cataloging of the following series was begun by the libraries named:

- Ägyptologische forschungen, hrsg. von A. Scharff. (1936-) 1-
Yale University
- Annales des sciences naturelles. Botanique. (1824-) 1-
John Crerar Library
- Annales des sciences naturelles. Zoologie. (1824-) 1-
John Crerar Library
- Bibliotheca scriptorum medii recentisque aevorum. (1932-) 1-
University of Illinois
- Collection des mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France . . . (Guizot)
New York University
- The Harleian miscellany . . . London. (1808-1813) 1-10.
Hamilton College
- Humanistiska vetenskapssamfundet i Lund. Årsberättelse. (1919-)
1918/1919-
Cincinnati Public Library
- Literarische gesellschaft, Bern. Schriften. Neue folge der Neujahrsblätter.
(1938-) 1-
University of Minnesota
- Monuments de la musique française. (1925-) 1-10.
Newberry Library
- Nagels musik-archiv. (1927-) 1-
University of Pennsylvania
- Royal society of literature of the United Kingdom, London. Essays by divers
hands. (1827-) 1-
University of North Carolina; Duke University; University of Illinois
- Scientific expedition to Manchoukuo. 1st, 1933. Report. (1934-) 1-
Stanford University
- Studien zur musikwissenschaft; beihefte der Denkmäler der tonkunst in Österreich.
(1913-)
School of Music, Yale University

The work of cooperative cataloging begun by the Card Division about 1910 included until the end of 1932 books in certain of the cate-

gories now cataloged under the auspices of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee. Since then its scope has been restricted to works in English not in the Library of Congress, foreign works bearing publication dates more than two years old, and analytical entries for certain serial publications, mainly in English. The revision of entries in this so-called A series was for many years carried on in the Card Division. About the middle of 1936 it was placed in the care of this Division.

Among the minor card series which became the concern of the Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service are the CD and CS series. They include analytical entries prepared within the Division for serial monographs, the analytical cataloging of which was begun in the Card Division, and entries for variant editions of certain works included in the AC series.

Entries for atlases and maps have for years been prepared by the Division of Maps of the Library and revised by the Card Division. The revision of this Map series was taken over by this Division, together with other series formerly revised in the Card Division.

The following is a tabular record of the cards printed in the A and Map series since they were taken over by the Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service, in the CD series to the extent that the work was done by it, and in the CS series since it was begun:

A SERIES:		<i>Titles</i>	CD SERIES:	
July 1-Dec. 31, 1936-----		532	1935-----	73
1937-----		1, 017	1937-----	64
1938-----		1, 702	1938-----	28
Jan. 1-June 30, 1939-----		631		
			TOTAL-----	165
TOTAL-----		3, 882		
CS SERIES:			MAP SERIES:	
1934-----		29	1934-----	69
1935-----		44	1935-----	136
1939-----		23	1936-----	64
			1937-----	55
			1938-----	138
TOTAL-----		96	Jan. 1-June 30, 1939-----	4
			TOTAL-----	466

In order that the work of revision might rest on a firm foundation and consistency be secured in the cataloging of cooperating libraries, whose number in this project had reached nearly fifty by the end of this fiscal year, it was found desirable to initiate the practice of preparing authority cards for all personal and corporate names not previously established in the Official Catalog of the Library of Congress.

These authority cards give, for each name, the appropriate authorities consulted, the variations in information found, the form of name adopted, and the necessary references for guiding the reader to the form adopted. Authority cards were made only sporadically until about the middle of 1937, and no record of the number made was kept. The number of authority cards and references in the A and AC series prepared each year is as follows:

	<i>Authority cards</i>	<i>Refer- ences</i>
AC SERIES:		
1937-----	640	341
1938-----	2, 670	913
Jan. 1-June 30, 1939-----	965	368
TOTAL-----	4, 275	1, 622
A SERIES:		
1937-----	61	10
1938-----	352	66
Jan. 1-June 30, 1939-----	290	40
TOTAL-----	703	116

A numerical view of the work of the Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service during the past fiscal year is given by the following table:

	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Authority cards</i>	<i>Refer- ences</i>
AC series-----	3, 825	2, 301	909
A series-----	1, 362	490	71
CD series-----	14	-----	-----
CS series-----	23	-----	-----
Map series-----	34	-----	-----
TOTAL-----	5, 258	2, 791	980

Decimal Classification

The Decimal Classification work was begun as a cooperative project under the auspices of the American Library Association in order to secure classification of a high order at a minimum cost to individual libraries. Since several thousand American libraries use the printed cards of the Library of Congress in their catalogs, it seemed obvious that the centralized classification project be located in the Library of Congress and that the classification numbers be made available to libraries by having them printed on the Library of Congress catalog cards.

A short experimental period showed this work to be highly successful and, since the presence of the Decimal Classification numbers on the cards seemed to increase their sales, it was decided to make the classification project a part of the Library. On July 1, 1934, when the Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service was organized, the Decimal Classification work became a section of the Service.

The following table is a record of the books classified according to the Decimal Classification since the work was begun on April 1, 1930:

Apr. 1-Dec. 31, 1930-----	17,844	1936-----	34,126
1931-----	35,284	1937-----	33,347
1932-----	30,822	1938-----	31,044
1933-----	39,930	Jan. 1-June 30, 1939-----	13,598
1934-----	37,864		
1935-----	34,580	TOTAL-----	308,439

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, the number of books classified was 27,436.

In order to keep libraries abreast of developments in Decimal Classification, the Decimal Classification Section has, at irregular intervals, prepared *Notes and Decisions on the Application of "Decimal Classification, Edition 13."* Number 6 of the *Notes and Decisions* was issued in May 1939.

CARD DIVISION



*FROM THE REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT IN CHARGE,
MR. CRONIN*

THE aggregate income from the sales of printed catalog cards during the year 1938-1939 was as follows: Sales to regular subscribers, \$297,696.38¹; sales to Government libraries, \$7,171.45.²

The sales to regular subscribers increased 3 percent over last year. The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, were \$287,973.70—an increase of 1.6 percent over last year.

The sales to libraries in foreign countries amounted to \$2,995—a decrease of about 32 percent over last year. Owing to war conditions in China, the Chinese libraries are now ordering fewer cards. In the past they were heavy subscribers to the service. However, more libraries in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America are subscribing for the cards.

The revenue received from the sale of cards to libraries of departments and offices of the United States Government was \$7,171.45. The sales of the previous year amounted to \$39,332.11. The unusual increase in the sales during 1937-1938 was due to the large orders for catalog cards used in connection with the W.P.A. Library Project at the Boston Public Library. For the past three years, large orders of cards have been furnished to similar projects and, as a result, there has been a sharp increase in the sales to Government libraries. The sales to these libraries have now returned to a nearly normal basis.

About 6,500 libraries, firms, and individuals now subscribe to the service.³

During the year 372 new subscribers were added.

¹ \$2,033.65 of this amount received from the sale of publications of the Library of Congress.

² Cards paid for by transfer of credits.

³ When a subscriber fails to order for a third year, the subscription is regarded as canceled and is not entered into the statistics.

New cards printed during the calendar year 1938

Abbrevi- ation	Series	Source	Number of cards printed
A	Regular.....	Catalog Division..	39, 775
	American Libraries.....	Cooperative Cata- loging Service	1, 702
AC	American Cooperative.....	do.....	4, 330
Map	Map Division.....	do.....	138
Agr	Department of Agriculture.....	Card Division.....	902
BS	Bureau of Standards.....	do.....	4
CD	Card Division.....	do.....	211
E	Office of Education.....	do.....	441
F	Bureau of Fisheries.....	do.....	17
GS	Geological Survey.....	do.....	293
L	Department of Labor.....	do.....	194
NO	National Observatory.....	do.....	5
PA	Pan American Union.....	do.....	10
PhoM	Photostat.....	do.....	10
PO	Patent Office.....	do.....	76
S	Smithsonian.....	do.....	98
SD	State Department.....	do.....	36
SG	Surgeon General.....	do.....	77
W	Washington, D. C., Public Library.....	do.....	56
			48, 375

Total number of different cards in stock December 1938,⁴ 1,559,471.

Reprints July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939

Regular series:

Card Division:

Daily reprints.....	40, 321
Offset reprints.....	6, 467
Special reprints.....	15, 568

Catalog Division:

Weekly reprints.....	1, 333
Revised reprints (Regular).....	6, 145
Revised reprints (Special).....	270

Outside series:

Card Division:

Weekly reprints.....	4, 385
Special reprints.....	922
Revised reprints.....	815
Offset reprints.....	228

76, 454

⁴It is estimated that the total number of cards in stock is now over 125,000,000.

New Office in Annex

On December 12, 1938, the long-awaited removal to the new Annex Building started. The transfer of the stock, equipment, and files was completed in three weeks. There was only a slight interruption in the service during this period. As a result, it was possible to start operations in the Annex on January 3, 1939—the first working day of the New Year. The Card Division occupies the entire third floor of the new building and has ample space for necessary expansion for many years to come.

Delay in Printed Cards

Large-scale production of catalog cards involves many intricate elements. Since 1935 the Card Division has reported each year the delay in the production of catalog cards.⁵

The new Library Branch of the Government Printing Office began operations in the Annex on February 1, 1939. Since then a notable improvement over the printing situation has become evident. Included in the new equipment are twelve Intertype machines, two Babcock Cylinder Presses, two Chandler-Price 12 by 18 Job presses with Rice Automatic Feeders, a 44" Seybold Precision Electric Automatic Spacer Paper Cutter, which guarantees uniform size of cards, and a Harris Seybold-Potter Company Drill. It is a model printing plant in every sense of the word and manned by a thoroughly efficient force.

The new equipment speaks for itself. Since February 1, the number of titles waiting for the Intertype has been reduced from 23,396 to a normal 3,000. There is now no delay on account of the Printing Office and none is anticipated in the future.

The demands of the subscribers are many, varied, and exacting. Complaints arising from that class of orders known as "Thd" are increasing with greater frequency. In order to maintain a reasonable and satisfactory service to the subscribers, a solution of the delay in the production of catalog cards is desirable at an early date.

Catalog for the Annex

A temporary force of assistants has been employed since January 1939 in transforming the Third Official Catalog into a basic catalog for the Reading Room in the Annex. To offset this loss, a new supplementary catalog of subjects and added entries for use in the Card Division will be started as soon as possible.

⁵ See Annual Reports of the Librarian of Congress for the years, 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938.

Depository Sets

The depository set assigned to the University of New Mexico in July 1938 was shipped in November. There are now seventy-four⁷ depository sets located in centers of research in this country and abroad. Fifty-nine are located in the United States and Canada and fifteen in foreign countries. Consequently, scholars and investigators at these places have at their disposal as nearly as possible a catalog of the Library of Congress. In suchwise, the Library of Congress furthers the progress of scholarly research and bibliographical work in the United States and throughout the world. Current or new cards for the depository libraries are now shipped within one week of their receipt in the Card Division from the Printing Office.

Personnel

The retirement of Mr. Hastings from the active direction of the Card Division, on November 30, 1938, was noted by the Librarian in last year's Annual Report (see p. 11 of that document). It is again noted here as marking the greatest change that could occur in our personnel, for whatever service the Card Division performs is due to Mr. Hastings, organizer of our printed card service and its director from its beginning thirty-nine years ago until his retirement.

Three other retirements by operation of law occurred during the year, all of them on the part of highly competent assistants: Miss Margaret A. Giusta, with over thirty years of service, on September 30, 1938; Mr. John R. Johnston, in the service since 1924, on February 1, 1939; and Miss Julia L. Hart, also with over thirty years of service, on February 28, 1939.

Two deaths among our younger assistants, that of Miss Anne L. Carr on December 15, 1938, and that of Miss Jane Bruce McLeod on August 4, 1939, were a grievous loss to the printed card service.

Depository Libraries

I. UNITED STATES AND CANADA

California:

California. State Library. Sacramento, Calif.

California. University. Library. Berkeley, Calif.

California. University. Universtiy at Los Angeles. Library. Los Angeles, Calif.⁸

⁷ Eleven of the sets consist mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

⁸ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

California—Continued.

- Los Angeles. Public Library. Los Angeles, Calif.⁸
Southern California University. Library. Los Angeles, Calif.
Stanford University. Library. Stanford University, Calif.⁸

Canada:

- British Columbia University. Library. Vancouver, B. C.
McGill University. Library. Montreal, Canada.
Toronto University. Library. Toronto, Canada.

Colorado:

- Denver. Public Library. Denver, Colo.

Connecticut:

- Connecticut. State Library. Hartford, Conn.
Wesleyan University. Library. Middletown, Conn.⁸
Yale University. Library. New Haven, Conn.

Georgia:

- Emory University. Library. Emory University, Ga.

Illinois:

- Chicago. University. Library. Chicago, Ill.
Illinois. University. Library. Urbana, Ill.
John Crerar Library. Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University. Library. Evanston, Ill.

Indiana:

- Indiana. State Library. Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa:

- Iowa. State College of Agriculture. Library. Ames, Iowa.
Iowa. University. Library. Iowa City, Iowa.

Kansas:

- Kansas State Historical Society. Library. Topeka, Kans.

Louisiana:

- Tulane University. Library. New Orleans, La.

Maine:

- Bowdoin College. Library. Brunswick, Maine.

Maryland:

- Johns Hopkins University. Library. Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts:

- American Antiquarian Society. Library. Worcester, Mass.
Boston, Public Library. Boston, Mass.
Harvard University. Library. Cambridge, Mass.

Michigan:

- Michigan. University. Library. Ann Arbor, Mich.

Minnesota:

- Minnesota. University. Library. Minneapolis, Minn.

Missouri:

- Missouri. University. Library. Columbia, Mo.⁸
St. Louis. Public Library. St. Louis, Mo.

Nebraska:

- Nebraska. University. Library. Lincoln, Nebr.

⁸ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

New Hampshire:

Dartmouth College. Library. Hanover, N. H.⁸

New Jersey:

Princeton University. Library. Princeton, N. J.

New Mexico:

New Mexico. University. Library. Albuquerque, N. Mex.

New York:

Brooklyn. Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo. Public Library. Buffalo, N. Y.

Columbia University. Library. New York City.

Cornell University. Library. Ithaca, N. Y.

New York. Public Library. New York City.

New York. State Library. Albany, N. Y.

Syracuse University. Library. Syracuse, N. Y.

North Carolina:

North Carolina. University. Library. Chapel Hill, N. C.

Ohio:

Cincinnati. Public Library. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cleveland. Public Library. Cleveland, Ohio.

Ohio State University. Library. Columbus, Ohio.

Oklahoma:

Oklahoma. University. Library. Norman, Okla.

Pennsylvania:

Pennsylvania. University. Library. Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia. Free Library. Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh. Carnegie Library. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rhode Island:

Brown University. Library. Providence, R. I.

Tennessee:

Nashville. Joint University Libraries. Nashville, Tenn.

Tennessee University. Library. Knoxville, Tenn.

Texas:

Texas University. Library. Austin, Tex.

Virginia:

Virginia. State Library. Richmond, Va.

Virginia University. Library. University, Va.⁸

Washington:

Seattle. Public Library. Seattle, Wash.

Wisconsin:

Wisconsin. State Historical Society. Library. Madison, Wis.

II. FOREIGN LIBRARIES

Belgium:

Institut International de Bibliographie. Brussels, Belgium: (partial depository set).⁹

China:

Peiping. National Peking University. Peiping, China.

⁸ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

⁹ Shipments have not been sent since 1914.

England:

London. National Central Library. London, England.

London. University. Institute of Historical Research: (partial depository set) Cards relating to American history and British history.

France:

Paris. American Library in Paris: (partial depository set) Cards required for a dictionary catalog of the library.

Paris. Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, France.

Italy:

Rome. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele. Rome, Italy.

Rome. International Institute of Agriculture. Rome, Italy: (partial depository set) Cards relating to agriculture.

Vatican. Biblioteca Vaticana. Vatican City, Italy.

Japan:

Kyoto. University. Library. Kyoto, Japan.⁸

Taihoku Imperial University. Library. Taiwan, Japan.⁸

Tokyo Imperial University. Library. Toyko, Japan.⁸

Mexico:

Mexico. Biblioteca Nacional. Mexico, D. F.

Palestine:

Jewish National and University Library. Jerusalem, Palestine.

Philippine Islands:

Philippine Library and Museum. Manila, P. I.⁸

Russia:

Lenin Public Library. Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Leningrad. State Public Library. Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

Spain:

Madrid. Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid, Spain: (partial depository set). All publications printed in Spain and Spanish America and all publications relating to Spain and Spanish America or the literatures of those countries.

Sweden:

Stockholm. K. Tekniska Högskolan. Bibliotek. Stockholm, Sweden.

Switzerland:

Geneva. League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland: (partial depository set). Cards relating to international law, and other groups in political and social science.

III. PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (U. S. GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES)

Army War College.

Bureau of American Ethnology.

Bureau of Animal Industry.

Bureau of Education.

Bureau of Entomology.

Bureau of Fisheries.

Bureau of Mines.

Bureau of Plant Industry.

Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.

Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Civil Service Commission.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe,

Va.

Department of Agriculture.

Department of Commerce.

Department of Labor.

Department of State.

⁸ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.
Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va.
Federal Communications Commission.
Federal Housing Administration.
Federal Power Survey.
Federal Trade Commission.
Geological Survey.
Government Hospital for the Insane.
Hydrographic Office.
International High Commission.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
National Archives.
National Bureau of Standards.
National Museum.

National Research Council.
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Naval Observatory.
Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Pan American Union.
Panama Canal Office, Washington,
D. C.
Patent Office.
Public Health Service.
Securities and Exchange Commission.
Shipping Board.
Surgeon-General's Office.
Treasury Department.
Weather Bureau.

THE UNION CATALOG



FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, MR. SCHWEGMANN

CARDS received during the past year totaled 401,231, of which 347,021 (including 21,743 reprinted Library of Congress titles) were added to the Union Catalog and 54,210 to the auxiliary catalogs. The sources of these cards were as follows:

Library of Congress.....	120, 203
Other American libraries.....	226, 818
Foreign libraries (for auxiliary catalogs).....	54, 210
Total.....	401, 231

The net increase in the Union Catalog of books in American libraries during the past five years is shown as follows:

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Total entries.....	9, 103, 082	9, 399, 402	9, 692, 623	10, 035, 105	10, 360, 383
Increase.....	202, 825	296, 320	283, 121	342, 482	325, 278

Contributions

Entries added from Library of Congress sources are represented by 73,307 printed cards (including reprints), 35,039 temporary entries and cross references, 3,358 foreign dissertation entries, and 8,499 anonym and pseudonym cross references prepared from Union Catalog entries received from other libraries.

From 104 other American libraries and institutions, 226,818 entries were received. (A list of the contributors is appended to this report.)

Notable initial or increased contributions came from the Chapin Library (which supplied cards for its entire collection of books), the William L. Clements Library, Cleveland Public Library, Columbia

College Library, Washington State College Library, the libraries of Harvard, Fisk, Lehigh, and Northwestern Universities, and the libraries of the Universities of Pennsylvania, Toronto, Western Ontario, and Maryland. Especially welcome were the systematic contributions of cards from the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario. It is hoped that their active cooperation will presage a more general participation in Union Catalog activities by other Canadian libraries. For the cooperation of the hundred other American libraries whose card contributions make the Union Catalog possible, we also make grateful acknowledgment.

Foreign Catalog

Additions made to the card catalogs of foreign libraries numbered 54,210. These cards were obtained from the Leningrad State Library, the Russian Central Book Chamber, the Vatican Library, the Deichmanske Bibliothek, the Concilium Bibliographicum, the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand, and the Handels-Economische Bibliotheek, Amsterdam. In connection with the last-named library, it is important to note that these cards comprise the new accessions list of that institution and replace its former list, which was printed in pamphlet form.

Foreign Dissertations

As in the past, the Union Catalog Division prepared typewritten entries for foreign dissertations immediately upon their receipt by the Library. This year 3,358 such titles were listed and filed in the Union Catalog.

Inventory of American Imprints

Our participation in the various activities of the American Imprints Inventory, conducted by the WPA Historical Records Survey under the editorship of Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie, has been considerably greater than before. For the third year the Union Catalog has provided accommodations for an average of eight workers who systematically copy Union Catalog entries for American imprints through 1876. These are forwarded to the Chicago office of the American Imprints Inventory.

During the year, the Union Catalog staff searched for the Inventory more than 20,000 of its preparatory catalog slips for which locations and other lacking data were supplied. From the Inventory we re-

ceived for filing into the Union Catalog nearly 10,000 carefully edited entries taken from the mimeographed check lists of state imprints that are issued by the Survey.

Another feature of our cooperation with this undertaking and one which has taken a considerable portion of the time of our chief assistant, Mr. Coffin, has been the compilation of a list of symbols, based on the Union Catalog scheme, for the majority of the libraries whose holdings are now being listed for the Inventory. This list contains approximately 10,000 symbols and includes libraries in every state of the Union. Its separate publication in mimeographed form under the title "Location symbols for libraries in the United States" is being undertaken by the Historical Records Survey.

Titles from District of Columbia Libraries

Our report last year announced the completion of a Historical Records Survey project for the microfilming on 16 mm. film of about 600,000 titles from shelflists of certain libraries in the District of Columbia. It is gratifying to be able to report that the matter of including these titles in the Union Catalog has now proceeded another step through the further assistance of the same organization. In this instance, the task of transcribing these titles on standard library cards has been undertaken by the Philadelphia office of the American Imprints Inventory of the Historical Records Survey of Pennsylvania.

The desirability of adding these titles to the Union Catalog is obvious. They will not only represent the highly developed resources of the departmental and other special libraries of Washington but to that extent will constitute also a union catalog of District of Columbia libraries.

Clearinghouse Activities

For the third consecutive year the Union Catalog has performed the function of a clearinghouse of information for interlibrary book borrowing by distributing to some fifty reference libraries a weekly list of items not located in the Union Catalog but which are urgently required for important research. By necessity the number of titles for which circularization is requested is small (about 2,500) but it is noteworthy that sixty-three percent of the total titles thus sought were located for the inquiring libraries. The titles not located by this method were accumulated and published by this Division in May 1939 as *Select List of Unlocated Research Books, No. 3*.

Added Entries for Union Catalog

For many years we have realized that the research value of the Union Catalog could be greatly increased and its editing facilitated by including in it all relevant added entries indicated on Library of Congress printed cards. However, the task of withdrawing the necessary cards from stock, typing the entries and arranging them for filing is larger than could be dealt with by our limited staff.

We were particularly fortunate therefore to be able to commence operations on this plan last fall through the assistance of the District of Columbia office of the Historical Records Survey, which assigned five assistants who systematically withdrew 800,000 printed cards from the stock in the Card Division. This number represents a full set of about 500,000 added entries (except title entries) for the Union Catalog and an additional partial set for the use of the Card Division.

Simultaneously, a group of typists, also provided by the Historical Records Survey, began typing operations under the close supervision of a staff member. To date over 200,000 cards have been prepared.

DR. ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON

The Union Catalog, although many shared in its building, is in special the effective realization of the dream of Dr. Ernest Cushing Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University from 1890 to 1920, Director of that library until 1923, later its Honorary Director, and from 1925 until his death on June 3, 1939, Honorary Consultant in Bibliography and Research at the Library of Congress.

Long before Dr. Richardson came to Washington to serve the Library as one of its Consultants, he had caught the vision of the service to scholarship that could be rendered by a cooperative bibliographical undertaking such as the Union Catalog in its present form. For the problem of how to make the printed materials of scholarship available, not merely those materials in a single library to the scholars using it, but the materials of scholarship in all libraries to all scholars everywhere, had ever engrossed him. The sum of a life's interest is told in the words written of him in the *Library Journal*:¹

"Dr. Richardson's interests and energies were chiefly directed toward the organization and development of scholarly materials for research and toward the exploration of the possibilities offered for such organization in cooperation between libraries—whether those of a single country such as the United States, or those of the world."

¹Issue of June 15, 1939, p. 509.

In 1925, when Dr. Richardson became our Honorary Consultant in Bibliography and Research, the Union Catalog was only a fraction of what it is now, for Mr. Rockefeller had not then made the gift which permitted its development. Immediately and with whole heart, Dr. Richardson gave to it and the question of its future expansion those interests and those energies which the words just quoted describe. And when Mr. Rockefeller's gift came, Dr. Richardson's active mind, fertile imagination, and boundless enthusiasm were constant aids in welding the rapidly growing Catalog into an organic and functioning whole. It is peculiarly fitting that in these pages devoted to the more recent activities of the Union Catalog, Dr. Richardson's name should appear in association with it—a substantial expression of his dream, whose design and in considerable part whose achievement was largely due to his voluntary service.

Libraries Contributing to the Union Catalog, 1938-39

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
 Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill.
 Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University Union Catalog, Providence. R. I.
 University of California at Los Angeles.
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
 University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.
 Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Cleveland Union Catalogue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.
 Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Williamsburg, Va.
 Columbia College, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
 Duke University, Durham, N. C.
 Engineering Societies' Library, New York, N. Y.
 Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.
 Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
 Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.
 Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D. C.
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y.
 General Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y.

Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Hampton Institute, Va.
Harvard University Libraries, Cambridge, Mass.
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
Hayes Memorial Library, Fremont, Ohio.
Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.
Historical Records Survey, Works Progress Administration.
Houston Public Library, Houston, Tex.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Idaho Falls Public Library, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.
University of Michigan, General Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Michigan, Law Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Michigan, William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H.
New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.
New York University, Washington Square Library, New York, N. Y.
Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Pennsylvania, Furness Memorial Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.
Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Queens Borough Public Library, New York, N. Y.
University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.
Stanford University, Calif.
Stanford University, Hoover War Library, Calif.
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex.
University of Toronto Library, Toronto, Canada.
Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

- Union Library Catalogue of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y.
- U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.
- U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
- U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
- Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
- Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
- Washington Cathedral Library, Washington, D. C.
- Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.
- University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
- Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
- Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.
- Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
- University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.
- Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Williams College, Chapin Library, Williamstown, Mass.
- University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.
- Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- Zion Research Library, Brookline, Mass.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE



FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, MR. SCHWEGMANN

A YEAR ago, the establishment of the Photoduplication Service, with the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, was announced. In the months that have passed the organization of the Service has been substantially completed with the acquisition of the necessary types of photographic equipment, the selection and employment of two clerical assistants and of four competent technicians under the immediate supervision of Mr. Donald C. Holmes, Chief Photographer, the transfer of the Service to an ideal laboratory in the Annex Building, and arrangements effected with the various divisions of the Library for the expeditious delivery of their materials to the cameras.

In spite of the lack of adequate space and darkroom facilities of the old laboratory, where we were obliged to continue our operations for eleven months of the fiscal year our figures cover, prior to the transfer to the new laboratory, we were able to satisfy the demands for all types of reproductions except large-scale newspaper microfilms and direct-copy paper prints. In doing so, there were produced over 106,000 microfilm exposures (equivalent to nearly 200,000 pages), 31,000 photostat prints, 1,500 cut film negatives, and 7,000 photographic-paper prints. During our first five months in the new laboratory, that is, from June 1 to the time that these paragraphs were written, our production of all types of prints was more than double that of the same months of the preceding year.

Now that organization is effected and practically all the apparatus installed, the Photoduplication Service looks forward with confidence to its future of service in the field of documentary reproduction. Its facilities and personnel should be capable of producing photoduplicates by practically any type of reproduction.

A paper on our Photoduplication Service, including a description of its apparatus and laboratory, is to be found in *The Journal of Documentary Reproduction* for September 1939. Reprints may be secured from the Photoduplication Service.

PUBLICATIONS



FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION
OF ACCESSIONS, MR. BLANCHARD, IN CHARGE
OF THE PUBLICATION SECTION

<i>Publications of the Library of Congress</i>	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
New publications printed.....	^a 135	^a 184	^a 61
Reprints.....	10	8	14
TOTAL.....	145	^b 192	75
Correspondence—letters and memoranda written.....	1, 240	4, 017	3, 007
<i>Distribution of Publications</i>			
Free distribution (pieces):			
Through the Publication Section.....	15, 395	15, 111	14, 014
Through the Card Division.....	6, 584	4, 829	6, 506
Through the Office of International Exchange..	3, 317	4, 106	4, 515
Through the Superintendent of Documents..	12, 838	11, 412	14, 625
TOTAL.....	38, 134	35, 458	39, 660
Sales (pieces):			
By the Card Division.....	3, 375	3, 631	2, 343
By the Superintendent of Documents.....	18, 981	13, 730	11, 211
TOTAL.....	22, 356	17, 361	13, 554
GRAND TOTAL, DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS..	60, 490	52, 819	53, 214
<i>Receipts from Sales</i>			
By the Card Division.....	\$2, 033. 65	\$2, 237. 60	\$1, 709. 10
By the Superintendent of Documents.....	15, 459. 20	4, 370. 69	4, 750. 67
TOTAL.....	17, 492. 85	6, 608. 29	6, 459. 77

^a Includes individual numbers of serial publications.

^b The increase in new publications is due to the fact that the individual numbers of the *Catalog of Copy-right Entries* were included this year for the first time.

The publications of the Library during the year ended June 30, 1939, have been as follows:

New Publications

ADMINISTRATIVE

Annual report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. vi, 482 p. front., plates, plans. 23½ cm. Cloth, \$1.00.

Exhibit of books, manuscripts, bindings, illustrations, and broadsides selected from the collection of John Davis Batchelder, Esquire [presented to the Library of Congress, 1936] . . . Main exhibition hall, second floor, north. Washington, [U. S. Govt. print. off.] 1938. 1 p. l., 62 p. 22 cm. Paper. Furnished to libraries on request.

Indic manuscripts and paintings [selected from the collections of the Library of Congress and from several public and private collections in the United States.] The Library of Congress, main exhibition hall, second floor, north. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. iv, 16 p. plates. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished to libraries on request.

"Foreword" signed: Horace I. Poleman.

The Library of Congress in relation to research, by Martin A. Roberts . . . [Washington] U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. 3 p. l., 54, [1] p. 24½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Records in the Copyright Office deposited by the United States District Courts covering the period 1790-1870, by Martin A. Roberts . . . [Washington] U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. 2 p. l., 19 p. front., facsims. 24½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Presented at the joint session of the American Historical Association and the Bibliographical Society of America, held in Philadelphia, December 30, 1937.

Some facts about the Library of Congress. [December 15, 1938. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938.] 4 p. 15½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Some notes on the Library of Congress as a center of research, together with a summary account of gifts received from the public in the past forty years, by William Adams Slade . . . [Washington] U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. 29 p. illus. 25 cm. Paper. (Reprinted, with the addition of illustrations, from the *Annual report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 450-466.)

The Vollbehr collection of incunabula and the Gutenberg Bible. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938.] Cover-title, [2] p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

Aeronautic abbreviations. Comp. by N. H. Randers-Pehrson. [Washington, D. C., 1939.] 17 p. 26½ cm. Mimeographed. Paper. Distribution restricted.

Aeronautical periodicals and serials in the Library of Congress. II. British Empire. Washington, 1938. Cover-title, 12 numb. 1. 26½ cm. Mimeographed. Paper. Distribution restricted.

Report of the Division of Aeronautics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, by Albert F. Zahm . . . Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. Cover-title, 10 p. 23½ cm. (Its Publication, no. 9.) Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from the *Annual report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 274-283.)

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(For mimeographed and typewritten bibliographies compiled during the year by the Division of Bibliography, see the report of the Chief of that Division.)

CARD DIVISION

List of series of publications for which cards are in stock. 4th ed. Special supplement. A select list of titles showing additions to and changes in series analyzed by Library of Congress and American Library Association Cooperative Cataloging Committee, 1935-1937. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1937. Cover-title, 8 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Free to subscribers to cards.

Printed in 1937 but not previously recorded.

List of series of publications for which cards are in stock. 4th ed. A select list of titles showing additions to and changes in series analyzed by the Library of Congress and American Library Association Cooperative Cataloging Committee, 1938-1939 . . . Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. Cover-title, 5 p. 23½ cm. (Special supplement no. 2.) Paper. Free to subscribers to cards.

CATALOG DIVISION

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1937, received in the Catalog Division from January 1937 to September 1938, with supplement to earlier lists. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair and Margaret Neal Karr . . . Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. vii, 422 p. 23 cm. Paper, 50 cents.

List of subject headings, 3d ed. Additions and changes. List 40-44 (April/June 1938-April/June 1939) 5 nos. 21½ cm. Sold only by the Card Division at 8 cents for the first page of each list and 1½ cents for each additional page.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

Classification. Subclass PT, part 1: German literature. Printed as manuscript. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. v, 312 p. 26 cm. Paper, 65 cents.

Originally prepared by Dr. Walther F. Koenig under the general supervision of Charles Martel; revised for printing by Clarence W. Perley.

L. C. Classification—Additions and changes. List 40 (June 1938-April 1939). 11 l. 21½ cm. Sold only by the Card Division at 8 cents for the first page of each list and 1½ cents for each additional page.

COOPERATIVE CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SERVICE (DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION SECTION)

Notes and decisions on the application of "Decimal classification, Edition 13."

No. 6—May 1939. [Washington] U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. 1 l. 21½ cm. 8 cents. Sold only by the Card Division.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Catalog of copyright entries. Published by authority of the acts of Congress of March 3, 1891, of June 30, 1906, and of March 4, 1909. Part 1-4. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938-39. 23½ cm. Paper. Single numbers, 50 cents; subscription to complete catalog for calendar year, including all parts and annual indexes, \$10.00; annual indexes for calendar year, if purchased separately, \$2.00 each.

A description follows of the various parts that were issued during the fiscal year, including individual subscription rates:

Part 1, Group 1. Books . . . including list of renewals. New ser., v. 35, no. 6—v. 36, no. 5. 1938-39. 13 nos. Monthly, with annual index, \$3.00 a year.

Part 1, Group 2. Pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals, etc., lectures, sermons, addresses for oral delivery, maps. New ser., v. 35, no. 4—v. 36, no. 5. 1938-39. 15 nos. Monthly, with annual index, \$3.00 a year.

Part 1, Group 3. Dramatic compositions, motion pictures, including list of copyright renewals. New ser., v. 11, no. 5—v. 12, no. 5. 1938-39. 14 nos. Monthly, with annual index, \$2.00 a year.

Part 2. Periodicals, including list of copyright renewals. New ser., v. 33, no. 2—v. 34, no. 1. 1938-39. 4 nos. Quarterly, with annual index, \$2.00 a year.

Part 3. Musical compositions, including list of copyright renewals. New ser., v. 33, no. 5—v. 34, no. 5. 1938-39. 14 nos. Monthly, with annual index, \$3.00 a year.

Part 4. Works of art; reproductions of a work of art; drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; photographs; prints and pictorial illustrations, including list of renewals. New ser., v. 33, no. 2—v. 34, no. 1. 1938-39. 4 nos. Quarterly, with annual index, \$2.00 a year.

The copyright law of the United States of America, being the act of March 4, 1909 (in force July 1, 1909), as amended by the acts of August 24, 1912, March 2, 1913, March 28, 1914, December 18, 1919, July 3, 1926, and May 23, 1928, together with rules for practice and procedure under section 25 by the Supreme Court of the United States . . . [Prepared by Clement L. Bouvé.] Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 66 p. 23½ cm. (Its Bulletin, no. 14) Paper, 10 cents.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, 1935-1937. Comp. and ed. by Herbert A. Howell . . . Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. vii, 355 p. 23½ cm. (Its Bulletin, no. 21) Cloth, 75 cents.

Forty-first annual report of the Register of Copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. iii, 13 p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Letter to the Librarian of Congress concerning certain aspects of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, in their relation to the public interest and existing problems of Copyright Office administration, with proposed amendments. [By Clement L. Bouvé.] Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. v, 72 p. 25½ cm. Paper. For administrative use.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

Annual report of the Chief. A survey of the activities and the more important accessions of the Division of Documents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, by James B. Childs . . . Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. Cover-title, 11 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from the *Annual report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 61-71.)

Bibliography of official publications and the administrative systems in Latin American countries. By James B. Childs . . . Washington, D. C., 1938. 44 p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from *Proceedings of the First convention of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association*. New York, The H. W. Wilson Co., 1938.)

Monthly check-list of state publications, v. 29, no. 5—v. 30, no. 4. May 1938—April 1939. [Comp. by Dena M. Kingsley, under the direction of James B. Childs.] Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938-39. 12 nos. v. 29, 23½ cm.; v. 30, 26½ cm. Paper. Domestic, \$1.50 a year; foreign, \$2.25 a year; single copy, 15 cents.

——— [Title page and index] v. 28, 1937. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. Cover-title, liii p. 23½ cm. Paper. Included in subscription.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library of Congress. An account of its activities and the more important accessions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, by John T. Vance . . . [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939] Cover-title, 53 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from the *Annual report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 72-124.)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Digest of public general bills, with index. Seventy-sixth Congress . . . No. 1-9. Prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938-39. 9 nos. 28 cm. Paper. Price varies with each number; subscription for any full session of Congress, \$2.00. Sold only by the Superintendent of Documents.

Covers the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress from January 3, 1939, through August 5, 1939, the date of adjournment.

(For publications of the State Law Index, see under State Law Index, *infra*.)

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Division of Manuscripts, 1937-38. [Reports of Dr. Thomas P. Martin and Dr. William J. Wilson. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939] Cover-title, 20 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from the *Annual report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 41-60.)

DIVISION OF MAPS

Division of Maps. An account of the activities and the more important accessions of the Division of Maps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, by Lawrence Martin . . . Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. Cover-title, 19 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from the *Annual report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 134-152.)

DIVISION OF MUSIC

Division of Music, 1937-38. [Reports of Dr. Harold Spivacke and Alan Lomax. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939] Cover-title, 37 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from the *Annual report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 153-189.)

DIVISION OF ORIENTALIA

Division of Orientalia, 1938. Chinese, Japanese, and other East Asiatic books added to the Library of Congress, 1937-38. [Reports of Dr. Arthur W. Hummel and Dr. Shio Sakanishi. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939] Cover-title, [1] p., p. 210-248. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from the *Annual report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 210-248.)

DIVISION OF PERIODICALS

The Sun, New York, N. Y., of September 3, 1833. Information circular. [Washington], U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939]. Broadside. 26½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

PROJECT, BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

Books for the adult blind, including the talking-book machine activity and Service for the Blind. From the annual reports [of Martin A. Roberts, Mrs. Maude G. Nichols, and Miss Alice Rohrback] 1937-1938. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939] 1 p. l., 71 p. front., plates. 24½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted, with the addition of the plates, from the *Annual report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 352-422.)

Books in Braille, 1931-1938. Catalog of titles placed in the distributing libraries, July 1931 to June 1938. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off.] 1939. viii, 95 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Braille titles of 1937-38. June 30, 1938. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 2] p. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

Distributing libraries. Geographical areas. October, 1938. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938] Cover-title, 2 p. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

Moon titles of 1931-38. June 30, 1938. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 2] p. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

Talking book machines. A list of state commissions for the blind (or similar agencies) cooperating with the distributing libraries of the Library of Congress in lending the talking book machines. October, 1938. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938] Cover-title, 3 p. 26½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Talking book titles of 1937-1938. June 30, 1938. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. 2] p. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

Talking books for the blind. Catalog of titles placed in the distributing libraries, August 1934 to June 1938. Washington [U. S. Govt. print. off.] 1939. Cover-title, [3]-16 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

RARE BOOK COLLECTION

Rare Book Collection. 1938. From the report of the Curator, Mr. [Valta] Parma. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939.] Cover-title, 7 p. front., plates. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted, with the addition of the plates, from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 345-351.)

DIVISION OF SEMITIC LITERATURE

Division of Semitic Literature. Annual report, 1937-38, by Israel Schapiro . . . Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. Cover-title, 15 p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 249-263.)

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

Catalogue of publications in Braille—Grade 1½. Service for the Blind, Library of Congress. January, 1938. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. iv, 131 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

(For the annual report of the Service for the Blind, 1937-38, see the report of the Project, Books for the Adult Blind, covering the same period.)

STATE LAW INDEX

State Law Index. An index to the legislation of the states of the United States enacted during the biennium, 1935-1936. 6th biennial volume. [Comp. under the direction of Margaret W. Stewart.] Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. vii, 646 p. 24 cm. Buckram, \$1.25. Sold only by the Superintendent of Documents.

United States Supreme Court cases declaring state laws unconstitutional, 1912-1938 . . . [Comp. by Margaret W. Stewart and Agnes M. Brown.] Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1938. Cover-title, iii-v, 20 p. 23 cm. (Special report no. 2.) Paper, 5 cents. Sold only by the Superintendent of Documents.

UNION CATALOG

Select list of unlocated research books. No. 3. May 1939. Washington, D. C. [1939] 3 p. 1., 36 numb. 1. 26½ cm. Mimeographed. Paper. Distribution restricted.

The Union Catalog, 1937-38 [and the Photoduplication Service. Reports of George A. Schwegmann, Jr.] Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1939. Cover-title, 7 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. (Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1938, p. 306-312.)

Reprints

ADMINISTRATIVE

The annex of the Library of Congress [2d ed. 1938].

Notas salientes de la Biblioteca del Congreso de Washington. [1938]

CARD DIVISION

Handbook of card distribution with references to Bulletins 1-25. 6th ed., reprinted . . . with change as to prices only. 1925, reprinted [1938].

L. C. printed cards; how to order and use them . . . 5th ed., reprinted . . . with change as to prices and postage only. 1925, reprinted [1938].

Table of old and new card numbers. 1912 [reprinted 1938]. (Its Bulletin, no. 22.)

CATALOG DIVISION

Guide to the cataloguing of periodicals. 3d ed. . . . Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . 1925, reprinted 1938.

Guide to the cataloguing of the serial publications of societies and institutions. Comp. and ed. by Harriet Wheeler Pierson . . . 2d ed. . . . 1931, reprinted 1938.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

Classification. Class A. General works. Polygraphy . . . 1915 [reprinted 1938].

Classification. Outline scheme of classes . . . 1934 [reprinted 1938].

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, 1914-1917 . . . 1918 <Reprint 1938> (Its Bulletin, no. 18.)

New Publications in Press, June 30, 1939

Author entry for Government publications. By James B. Childs.

Information for readers in the reading rooms.

List of manuscript collections received in the Library of Congress, July 1931 to July 1938. Comp. by C. Percy Powell.

Mexican Government publications. A guide to the more important publications of the National Government of Mexico, 1821-1936. By Annita Melville Ker.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY



*FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF BIBLIOGRAPHER,
MISS HELLMAN*

IT IS gratifying to be able to report that the operations of the Division of Bibliography have not perceptibly suffered this past year through the removal to the Annex Building of the three Divisions of the Library whose work is so closely related to our own and whose bibliographical apparatus is of such prime importance—the Catalog Division, the Classification Division and the Division of Accessions. Nor has the removal of whole classes of printed material to the new building proven seriously embarrassing thus far in the conduct of our reference work. The number of bibliographical memoranda prepared in response to specific requests remained substantially the same as in the previous year, 3,084 in 1938–1939 as against 3,107 in 1937–1938.¹

This year we prepared sixteen mimeographed lists of 579 pages and eighteen typewritten lists of 334 pages, as against eighteen mimeographed lists of 580 pages and twenty-four typewritten lists of 339 pages in 1937–1938, the total output for each year being about the same.

Typical subjects of the longer memoranda, some of them supplementing earlier compilations, included, among others, the following: Writings by economists on economic conditions since the World War, 5 p.; The Congress of the United States, 4 p.; the Constitution of the United States, 4 p.; credit, 3 p.; euthanasia (mercy killing), 3 p.; George Washington Cable, 3 p.; history of labor in the Pittsburgh district during the past fifty years, 3 p.; history of railways in various countries during the past twenty years, 4 p.; inns and taverns, 5 p.;

¹ This does not take into account inquiries received by telephone or from individuals applying in person for bibliographic information or advice, no attempt being made to keep a record of service rendered in such cases.

judicial control over administrative action, 3 p.; Charles A. Lindbergh, 6 p.; literature and legends of Czecho-Slovakia, 3 p.; married women in industry, 4 p.; military defenses, 5 p.; Mountain Meadow massacre, 3 p.; Neutrality act of 1937, 4 p.; referendum in the United States and foreign countries, 6 p.; Thomas Reed Powell, 4 p.; Pierre Esprit Radisson, 4 p.; reorganization bill of 1937, 4 p.; Royal Canadian Mounted police, 3 p.; sabotage in war, 3 p.; smuggling, 4 p.; speeches in the Seventy-fifth Congress on national defense, 4 p.; speeches in Congress on old-age pensions, 6 p.; trust companies, 6 p.; the wives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, 8 p.

One of our more extended investigations, undertaken for a Member of Congress, involved the preparation of a classified and annotated list of books on Germany, published in the United States since 1910 and having to do, in special, with the economic conditions, foreign relations, politics and government of that country.

Our share in the international relations of the Library, always of special interest, takes the form of requests, frequent in number, that come to us from foreign libraries. Several of the tasks thus falling to us were of large dimensions. In response to a request from the All-Union Lenin Library of Moscow we prepared a list of non-Russian publications relating to Maxim Gorky, which included translations of his works into English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, whether printed in books or periodicals, and included also biographical and critical references. The completed list extended to sixty-eight typewritten pages. For the National Library of Peiping, Kunming, Yunnan, China, we supplied over three hundred duplicate catalog cards for books on the reconstruction work of European countries and the United States after the World War and on the restoration work of Japan following the earthquake of 1924. With the advice of our Consultant in economics, Dr. Clark, and the Chief of the Division of Orientalia, Dr. Hummel, we selected and sent to the book agent of the Peiping Library, for immediate purchase, titles of the one hundred books which seemed to be of most value to China for guidance in its national emergency. For Sr. Augusto Meyer, Instituto Nacional de Libro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, we supplied cards for books, pamphlets and articles in periodicals published in 1938 and 1939, dealing with Brazil.

With the constant increase in our stock of reference lists, the continued output of printed bibliographies and the greatly augmented number of mimeographed reading lists prepared by the libraries of other governmental departments, a part of the work of this Division has been simplified, for in many instances we are able to refer the

inquirer to a comprehensive bibliography on his subject that already exists. But comprehensive bibliographies are necessarily of greatest service only where library resources are most extensive. In many instances, we are obliged to disregard the existence of extensive bibliographical compilations and compile new lists to meet not only individual requests but with a particular regard for the possibility of assembling locally the material named.

The interest in the flag and in the seal of the United States is always great; it is remarkable how many varying requests can be made on these two subjects. Many questions are also received which have to do with foreign flags, as, for example, in relation to the staging of historic pageants, we are constantly called upon to determine the exact flag of the Old World borne at a particular spot and date by early explorers and conquerors. Many are the requests that come to us for information about the leading figures in American history. Abraham Lincoln commands more interest than any other. This year, besides the usual inquiries concerning Lincoln anthologies, bibliographies, and quotations, we were asked, among many other things, to supply data for a picture of Lincoln taking the oath of office, and also for his service in Congress; minute details relating to many phases of his funeral cortège; the names by which he called his parents; his musical interests and his favorite poem.

The mimeographed and typewritten reference lists compiled by members of the Division the past year were:

By Miss Hellman:

- Federal taxation, periodical references, 1934-1939. 40 p. (Typed.)
- Maksim Gor'kii (Aleksei Maksimovich Peshkov, 1868-1936). 68 p. (Typed.)
- Investment trusts. Suppl. 18 p. (Typed.)
- Life insurance. Suppl. 26 p. (Typed.)
- Lower California. Suppl. 9 p. (Typed.)
- Lumber industry in the United States and Canada. Suppl. 34 p.
- Old-age pensions in foreign countries. 20 p. (Typed.)
- Primaries. Suppl. 17 p. (Typed.)
- Selection of judges: election vs. appointment. Suppl. 11 p. (Typed.)
- Mark Twain. Translations into certain foreign languages. 14 p. (Typed.)

By Miss Anne L. Baden:

- Automobile industry. 74 p.
- Chain stores. Suppl. 33 p.
- Radio and radio broadcasting. Suppl. 59 p.

By Mrs. Ann D. Brown:

- Civil service and personnel administration in the United States: Federal, State, and local. Suppl. 55 p.
- Municipal government in the United States. 57 p.

By Mrs. Ann D. Brown—Continued.

United States Civilian Conservation Corps. Suppl. 14 p.
The White House. 42 p.

By Miss Helen F. Conover:

Business cycles. 41 p.
Current American literature. Suppl. 10 p. (Typed.)
Handicrafts. 37 p.
Indians of North America. 25 p.
Soviet Russia: Economic policy, with special reference to the five-year plans.
19 p. (Typed.)
Statistical methods and their application. 23 p.

Mrs. Grace H. Fuller:

Community centers. 19 p.
Cooperation in the United States and foreign countries. Suppl. 44 p.
Employment management, Recent bibliographies. 8 p.
Foreign indebtedness to the United States. 14 p.
Pottery. Suppl. 31 p. (Typed.)

As we have stated in previous reports, we do not maintain a mailing list for our reference lists; they are sent out only upon specific request. In addition to the usual notices in the *Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service* and *Monthly Catalog of United States Public Documents*, the mimeographed lists are recorded in *The Bibliographic Index* and *The Vertical File Service Catalog*, both publications of the H. W. Wilson Company. Owing to this additional publicity the demand for our lists has been greatly widened and we have sent out from this Division 2,293 pieces of mail, an increase of over 550 for the year.

In response to many requests for references on the debate question, *Resolved, That the United States should cease to use public funds to stimulate business*, we prepared a five-page memorandum. The United States Information Service of the National Emergency Council found this memorandum so helpful in answering requests coming to their office that they had it mimeographed and supplied us with several hundred copies.

The Chief Statistician of the Division of Statistical Research of the Bureau of the Census found our list on Statistical Methods so interesting that he requested twelve copies for distribution to the chief statisticians in other divisions of the Bureau.

In past years we have been remiss in acknowledging our indebtedness to the Library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which through the kindness of its Librarian, Miss M. Alice Matthews, has been so generous in supplying us with duplicate copies of its valuable and up-to-date reference lists on Peace in its many aspects. These lists have met many of our requests most adequately.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT



FROM THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION, PROFESSOR CORBIN

From the Smithsonian Institution

THE number of publications in the Smithsonian Deposit was at first 40,000; it now approximates 563,385 volumes, pamphlets, and charts. This growth has been due partly to the many gifts of books and periodicals that the Smithsonian library has received since 1866 but mainly to the steady improvement and enlargement of its system of exchanges, through which in return for the publications of the Institution and its bureaus the library has been able to obtain, for the Deposit and, as their needs have increased, for the other libraries of the Smithsonian, a wealth of important publications.

The total of such additions made to the Deposit by the Smithsonian library during the past fiscal year was 14,488, or 2,941 volumes (including 764 completed volumes), 9,173 parts of volumes, and 2,374 pamphlets. Of these, 2,389 were dissertations from the universities of Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Breslau, Cornell, Dresden, Erlangen, Freiburg, Gand, Giessen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Helsingfors, Jena, Johns Hopkins, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Liege, Louvain, Lund, Marburg, München, Neuchâtel, Pennsylvania, Rostock, Tübingen, Utrecht, Warsaw, Würzburg, and Zürich, and the technical schools of Berlin, Delft, Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Zürich. There were also generous sendings from other institutions and societies, of which special mention may be made of the Kongelige Frederiks Universitet, Oslo; Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, Falmouth; and R. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome. Moreover, foreign documents to the number of several thousand were forwarded, as usual, directly to the Division of Documents. No more exact account of these items can be given, as

the Smithsonian library does not record publications of this kind that are intended for the Library of Congress. Nor does it any longer report many of the charts that it receives, for most of these are documents.

Considerable time was spent during the year in checking anew for missing numbers the more active files in the Deposit and in surveying the announcements of desirable publications that might be secured by exchange through the Smithsonian library, with the twofold purpose of completing the sets in question while it is yet possible to do so and of keeping the Deposit up to date for the benefit of Smithsonian and other scientists of the Government who make daily use of the collections, as well as of scholars from outside who in ever increasing numbers are turning to the Deposit for aid in their researches. Advantage was also taken—particularly in connection with the laudable project of forming reserve sets against future need—of the large store of duplicate and other surplus material, including unusual single items and many long runs of scientific serials, recently made available at the Smithsonian Institution. It may be noted in passing that among these publications were found some exquisite specimens of early children's books. These were sent to the Deposit for preservation in the Rare Book Collection, where the file of juvenilia has recently been given much attention.

In these activities the Smithsonian library cooperated especially with the Smithsonian, Periodical and Accessions Divisions. It obtained, in response to 375 want cards prepared by these Divisions, 2,611 publications that were lacking in the Deposit—an increase of 276 over the year before. Some of these were found among the duplicates of the Institution, but most of them were received in answer to special letters written by the library staff. The number of new exchanges arranged for was 117.

Effective as the cooperation between the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian library, on behalf of the Deposit, was the past year, it is expected it will soon become even more effective, in consequence of the joint undertakings now in progress and of others in prospect.

Langley Aeronautical Library

What may be considered a second Smithsonian deposit was established in 1930 with the transfer to the Library of Congress of another unit of the Smithsonian library system—the Langley Aeronautical Library, most of whose items had once been associated with Samuel

Pierpont Langley, the third Secretary of the Institution, and other aeronautical experimenters, notably Alexander Graham Bell, Octave Chanute, and James Means.

Deposited in the Division of Aeronautics under its own name and bookplate, this library, although comprising only 2,159 volumes, 1,255 pamphlets, and 29 charts, is on account of its many rare publications, including sets of early magazines, a worthy supplement to the larger collection of the Government.

The library also contains files of important letters, drawings, and photographs, as well as a great mass of newspaper clippings. This material, however, is still retained at the Smithsonian Institution. It may be of interest to note that one of the projects set up by the Smithsonian library some time ago for relief workers was the mounting and indexing of the aeronautical clippings. This task was undertaken that these press items—these waifs of the moment—might be preserved and made to contribute whatever they could, little or much, to the knowledge of the pioneer days of aviation.

The Smithsonian library continued, during the fiscal year just closed, to increase the Langley collection. The additions numbered 533, or 33 volumes (including 17 completed volumes), 484 parts of volumes, and 16 pamphlets. These were obtained for the most part by exchange, 23 in response to special requests originating in the Division of Aeronautics and transmitted by the Smithsonian library. Others were received as gifts, and a few were purchased.



AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE SMITHSONIAN DIVISION
IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, MR. BRASCH

DURING the past year no particular change occurred in the activities of the Division, but as usual there was an increase in our correspondence in bibliographical research, and in the acquisition of publications. The widening recognition of our collection is reflected in both the quantity and quality of the bibliographical problems which come to us from governmental and nongovernmental agencies, and from individual scholars in places as far distant as Italy and France.

Approximately three hundred letters requesting bibliographical research were received during the year, naming subjects such as the following, to give a number of examples:

Carbon monoxide content of exhaust gases.
Carnivorous or insectivorous plants.
Combinations, permutations, and probabilities.
Construction of logarithms.
Description and history of the world's largest telescope.
Historical eclipse of the sun and moon.
History of technicolor.
History of the advance of bacteriology as an applied science.
Hydroponics or soilless plant growth.
Laws and effects operating in the world of nature up to the present time.
Liquid copper.
Portraits of thirty-seven botanists with references to the location of these portraits.
Manufacture and use of solid carbon dioxide.
Mathematical works of Copernicus.
Methods of making glass invisible.
Pythagorean theory of numbers.
Television.
Wavelength and frequency of the lines of the emission spectra.
Work of scientists and writers of the nineteenth century.

Our collection of scientific publications is notable not only for the number of sets it contains but also for the fact that so many of the sets are complete. Some additions, rounding out the collection in important particulars, have now been made by the purchase of the following:

Giornale di fisica, chimica e storia naturale ossia raccolta di memorie sulle scienze, arti e manifatture ad esse relative di L. Brugnatelli. 20 volumes. Pavia, 1808-1827.

Pontificia Accademia romana dei nuovi lincei. Memorie. Vols. 22-32, 1904-1914; 2 ser., vols. 1-17, 1915-1933.

Società nazionale per la storia del risorgimento italiano. Nos. 1, 10, 13, 16-20 and continuation.

We have been successful also in adding to, or else completing a large number of the sets in our extensive collection of archaeological and historical journals published in the provinces of France. Approximately sixty societies in these provinces were able to supply us with volumes and numbers which we lacked, largely through the cooperation of Miss José Meyer, the Library's representative in Paris.

The total number of volumes, parts of volumes, and pamphlets received during the year from the Smithsonian Institution is given by the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution in his report, just preceding.

Supplementing the exchange publications deposited by the Smithsonian Institution, which emphasize the newer scientific knowledge, purchase has been made of various treatises and monographs repre-

representative of the work of some of the well-known scholars of the past. Among these items, some of which are quite rare, are the following:

- Becquerel, M. and Edmond Becquerel. *Résumé de l'histoire de l'électricité et du magnétisme, et des applications de ces sciences à la chimie, aux sciences naturelles et aux arts.* Paris, Firmin Didot frères, 1858.
- Burg, Adam. *Compendium der höheren mathematik.* 2 verb. aufl. Mit vier kupfertafeln. Wien, C. Gerold, 1851.
- Canovai, Stanislao. *Panegirici di Stanislao Canovai delle scuole pie.* Firenze, G. Calasanzio, 1817. 3 vols.
- Clemangiis, Nicolaus de. *Nicolai de Clemangiis catalavnnensis . . . opera omnia qua' partim ex antiquissimis editionibus, partim ex MS. V. Cl. Theodore Canteri, descripsit, coniecturis notisque ornavit, & primus edidit Iohannes Martini Lydius.* Lugduni Batavorum, apud Iohannem Balduinum impensis Lud. Elzeuiry & Henr. Laurency, 1613.
- De la Hire. *Astronomische tabellen.* Nürnberg, J. C. Weigeln, 1725.
- Euclid. *Euclidis datorum liber cum additamento, necnon tractatus alii ad geometriam pertinentes . . . curavit et edidit Samuel, Episcopus Asaphensis.* Oxonii, E typographeo Clarendoniano, 1803.
- Euclid. *Euclidis elementorum.* Graece et Latine. Berolini, G. Reimeri, 1824. 2 vols. Edidit Ioannes Guilelmus Camerer.
- Euclid. *Teutsch-redender Euclides.* Oder: Acht bücher, von denen anfangen der messkunst, auf eine neue und ganz leichte art, zum nutzen allen generalen, ingeniern, natur- und warheit-kündigern, bau, meistern, künstlern. In teutscher sprach eingerichtet und bewiesen. Wien, P. C. Monaths, 1744.
- Eydam, F. *Die erscheinungen der elektricität und des magnetismus in ihrer verbindung mit einander.* Mit 60 abbildungen. Weimar, W. Hoffmann, 1843.
- Flint, Abel. *A system of geometry and trigonometry together with a treatise on surveying . . . likewise rectangular surveying . . . to the whole are added, several mathematical tables, necessary for solving questions in trigonometry and surveying; with a particular explanation of those tables and the manner of using them. Compiled from various authors by Abel Flint.* Hartford, O. D. Cooke & Co., 1825.
- Forestani da Pescia, Lorenzo. *Pratica d'arithmetica, e geometria.* Di nuovo ristampata . . . ricorretta . . . il sig. senatore, marchese Francesco Ferroni. Siena, Stamparia del pubblico, 1682.
- Frend, William. *The principles of algebra.* London, Printed by J. Davis for G. G. J. Robinson, 1796.
- Ghaligai, Francesco. *Pratica d'arithmetica.* Nuouamente riuista, & con somme diligenza ristampata. Firenze, Appresso I. Givnti, 1552.
- Grandi, Guido. *Quadratura circuli, et hyperbolae per infinitas hyperbolas, & parabolas geometricè exhibitæ.* Pisis, Ex typographie Bindi, 1703.
- 'Gravesande, Willem Jakob van. *Physices elementa mathematica, experimentis confirmata: sive Introductio ad philosophiam Newtonianam.* Lugduni Batavorum, 1720.
- Gury, Jean Pierre. *Casus conscientiae in praecipuas quaestiones theologiae moralis.* Editio in germania prima. Ratisbonae, G. J. Manz, 1865.

- Hvgone, Antonio. *Analysis geometrica sive nova, et vera methodvs resolvendi tam problemata geometrica, qvam arithmeticas quaestiones pars prima de planis*. Requena, Gadibvs typis Christophori, 1698.
- L'Infini, Fontenel. *Éléments de la geometrie, suite des memoires de l'Academie royale des sciences*. Paris, de l'Imprimerie royale, 1727.
- Jones, W. *Synopsis palmarierum matheseos: or, a new introduction to the mathematics: containing the principles of arithmetic & geometry demonstrated, in a short and easie method; with their application to the most useful parts thereof . . . design'd for the benefit, and adapted to the capacities of beginners*. London, F. Matthews, 1706.
- Jullien, M. *Problèmes de mécanique rationnelle disposés pour servir d'applications aux principes enseignés dans las cours*. Paris, Mallet-Bachelier, 1855. 2 vols.
- Kersey, John. *Mr. Wingate's arithmetick, containing a plain and familiar method, for attaining the knowledge and practice of common arithmetick*. 6th ed. First composed by Edmund Wingate . . . afterwards enlarged in his lifetime, also since his decease revised and improved by John Kersey. London, Printed by T. R. for R. S. 1673.
- Mahon, Charles. *Principles of electricity, containing divers new theorems and experiments, together with an analysis of the superior advantages of high and pointed conductors*. London, P. Elmsly, 1779.
- Manilius, Marcus. *Astronomicon libri quinque; accessere Marci Tullii Ciceronis Arataea*. Parisiis, Via et Aedibus Serpentinis, 1786. 2 vols. in 1.
- Moigno, Abbé. *Répertoire d'optique moderne ou analyse complète des travaux modernes relatifs aux phénomènes de la lumière*. Paris, A. Franck, 1847. 4 vols. in 2.
- Moigno, Abbé. *Traité de télégraphie électrique, renfermant son histoire, sa théorie et la description des appareils, avec les deux mémoires de M. Wheatstone sur la vitesse et la détermination des courants de l'électricité, et un mémoire inédit d'ampère sur la théorie électrochimique*. Ouvrage dédié à M. François Arago. Paris, A. Franck, 1849.
- Moivre, Abr. de. *Animadversiones in D. Georgii Cheyncei tractatum de fluxionum methodo inversa*. Londini, Typis Edw. Midwinter, 1704.
- Musschenbroek, Jan van. *Beschryving der nieuwe soorten van Luchtpompen, zo dubbelde, als enkelde, benevens eene verzameling van veele aangenaame, en leerryke proeven, welke daarmede kunnen genomen worden*. Leiden.
- Musschenbroek, Pierre van. *Essai de physique. Machines pneumatiques, et un recueil d'expériences par Mr. J. V. M.; traduit du hollandois par Mr. Pierre Massuet*. Leyden, S. Luchtmans, 1739. 2 vols.
- Nollet, Abate. *Lezioni di fisica sperimentale. Dedicate all' illustrissimo Signore D. Filippo Grifone*. Napoli, Le stampe di V. Manfredi, 1780. 6 vols.
- Ohm, Martin. *Uebungen in der anwendung der integralrechnung. Mit einer figurentafel*. Nürnberg, F. Korn, 1856.
- Pihan, A. P. *Exposé des signes de numération usités chez les peuples orientaux anciens et modernes*. Paris, L'Imprimerie impériale, 1860.
- Ryff, Peter. *Quaestiones geometricae in Euclidis & P. Rami*. Francofurti, sumptibus J. Pressii, typis C. Roetelii, 1649.

- Saunderson, Nicholas. The method of fluxions applied to a select number of useful problems; together with the demonstration of Mr. Cotes's forms of fluents in the second part of his Logometria; the analysis of the problems in his Scholium generale; and an explanation of the principal propositions of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy. London, Printed for A. Millar, 1756.
- Schaeffer, J. C. Proeven op de slakken. Met zeven naar het leeven gekleurde plaaten, uit het hoogduitsch vertaalt. 'sGravenhage, I. Du Mee, 1776.
- Simpson, Thomas. The doctrine and application of fluxions: containing (besides what is known on the subject) a number of new improvements in the theory, and the solutions of a variety of new and very interesting problems in different branches of the mathematics. London, Printed for H. D. Symonds, 1805.
- Taylor, Brook. Methodus incrementorum, directa & inversa. London, Impensis Gulielmi Innys, D. Pauli, 1717.
- Tillinghast, N. Elements of plane geometry, for the uses of schools. Boston, Lewis & Sampson, 1844.
- Wallis, John. De algebra tractatus; historicus & practicus. Anno 1685 anglie editus; nunc auctus latine; cum variis appendicibus; partim prius editis anglie, partim nunc primum editis. Operum mathematicorum volumen alterum. Oxoniae, E. Theatro Sheldoniano, 1693.
- Weigelus, Erhardus. Idea matheseos universae cum speciminibus inventionum mathematicarum. Jenae, typis & sumptibus J. J. Bauhoferi, 1687.
- Wlac. La trigonometrie rectiligne et spherique, où il est traité de la construction des tables de sinus. Paris, C. Iombert, 1720.

The statistics of certain other phases of our work are exhibited in the following table, in which the figures are given also for the previous fiscal year. The decrease in the number of books sent to the Reading Room is to be accounted for by the increase in the number of readers using the facilities of the Smithsonian Division.

	1938-1939	1937-1938
Books sent to the Main Reading Room.....	5, 764	6, 261
Interlibrary loans.....	5, 974	4, 781
Readers in the Division.....	2, 576	1, 783
Books used in the Division.....	10, 213	8, 933
Books prepared for binding.....	4, 334	3, 978

Dr. Lee Boone of the Vanderbilt Marine Museum is now completing her sixth year of research in the Division. During this past year, Dr. Boone has continued the work on her report dealing with the scientific results obtained by Mr. Vanderbilt during world cruises on his yachts *Ara* and *Alva*, as well as on the Mediterranean cruise of 1933 and the South American West Coast cruise of 1935.

For the past year we have given special assistance to the representative of the American Council of Learned Societies, Mr. D. H. Daugherty, who is revising a list of American periodicals and serial publications in the humanities and social sciences. This list of

approximately 325 titles is to be published as a Bulletin of the American Council of Learned Societies. Mr. Daugherty also had in preparation the last of 175 entries to represent the United States in the forthcoming world list of historical reviews, to be issued as a Bulletin of the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

At the close of the past fiscal year the problem was before us of the transfer of the Smithsonian Division to the Annex Building. For nearly forty years the Division functioned as an independent unit in the Library's main building; during July it was removed to the new building where the collection of journals of the learned societies is shelved on Deck 12, south side, the bibliographical books in the reference room on the west side of the south reading room and the offices of the Division established in study rooms 283-286.

THE READING ROOMS



FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
MR. MEARNS

DURING the past seven years there has been a steady increase in the use of the collections administered by the Reading Rooms. Comparing the statistics of the past year with those of the one immediately preceding, we find that the advance was continuous: in circulation, there was an increase of 38,208 volumes; in the number of our readers, an increase of 18,660. The occupancy of the Annex Building during the year largely accounts, of course, for the larger number of our readers. But in other branches of the Reading Room service as well, it appears that the normal demand upon our facilities and services is daily becoming greater.

Rearrangement of the Collections

The outstanding features of our work during the past year were occasioned by the completion of the Annex Building. As soon as our occupancy was assured and communication between the two buildings established, we were enabled to rearrange our collections, to withdraw from storage those books which had been temporarily in boxes, to put into operation the new facilities for investigators provided by the Annex Building, and to take down at last the "standing room only" sign, which too often in recent years has warned readers away from the Main Reading Room, for with the opening of the Reading Rooms in the Annex Building, there were accommodations for all.

The rearrangement of the collections, following the completion of the Annex Building, was begun in January, when the Catalog Division was transferred to the new building and when we moved Class Z

(Bibliography) to a position where, in proximity, it maintains the same relation to the Catalog Division as formerly. The transfer of other collections to the Annex was delayed until the installation of the pneumatic tubes was completed, effecting the interchange of books between the two buildings and permitting an identical service to readers in both.

Beginning on April 3, we moved Classes R (Medicine), S (Agriculture), U (Military Science), V (Naval Science), and T (Technology) to the Annex Building, where they were redispersed in such a manner as to obviate major changes for a long time to come. At the same time the materials previously placed in storage in the cellar were withdrawn and returned to their places on the shelves.

It also fell to the force of the Main Reading Room to remove to the Annex Building the collections administered by the Smithsonian Division, those administered by the Division of Aeronautics, and also the books in Classes A (Polygraphy) and Q (Science), which form parts of the general collections.

It will be noted that the classes removed were all (with the exception of Class Z) scientific or technological in nature. This procedure left in the Main Building the materials relating to the humanities and the social sciences. The classes moved, numbering more than a million books, were transported and arranged by members of our own staff without a moment's interruption to the service.

The redispersion of the collections in the Main Building awaits, for the most part, the completion of new locations for the Periodical Division, the Law Library, and the Legislative Reference Service. The completion of the Hispanic Room, however, necessitated the concentration in its stacks of the materials from various classes appropriate to the studies to be carried on there. This was also effected by our staff.

Annex—Reading Rooms

On April 5, after books had been transferred to the Annex Building in sufficiently large numbers to make desirable and profitable their use there rather than in the Main Building, the Annex Reading Rooms were opened to the public. We had been preparing for this eventuality during the previous year through the purchase of important reference books for use in implementing our service. This collection was in large part already in place when the rooms were opened. By this time, also, the pneumatic book-conveyor tubes between the Main Building and the Annex were in operation. No inconvenience has

been reported to us as a result of the distance by which the reading rooms and the collections in the two buildings are separated.

The Annex Catalog

With the opening of the study rooms and Reading Rooms in the Annex, the necessity was felt for a catalog adjacent to them which should, so far as possible, duplicate the public catalog in the Main Reading Room. Pending the discussion of plans for the ultimate disposition of the latter, it was determined to meet present needs of readers at the Annex, and to lay the basis for future operations, by installing a dictionary catalog drawn from the stock of the Library's printed catalog cards. At our request, therefore, the Card Division assembled and installed this catalog, now comprising between five and six million entries, and finished the work on October 26, 1939, when its maintenance was transferred to us.

The Work of the Congressional Unit

The First Session of the Seventy-fifth Congress extended over six months of the fiscal year 1938-1939. There were, during the whole year, 30,810 requests¹ made upon the Congressional Unit. During the 152 days of the Session the average daily number of requests was 124.36 compared with 121.15 during 215 sessional days in the previous year. The following table shows the distribution of these requests by months.

<i>Month</i>	<i>1938-39</i>	<i>Daily average</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>1938-39</i>	<i>Daily average</i>
July.....	1, 807	72. 28	January.....	3, 213	123. 8
August.....	1, 795	69	February.....	3, 420	142. 08
September.....	1, 814	72. 16	March.....	3, 743	144
October.....	2, 298	88. 38	April.....	3, 035	126. 4
November.....	2, 077	83. 08	May.....	3, 012	116
December.....	2, 116	88. 17	June.....	2, 481	95. 4

Interlibrary Loan Service

Last year was the most active in the history of this service. Altogether 10,494 enquiries were received, and 9,166 volumes sent to 1,022 institutions in the United States and Canada. In addition, in

¹ As used here, a "request" represents a telephone call or written order from the office of a Senator or Representative, and may be for an individual book, a number of books, or for information derivable from books.

response to eighteen requests, twenty-one volumes were sent to the National Central Library, London; in response to two requests, six volumes were sent to the Historisches Seminar der Universität at Frankfurt am Main; in response to four requests, twenty-six volumes were sent to the Palace of Peace at The Hague; and in response to one request, two volumes were sent to the Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. The outbreak of hostilities in Europe has, of course, terminated the loan of materials to institutions in belligerent nations, but the organization of the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress and the development of agencies both governmental and private which have as their object the extension of intellectual cooperation with the republics of the Americas suggest that the number of loans abroad will be increased rather than diminished.

In two instances this year we made loans of books, not only in larger numbers than ordinarily, and not only for a period longer than is ordinarily permitted, but with an uncertainty of destination that is not usual. For the use of the scientific staff of the University of Virginia-National Geographic Society Expedition to the South Seas we assembled a number of technical works of which we have duplicate copies. For Commander Byrd's present Antarctic expedition we were able to provide a collection containing not only a number of scientific and technical works, but also a group of material selected for recreational use during the long months at sea and in the high southern latitudes.

When we do not ourselves possess a book requested in interlibrary loan, or when our copy is not for some reason available, we supply the enquirer as a matter of course with other locations of the book as indicated by the Union Catalog. During the year we sought locations for 1,309 items; of these we found 931.

Governmental Loan Service

This service, though based upon a theory similar to that which directs our interlibrary loan system, is administered somewhat differently, due to the greater number of the requests and the proximity of the borrowing agencies, namely, the libraries of the several governmental departments and bureaus in Washington. (With these are counted, for practical purposes, the libraries of certain learned institutions and research foundations in the District of Columbia.) There are now a total of 213 such agencies exercising the borrowing privilege. Their requests are usually mailed to us overnight, and the books

assembled and dispatched by truck the next morning. This accounts for the larger part of the books lent, but in emergencies telephone requests are also considered. During the past year, in response to 13,775 requests by mail and 4,027 by telephone, 53,176 volumes were lent.

Special Aids to Investigators

With the occupation of the Annex Building there became available 172 study rooms in addition to those already existing in the Main Building. In this event were crowned the efforts of many years to secure space appropriate and sufficient for the needs of the hundreds of investigators who come annually from all parts of the globe to pursue here their studies.

These new rooms have been described elsewhere; it is sufficient here to say that they are arranged in two tiers around the periphery of the fifth floor of the Annex, each tier being directly accessible to the Reading Rooms on that level; that the individual rooms measure approximately eight by eleven feet; and that each has outside light, and the occupant complete control over heating and ventilation. The equipment of each room consists of desk, swivel chair, bookcase, typist's table and chair; the walls are removable and are sound-insulated by the use of a corklike composition which, being self-healing, also permits the hanging of charts, maps, etc. Four larger rooms are reserved as conference rooms and will be equipped with long tables; whenever required, the smaller cubicles may be converted into larger spaces, their partitions being removable. There are now available in the Library's two buildings, a total of 226 study rooms and some 150 study tables for the use of visiting students carrying on serious work.

Subordinate to the study rooms in the Annex Building and necessary for promptness of service, are four control rooms in the north and south ends of the study room tiers. These connect with the main control room by pneumatic tube, telephone, and special elevator. Our experience of the first few months of use indicates that the plan successfully anticipated the essential requirements of operation.

This year we provided quarters for more investigators than ever before. The total number receiving special facilities in the form of study rooms and study tables was 1,263, representing an increase of thirty-eight over the previous year. The most significant change noted in the proportions of the various groups making up this total is the substantial increase in the number of representatives of American universities, both faculty members and graduate students. We were

visited by 277 faculty members as compared with 215 in the previous year, while, for the same periods, the number of graduate students increased from 387 to 460.

The following statistical table indicates something of the use made of our research facilities this past year:

Number of subjects investigated.....	1,263
States represented by investigators ^a	45
Territories represented by investigators ^b	2
Government agencies represented by investigators.....	52
Associations, foundations, etc., represented.....	52
American universities represented by faculty members.....	123
American universities represented by graduate students.....	75
Foreign countries represented by investigators.....	18
Foreign universities represented by investigators.....	14
Number of investigators.....	1,263
Investigators from the United States.....	1,208
Investigators from States ^a	1,200
Investigators from Territories ^b	8
Investigators from Government agencies.....	128
Investigators from associations, foundations, etc.....	112
Faculty members from American universities.....	277
Graduate students from American universities.....	460
Investigators from foreign countries.....	55
Investigators from foreign universities.....	20

^a Including the District of Columbia.

^b Including the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

It is interesting to note the effects of the present European war in increasing the number of applicants for use of our study facilities. Indeed, the increasing crisis began to make itself felt early in the summer, when a number of scholars were impelled by the general situation to forego study abroad in favor of study in Washington.

It is of course impossible to keep an accurate record of the number of books used by the visiting research workers, since almost all have access to the stacks containing the materials in which they are specially interested. In 1930, when a separate count of the circulation in this respect was first compiled, 43,794 books were used; in 1939, 325,003.

During the year a number of projects in "group research" have utilized our facilities. Some of these were discussed in last year's report; others have since been initiated. The following may be mentioned:

The Cooperative Cataloging Committee of the American Library Association continued its work here with a staff of three.

The Catalog Code Revision Committee of the American Library Association also continued its editorial work here, with a staff of two.

The United States Park Service, as in previous years, maintained a staff of representatives for the purpose of compiling historical and other information requisite to the administration of the historic sites in its custody.

The Radio Project, an Emergency Relief Project sponsored by the United States Bureau of Education under the supervision of the Federal Radio Education Committee, made use of our facilities with a staff numbering sometimes as many as 55 persons.

The Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association continued to maintain a staff engaged in the coordination of bibliographical effort on the American continents.

The National Lawyers' Guild, a group of attorneys for Federal agencies, made use of one of our study rooms for the investigation of legal problems of inter-departmental interest.

Four members of the staff of the Brookings Institution undertook a joint study of price fixing.

Editorial work on the Population Index, sponsored by the School of Foreign Affairs of Princeton University and the Population Association of America, proceeded under the direction of one of the coeditors here.

Several groups, in some cases upper classmen, in others graduate students, had the use of our facilities while making a survey at first hand of the processes of government in Washington; among them were ten fellows of the Brookings Institution, five representatives of the Institute of Public Affairs, and fourteen students of administrative government in Colgate University.

The authors of the following books, recently published and half a hundred in number, carried on their researches, at least in part, in the Library of Congress and made use of our special facilities for study:

Agar, Herbert: . . . Pursuit of happiness; the story of American Democracy. Houghton Mifflin, 1938.

Arneson, Ben Albert: The democratic monarchies of Scandinavia. Van Nostrand, 1939.

Bailey, Kenneth P.: The Ohio company of Virginia and the westward movement, 1748-1792; a chapter in the history of the colonial frontier. The Arthur H. Clark company, 1939.

Ballou, Jenny: American success story. Houghton Mifflin, 1939.

Bernard, Luther Lee: Social control in its sociological aspects. Macmillan, 1939.

Bernstein, Arthur: . . . The fiscal capacity of the states; a source book . . . U. S. Social Security Board, 1938.

Bond, Horace Mann: Negro education in Alabama; a study in cotton and steel, the Susan Colver Rosenberger prize essay, 1937, The University of Chicago. The Associated publishers, 1939.

Buck, Elizabeth Hawthorn: Rifles beyond Fort Pitt. Penn publishing company, 1939.

Buck, Solon, and Buck, Elizabeth Hawthorn: The planting of civilization in Western Pennsylvania. University of Pittsburgh press, 1939.

Butler, June Rainsford: Floralia; garden paths and by-paths of the eighteenth century. University of North Carolina press, 1938.

Chitwood, Oliver Perry: . . . John Tyler; champion of the old South. Appleton-Century, 1939.

- Ellis, L. Ethan: *Reciprocity*, 1911. Yale University press, 1939.
- Ferguson, John H.: *American diplomacy and the Boer War*. University of Pennsylvania press, 1939.
- Ford, Lawrence Carroll: *The triangular struggle for Spanish Pensacola, 1689-1739*. Catholic University of America press, 1939.
- Geary, Theophane, sister: . . . *A history of third parties in Pennsylvania, 1840-1860* . . . Catholic University of America, 1938.
- Goetz, Delia: *The good neighbors; the story of the two Americas*, by Delia Goetz and Varian Fry. . . . The Foreign Policy Association, 1939.
- Gohmann, Mary de Lourdes, sister: *Political nativism in Tennessee to 1860*. The Catholic University of America, 1938.
- Griffenhagen and Associates, Ltd.: *The organization of government for the District of Columbia. Suggestions for simplification and modernization in the administrative structure*, February 4, 1939. . . . United States Government printing office, 1939.
- Gwathmey, John Hastings: *Historical register of Virginians in the revolution; soldiers, sailors, marines, 1775-1783*. . . . The Dietz press, 1938.
- Haynes, George Henry: . . . *The Senate of the United States, its history and practice*. . . . Houghton Mifflin, 1938.
- Hertz, Emanuel, editor: *Lincoln talks; a biography in anecdote*, collected, collated, and edited by Emanuel Hertz. Viking, 1939.
- Hooker, Elizabeth R.: *Readjustments of agricultural tenure in Ireland*. University of North Carolina press, 1938.
- Hutchins, Frank and Cortelle: *Washington and the Lafayettes*. Longmans, Green, 1939.
- Kentucky, University: *Driver education and training course for teachers; syllabus*, developed in Institute at the University of Kentucky, May 23-28, 1938, Institute under the direction of Dr. F. R. Noffsinger and Professor A. E. Neyhart. American automobile association, 1938.
- Ketchum, Carleton J.: *Federal district capital*. Ottawa, 1939.
- Keun, Odette: *I think aloud in America*. Longmans, Green, 1939.
- Krappe, Alexander Haggerty: . . . *La genèse des mythes*. Payot, 1938.
- Linebarger, Paul Myron Anthony: *Government in republican China* . . . first edition. McGraw-Hill, 1938.
- Magruder, Frank Abbott: *American government; a consideration of the problems of democracy, with a new chapter on transportation, communication, and power, with three others regrouped to conform to new developments*, 1939. . . . Allyn and Bacon, 1939.
- Mathews, Joseph James: *Egypt and the formation of the Anglo-French entente of 1904*. University of Pennsylvania press, 1939.
- Metcalf, Clyde Hill: *A history of the United States Marine Corps*. Putnam's, 1939.
- Mock, James R. and Larson, Cedric: *Words that won the war*. Princeton University Press, 1939.
- Morrissey, Alice Magdalen: *The American defense of neutral rights, 1914-1917*. Harvard University press, 1939.
- Nichols, Mrs. Jeannette Paddock: . . . *The growth of American democracy; social, economic, political*, by Jeannette Paddock Nichols . . . and Roy F. Nichols. . . . Appleton-Century, 1939.

- Owen, George Frederick: Abraham to Allenby. . . . William B. Eerdmans publishing company, 1939.
- Page, Elizabeth: *The tree of liberty*. Farrar and Rinehart, 1939.
- Palmer, James Edward, Jr.: *Carter Glass, unreconstructed rebel, a biography* by James E. Palmer, Jr. Foreword by Jesse H. Jones. The Institute of American biography, 1938.
- Pan, Stephen Chao Ying: *American diplomacy concerning Manchuria*. The Catholic University of America, 1938.
- Pringle, Henry F.: *Life and times of William Howard Taft*. Farrar and Rinehart, 1939.
- Queen, Ellery, pseud., comp. *Ellery Queen's Challenge to the reader; an anthology*. Stokes, 1938.
- Sears, Louis Martin: *A history of American foreign relations* . . . third edition, Crowell company, 1938.
- Shippee, Lester Burrell: *Canadian-American relations, 1849-1874*. Yale university press, 1939.
- Smith, Frank: *Thomas Paine, liberator* . . . Stokes, 1938.
- Tansill, Charles Callan: . . . *The United States and Santo Domingo, 1798-1873; a chapter in Caribbean diplomacy*. The Johns Hopkins press, 1938.
- Thornton, Jesse Earl: *Science and social change*. The Brookings Institution, 1939.
- Upton, William Treat: *Anthony Philip Heinrich, a nineteenth-century composer in America*. Columbia university press, 1939.
- Van Deusen, John George: *The black man in white America*. Associated publishers, 1938.
- West, Warren Reed: *American government*. Prentice-Hall, 1938.
- Weston, Florence: *The presidential election of 1928*. The Ruddick press, 1938.
- Wilgus, Alva Curtis and d'Eca, Raul: *Outline history of Latin America* . . . with a special foreword by James A. Robertson . . . Barnes and Noble, 1939.

Exhibitions

Among the exhibits prepared during the year were several composed chiefly of materials from our collections. Among these may be mentioned one celebrating the visit to Washington of Their Majesties George VI and Elizabeth of Great Britain.

An international exposition in observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Hernando de Soto in Tampa Bay was held in Tampa, Florida, during January and February 1939. For the Federal Building at this exposition we assembled an exhibit in which was compressed in small space a representation of the resources of the Library in various fields. The examples shown were related, so far as practicable, to the early history of Florida, and comprised facsimiles of famous books on the discovery, exploration, settlement, and government of Florida, and a selection of manuscripts of most unusual interest, drawn chiefly from the Harkness Collection and the collection of East Florida Papers.

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND



*FROM THE REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT IN CHARGE,
MRS. NICHOLS*

THE work of the Division during the past year has followed along the general lines laid down in the last two reports. The statistics presented are a guide to the work accomplished only so far as they may include the main functions of circulation and increase of the collection. As regards much of the work actually performed, there is no adequate way to enumerate it. For example, there is much important and detailed work in connection with the cataloging and shelf-listing of new material, in research, and in the reference assistance given to individuals and the general public. Approximately 2,000 cards were typed for the author, title and shelf-list files, and approximately 6,000 pieces of mail were received and appropriate attention given to them.

For the benefit of those who may not be informed as to the scope and functions of the Service for the Blind, we give below an outline of its development and present status. The Library of Congress was placed among the few institutions to pioneer in library work with the blind when, on November 4, 1897, a room was set apart and furnished with a selection of 553 books printed in raised letters and with writing slates, typewriting machines, and other devices for the use of the blind. Between that date and September 30, 1898, 479 blind persons used the facilities. In the early years, the number of books printed was so small and the range of literature so limited, the activities of the Service were confined generally to local issues and interests. During the past twenty-five years there has been a rapid advancement through achievement for and by the blind, invention, and Federal aid, and today the work has a much broader purpose and

professional aspect than at any prior period. The primary functions of the Service are: (1) To maintain a representative collection of embossed books and talking book records; (2) To lend these to blind readers in a specific geographical area; (3) To maintain an informational service on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the blind; (4) To cooperate with the American National Red Cross in the production of braille books through volunteer transcribing.

Many systems of embossed printing have sprung up during the forty-year period following the inception of our library work for the blind, but because they were not wholly adaptable to the uses of the blind, they have not survived. The Braille and Moon types remain in universal use. Braille is a point system—letters, groups of letters, and words are expressed by the use of 63 symbols made possible by the six dots of the Braille cell. If one examines a page of press-printed braille, he will see row after row of raised dot combinations, regularly aligned and also interlined with dot depressions. To the eye these serve to make the page confusing, but to the sense of touch of a trained finger this print is clear and readable. These same dot combinations may be assigned different meanings and therefore are adaptable to different uses. Thus we see that they may be used to represent not only literary text but the harmonies of music and the intricacies of mathematics as well. Dr. Moon of Brighton, England, developed in 1847 the type which bears his name, primarily for the use of those who lose their sight late in life. It is essentially a line type since it partially retains the outline of Roman letters.

Borrowers of the books are the users of the books. Since 1904 Congress has amended the postal laws and regulations from time to time so as to permit reading matter for the blind to be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe. Due to the assignment in 1937 of definite geographical areas to the 27 distributing libraries for the blind in the United States and possessions, our Library lends books and talking book records to the blind who reside in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. Exception is made as to regional restriction in the case of hand-copied books, which, because of limited editions, may be lent anywhere in the United States. The loan period granted on embossed material is two months and on talking book records two weeks. Printed catalogs of our collection are distributed to borrowers, and whenever embossed copies of these catalogs are available they may be borrowed under the current loan regulations governing embossed books. Readers

are put in touch with the library serving in their locality. Since 1918, an important phase of the work has been the production of books by hand transcription as conducted under the joint auspices of the American Red Cross and the Library of Congress. This activity, known as Braille Transcribing, has its headquarters in the Service for the Blind, and its sightless Director is also an assistant on our staff. Sighted volunteers are offered a course in braille writing by correspondence. After the successful completion of the course, a certificate is awarded which permits the graduate to transcribe books into braille type. All work transcribed is proofread by blind proof-readers who have also been trained by this department and the manuscript given to libraries throughout the country. A worthwhile service rendered in connection with this activity is the aid given to students in supplying, by transcription, needed texts not available to them from any other source. Thousands of pages are copied for high school and college students every year.

Circulation

This past year 263 persons not previously registered with us borrowed braille material. We served 1,590 readers with embossed material and 891 with talking books. The following figures represent the circulation of braille volumes by subjects during the year: General works, 5; periodicals, 1,002; philosophy, 310; religion, 403; Bible, 243; biography (not identified with history or special subjects), 555; history, 1,449; geography, 312; sports and games, 41; social sciences, 168; law, 276; education, 52; music and literature of music, 286; fine arts, 44; readers and braille primers, 714; English language, 460; foreign languages, 361; history of English literature, 148; essays and belles lettres, 319; poetry and drama, 593; fiction 16,120; juvenile fiction, 309; science, 601; medicine, 99; agriculture, 79; technology, 207; military and naval science, 34; bibliography, 220. In addition to the volumes circulated as indicated above, there were 1,300 volumes of Moon type books lent and 11,184 talking book containers (volumes), in all, 38,406 volumes.

Inasmuch as the collection consists of books on practically all subjects, it is true that some of them remain unused on the shelves much of the time, but we have to consider also that the same is true of books in public libraries. Embossed collections prove their worth over a period of years. Young blind men and women are graduating from institutions of higher learning in larger numbers than in years past, and it is our belief that in years to come our libraries for the

blind will be called upon more and more to meet even a greater demand for books on specialized subject matter than has heretofore been felt.

Accessions

The total accessions for the year amounted to 2,228 volumes. Two hundred and ninety-four of this number were talking books; 319 volumes were gifts from volunteers of the American Red Cross; 256 volumes came to us from the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky, under the Act of March 4, 1913, together with 164 pieces of music. The Project, Books for the Adult Blind, provided 967 volumes, together with 228 issues of embossed periodicals. There has recently been provided through a joint project of the Braille Institute of America and the American Printing House for the Blind a braille edition of *Webster's Students Dictionary*. It is the first self-pronouncing dictionary ever printed in raised type for the blind. This abridged edition, which in ordinary print forms a volume 7 by 9½ inches with a thickness of about 2 inches, requires 32 braille volumes 11 by 11 inches with a thickness of about 3 inches. This comparison will illustrate the bulkiness of braille editions and make easily understood the problems which confront those in charge of embossed collections in handling and housing the material. There seems to be no possibility of streamlining the collections, because, like the dictionary just described, many titles run into numbers of volumes when reproduced in either braille or Moon type, and all must be conventionally handled and properly shelved.

The Collection

We now have in stock 39,675 volumes of reading matter, which is being added to at the rate of some 2,000 volumes per year. Subdivided according to types, the collection embraces 20,085 volumes of braille grade 1½; 11,369 volumes of Grade 2; 3,211 volumes of Moon type, 627 volumes of miscellaneous foreign braille, and 1,267 containers (volumes) of talking book records. There are 1,185 embossed music scores and 51 subscriptions to embossed magazines. Although New York Point and American braille are obsolete systems of embossed writing, we still have in stock 1,880 volumes which are called upon by a few who cannot read by any other method.

Registration

In our last report we mentioned that we were revising our list of borrowers. During the last year the registration was completed, and

from the returns we have made some analytical study of the reading ability and interests of 1,792 borrowers. It was interesting to find that of 1,223 readers of braille, 533 expressed a preference for books written in standard English braille Grade 2; 189 expressed a preference for Grade 1½ although they could read Grade 2; 239 expressed no preference and 262 could read Grade 1½ only. Two hundred and nineteen persons used talking book records exclusively because they were unable to read any embossed type. Eight hundred and eighty-three persons residing outside of our assigned area used our facilities; however, most of these were borrowers of hand-copied books, not available in their regional libraries.

Attendance at Meetings

Last September the assistant in charge of the Service attended the eighth convention of the Eastern Conference of Home Teachers for the Blind, held at the Perkins Institution, Watertown, Mass. In addition to the interesting four-day program at the conference, opportunity was afforded to visit several institutions for the blind in and around Boston, the American Foundation for the Blind in New York City, and the Seeing Eye, Inc., Morristown, N. J. The duties of home teachers are not confined to the mere mechanics of teaching, but seem to extend over the whole field of service to the blind. The teachers, themselves blind, can readily understand and sympathize with all problems of the blind, and because they are well versed in practical social service they can show their pupils how to meet these problems or direct them to the proper organized agency, when a condition exists that can best be solved by such agency.

Believing that one of the most effective ways to coordinate and improve library service to the blind is by group discussion of the problems peculiar to the work, the Librarian for the Blind at the New York Public Library invited the librarians of the distributing libraries in the Northeastern section of the United States to meet with her in New York on March 20, 1939. Representatives from five libraries were present, and a variety of matters of special interest arising out of the recent expansion through the operation of the Project, Books for the Adult Blind, including, of course, the talking book activity, were discussed. Certain recommendations were agreed upon and submitted to the Director of the Project, Books for the Adult Blind, because they concerned matters which fell within his province and interest. It was found to be exceedingly helpful to be

able to present problems to others whose work was almost identical, and to have the experience and practice of others as a guide in the solution of them. It is hoped that similar meetings may be held as frequently as conditions permit.

At a round-table meeting of braillists, held during the convention of the American National Red Cross last April, an appeal was made by the writer to the transcribers to provide more books in Braille Grade 1½. The basis for this appeal sprang not only from our own experience in handling requests from our borrowers but also from the opinions expressed by librarians at the meeting in New York mentioned above. It was felt that the Project, Books for the Adult Blind, was rapidly building up collections in Grade 2, and that the volunteer transcribers should bend their efforts toward providing books in Grade 1½ for those who cannot utilize the books in the more difficult type.

Other Activities

The assistant in charge of the Service for the Blind continued to act as secretary to the committee on talking book machines for the District of Columbia Association of Workers for the Blind. Acting for the Library of Congress, the agency has lent 154 machines to the needy blind of the District of Columbia. Thirty-two of this number were allotted and placed during the year, and 28 machines formerly lent were surrendered and reassigned.

As permanent chairman of the Librarians' Section of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, the writer prepared a program for the group's meeting at the eighteenth biennial convention of the Association, held in Los Angeles, California, July 10-14, 1939. Her attendance at the convention was impossible. General discussion of two papers presenting problems of serious interest to the group took place; a full report of the meeting has not come to hand.

Some of the activities mentioned in paragraphs above are given, and will serve, we trust, to show that our efforts are governed by a policy which to the best of our belief tends to strengthen understanding and cooperation between kindred organizations and between the blind and the sighted themselves.

Statistical Report for Year Ending June 30, 1939

COLLECTION		
BOOKS:		Volumes
Braille, Grade 1½-----		20, 085
Standard English Braille-----		6, 826
Braille Grade 2 (from abroad) -----		4, 543

Statistical Report for Year Ending June 30, 1939—Continued

COLLECTION—continued

Books—Continued.		Volumes
French Braille.....	526	
German Braille.....	15	
Italian Braille.....	6	
Norwegian Braille.....	11	
Spanish Braille.....	34	
Swedish Braille.....	17	
Miscellaneous foreign languages.....	18	
Moon type.....	3, 211	
New York Point (obsolete).....	1, 680	
American Braille (obsolete).....	200	
		37, 172
TALKING BOOKS (Containers—copies).....	1, 267	
PERIODICALS (Subscriptions):		
Braille Grade 1½.....	17	
Standard English Braille.....	8	
Braille Grade 2 (from abroad).....	15	
Foreign Braille (French 1, Spanish 2).....	3	
Moon type.....	3	
New York Point.....	2	
Ink print.....	3	
		1, 318
MUSIC SCORES AND MUSIC INSTRUCTION:		
Braille.....	1, 058	
New York Point.....	125	
Ink print.....	2	
		1, 185
TOTAL COLLECTION.....		39, 675

CIRCULATION

[Key: B—Braille, Grade 1½; E—English Braille (Grade 2); For.—Foreign Braille; M—Moon type; N—New York Point; SB—Standard English Braille; TB—Talking books]

	TB	SB	B	E	M	N	For.	Total
General works.....			5					5
Periodicals.....		848	154					1, 002
Philosophy.....	28	34	273	3	9	15		362
Religion.....	95	73	330		119	2		619
Bible.....	187	68	175		42	8		480
Biography.....	622	193	362		7	2		1, 186
History.....	400	610	801	34	52	26	4	1, 927
Geography and travel.....	265	74	235	3	37			614

CIRCULATION—continued

	<i>TB</i>	<i>SB</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sports and games.....		20	21					41
Social science.....	33	75	227	5				340
Political science.....	5	117	51					173
Law.....		262	14					276
Education.....			50	2				52
Music.....	4	78	204					286
Fine arts.....		11	33					44
Readers.....	104	105	589	20	6	2		826
English language.....	11	33	427					471
Foreign language.....		19	333	9				361
Literature.....	2	85	52	11				150
Essays.....	628	224	161	6				1,019
Poetry and drama.....	546	145	397	51	8	1		1,148
Fiction.....	7,789	4,739	10,685	661	999	67	35	24,975
Juvenile fiction.....	15		303	6		2		326
Science.....	405	90	505	6	18	8	2	1,034
Medicine.....	17	53	48					118
Agriculture.....		54	22	3				79
Technology.....	28	103	104					235
Military science.....		5	29					34
Library science.....			211	9	3			223
Total.....	11,184	8,118	16,801	829	1,300	133	41	38,406
Number of registered borrowers.....								2,481

Hand-copied books donated by American Red Cross Transcribers

	<i>Volumes</i>
Mrs. Helen M. Albright, New Jersey.....	4
Mrs. Laura Perry Arner, District of Columbia.....	2
Mrs. Louise R. Bard, New Jersey.....	2
Mrs. Emma O. Bobertz, New York.....	1
Mrs. Vincent Ravi Booth, Vermont.....	1
Mrs. Edith K. Bowen, Massachusetts.....	4
Miss Gertrude L. Bridgman, District of Columbia.....	3
Mrs. Mariella Buol, California.....	3
Miss Lena L. Burgdorf, District of Columbia.....	2
Mrs. Katherine Raymond Burlingame, New Jersey.....	3
Mrs. Alice B. Buzzell, New Jersey.....	1
Rev. John Brittan Clark, Maryland.....	2
Miss Elsie Mae Cohen, Maryland.....	6
Mrs. Julia Osborne Condit, New Jersey.....	10
Miss Mary E. Conlan, Connecticut.....	1
Miss Alma M. Constantine, Maryland.....	6

Hand-copied books donated by American Red Cross Transcribers—Continued

	<i>Volumes</i>
Mrs. S. Louise Cromwell, New York.....	7
Mrs. May Allen Davidson, New York.....	4
Miss Agnes Helen Davis, New Jersey.....	5
Mrs. Frances Smith Davis, District of Columbia.....	12
Miss Susie I. Duffy, District of Columbia. <i>See Mrs. Frances S. Davis.</i>	
Mrs. Hester E. Duvall, New York.....	9
Mrs. Mabel C. Ely, District of Columbia.....	8
Mrs. Ella F. Eskridge, Maryland.....	2
Mrs. Elsie L. Flint, Massachusetts.....	1
Mrs. Edith Cleghorn Foote, New Jersey.....	4
Mrs. Lilley M. France, District of Columbia.....	5
Mrs. Fannie B. Frank, New York.....	1
Mrs. Miriam S. Greenbaum, Maryland.....	5
Miss Florence Gutman, Maryland.....	6
Miss Katharine Hausheer, New York.....	4
Mrs. Mary S. Hirst, New Hampshire.....	2
Mrs. Roslyn Jacobson, New York.....	9
Miss Rosemond Joslyn, New York.....	2
Mrs. Emily Shade Kachel, Pennsylvania.....	1
Mrs. Birdie F. Lauchheimer, Maryland.....	2
Mrs. Maud Lee, Texas.....	6
Miss Anne M. Lynch, New York.....	4
Miss Fanny Lyon, Maryland.....	6
Miss Mary Scudder McDermott, New Jersey.....	6
Mrs. Sarah Stratton McKenzie, Wisconsin.....	1
Mrs. Ethel R. Maltman, Maryland.....	8
Braille Division, Maryland (Cumberland).....	1
Miss Molly Massara, New Jersey.....	1
Mrs. Mary C. Melcher, Tennessee.....	2
Mrs. Mary M. Moore, District of Columbia.....	1
Miss Ella J. Morrison, District of Columbia.....	1
Mrs. Miriam S. Moyer, Pennsylvania.....	7
Mrs. Martha Murray, Maryland.....	4
Mrs. Emma Musgrave, Indiana.....	1
Miss Elsie Walker Myers, Pennsylvania.....	1
Miss Isabel Power Neale, Maryland.....	3
Miss Caroline L. Nyburg, Maryland.....	5
Miss Ethel M. Porter, Maine.....	1
Mrs. H. Edward Pulling, New Jersey.....	7
Mrs. Emma G. Randolph, Maryland.....	12
Miss Lucia Mary Raymo, Maryland.....	9
Mrs. Lillian Lawson Rice, Massachusetts.....	4
Miss Clara F. Rideout, Maine.....	2
Mrs. Blanche S. Rose, Maryland.....	4
Mrs. Freda Newman Sacks, Indiana.....	3
Mrs. Bertha Kenly Schmitt, New Jersey.....	2

Hand-copied books donated by American Red Cross Transcribers—Continued

	<i>Volumes</i>
Mrs. Sadie R. Schucart, New York.....	3
Mrs. Mary Crosette Shawhan, Connecticut.....	1
Mrs. Esther H. Siegelbaum, New York.....	13
Mrs. Estella L. Smith, Connecticut.....	3
Mrs. M. Annie Taber, California.....	3
Miss Elizabeth Taylor, New Jersey.....	5
Mrs. Mabel Russell Tower, Massachusetts.....	1
Miss Emily N. Tremain, New York.....	10
Mrs. Maude S. Van Blarcom, New Jersey.....	5
Mrs. Viola Weir, District of Columbia.....	1
Miss Emma L. Whittemore, Massachusetts.....	8
Mrs. Betty Stern Wolf, Maryland.....	6
Mrs. Sara C. Wolf, Maryland.....	12
Miss Laura Elizabeth Yardley, Virginia.....	6
TOTAL.....	319



BRAILLE TRANSCRIBING SECTION

FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF BRAILLE,
MISS ALICE ROHRBACK

AS A PROJECT sponsored jointly by the American Red Cross and the Library of Congress, a brief report on braille transcribing and its accompanying activities during the past year will prove interesting and enlightening.

A fact to be noted is the slight decrease in several phases of the work, for which certain definite factors are responsible. Our records indicate a smaller enrollment of students for the course in braille transcribing, and a proportionate reduction in the number of lessons given, both locally and by correspondence. This situation was anticipated because the course is now offered only to volunteer transcribers. Through a change in Red Cross policy, certificates are no longer awarded to those employed on WPA braille projects. For pages transcribed, figures show a similar decrease. In many localities WPA groups assist the Red Cross chapters in the preparation and completion of material which was formerly accomplished through voluntary effort. For this reason thousands of pages cannot be recorded as volunteer work.

On the other hand, titles placed in general circulation are more numerous than during the previous corresponding period. Many of

these books are but a single volume each, whereas in former years a smaller proportion of books was complete in one volume. The large number of certificates awarded to transcribers in both Grades 1½ and 2 exceeds that of last year to a marked degree. Certificates granted to proofreaders of Grade 1½ were few, while an increase is shown in the number of letters of recommendation issued to those who are now qualified to proofread Grade 2 braille.

Duplication

In the field of duplicating, the number of titles announced is in excess of former years; the same may be said of books printed from those titles and others previously announced. It is interesting to note, however, that many of these are complete in one volume, so that the volumes printed are not so numerous as those of the preceding period.

An item of outstanding note is the rapidly growing interest in the transcription of greeting cards for every season and occasion, and no service is more deeply appreciated by blind people everywhere. Many are being transcribed singly by hand, and five Red Cross printing presses are now engaged in duplicating them by the thousand. The phenomenal increase in their production is over one hundred per cent.

There are other significant duplications deserving special mention. *The Hymnal of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, eleven volumes, containing 561 hymns (words only), was printed by the Glen Ridge Chapter, N. J. The volumes are bound according to the seasons of the Episcopal Church in order that they may be obtained separately if desired; also each hymn is printed on a new page so that individuals may purchase copies of their favorite hymns. Two popular titles were duplicated by the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa. (Garin Process): *Culbertson's Own New Contract Bridge Self-Teacher*, 1936 edition, by Ely Culbertson, three volumes; *How to Make Candy*, by Walter Winfred Chenoweth (selections), one volume. With the special permission of the publishers, only the recipes were selected that would be most practical for the use of those without sight. This was made possible with the assistance of a home economics teacher in a school for the blind.

Among the outstanding contributions to the blind during the year are: *Program Notes of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York*, by Lawrence Gilman (selections), one volume; and *Philharmonic-Symphony Faces*, prepared by Dorle Jarmel, a pamphlet of forty-five pages. These books were embossed on metal plates, Grade 2, by the New York Chapter, New York City. A wide demand for these

publications followed, both from libraries and individuals. The book by Lawrence Gilman consists of biographical sketches of composers and selections taken from programs of various symphony concerts, with notes by the author. The pamphlet by Dorle Jarmel consists of similar sketches of various members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and a brief history of its origin and development. A unique feature of the pamphlet is the illustration in braille of the orchestral seating plan. The positions of the various members are indicated by numbers, and at the bottom of the page there is a key to which the reader may refer for the name of the player as for that of the instrument he uses.

Through the development of duplicating a sincere effort is being made to place in the hands of readers books which are of both educational and practical value. In the success of such effort gratifying results have been achieved throughout the year. (For further details see the Statistical Report.)

Bookbinding

Bookbinding continues to be a principle activity in a number of chapters. Each year the volunteers take greater pride in raising the standard of their production and in attaining a higher excellence in the attractiveness and durability of the books. A competitive element has proved stimulating to the interest of the workers. It is hoped that more chapters will find it possible to include this important activity in their braille programs. The establishment of more Red Cross bookbinding units will facilitate the completion of braille books for circulation, thus placing them more quickly in the hands of readers. Many libraries with limited funds find it difficult to care for the binding of manuscripts presented to them. Volunteer units are able to bind braille volumes at a much lower cost than commercial binderies. It would seem, therefore, the problem can be solved in this way.

Individual Service

Each year braille transcribing is characterized more strongly by the tendency to serve the blind as individuals rather than to copy books for library collections. Many Red Cross volunteers find greater satisfaction in responding to specific requests, because they arise from the urgent needs of the recipients. On the other hand, they cannot know the extent to which books are read when placed in general circulation. Such requests are without limit as to subject matter—yet volunteers are always ready to comply with them.

The rapid growth of service to students has been discussed in previous reports and needs no elaboration here. Ample proof as to the extent and value of such assistance to these young people is apparent from the appended Statistical Report. One transcription is worthy of special mention, that of the book *Swedish Massage and Hydro-Therapy*, complete in ten volumes. It is unique in that each volume is filled with embossed diagrams and illustrations showing the position of bones, muscles, and nerves, and the correct motion of massage. These proved of direct help to the student who received one hundred per cent in his final examination. The practical value of braille illustrations has been demonstrated and they have been incorporated into a number of books of every variety.

Interest in teaching blind people to read braille continues to develop. In localities where professional home teaching is not available, this service is encouraged by the Red Cross. There must be no interference with the work of the home teacher, however, as friendly relations between the two organizations will do much to enlarge the number of those without sight who learn to read embossed type.

Round Table on Braille

The Red Cross Convention was held in Washington, D. C., April 24-27, 1939. At the round table on braille, topics on general phases of the work were introduced for discussion by Red Cross executives as follows: The extent to which duplicated books by the Red Cross should be encouraged; Specialization in work for students and individuals; The best method of transcribing foreign languages for students; Proofreading and how to keep the standard high; The purpose of the Book Committee and how titles are selected for transcribing.

Also on the program were persons engaged in library work for the blind who presented the following subjects: The relation of hand-copied braille books to the increased production through Federal Appropriations; The need of books in Grade 1½ from the standpoint of a librarian; How to stimulate the wider use of braille books.

All those who participated gave much of value to the program and furnished additional information with which the volunteers had previously not been familiar. Though time was by no means sufficient for prolonged discussion, the remarks of the speakers were received with genuine appreciation. The result will be a closer relationship between braillists and those who are engaged in library work for the blind.

Braille Collections

The Red Cross has presented hand-copied books not only to the twenty-seven large libraries which receive embossed literature provided through government funds, but also to many smaller collections. The latter are for the most part of local origin and serve local needs. Several of them have attained a wide circulation and cannot meet the demand because of the limited supply of braille publications. The Red Cross is endeavoring to assist in building up such collections, and for this reason a large number of hand-copied books have been placed in these libraries.

Special Chapter Activities

Several Red Cross chapters are devoting considerable time to local projects and requests. Most outstanding of these is the work being done by the chapters of New Jersey where they are transcribing textbooks for the blind children who attend the public schools. They are working in cooperation with the New Jersey Commission for the Blind. It is a tremendous undertaking—and one which calls forth the best voluntary effort of every chapter in the state that is active in braille.

The Elizabethtown Chapter, Elizabeth, N. J., has transcribed a map of the New York World's Fair. It is now on exhibit with the thirty-seven miniature models of the fair buildings made for the blind by the vocational education students in the Passaic, N. J. schools. The Passaic Chapter became interested in the latter and prepared explanatory leaflets in braille to accompany the models. Both the map and the leaflets are said to be of considerable assistance in acquainting the blind with the details of this exhibit.

The success of the training course in duplicating and bookbinding, as offered by the District of Columbia Chapter, is assured. A number of volunteers took advantage of the course and received certificates which qualified them to perform various tasks in the departments engaged in these activities.

Included in the local projects is the transcribing of weekly and monthly news magazines of special interest to readers in those localities. Still other chapters are concentrating their efforts on the transcription of personal letters from ink-print into braille for blind and deaf-blind persons. This is a service of comparatively recent development and one which is attracting wide attention among brailleists in many parts of the country.

These are some of the outstanding projects carried on by a small number of Red Cross volunteers. However, there are other fields of endeavor which give promise of becoming permanently established as chapter activities in braille.

Book Committee

Many of the recently certified transcribers are unfamiliar with the procedure relative to the selection of books for transcription. A brief account of the activities of the Book Committee, therefore, seems appropriate. This competent group cooperates with the Director of Braille in the recommendation and approval of books suitable for transcribers to copy into braille. The committee is composed of persons chosen for their wide reading experience and recognized literary tastes.

Lists of titles are made up from requests sent in by transcribers and readers, from various publications and from suggestions of Book Committee members. In order to avoid duplication all the titles are carefully checked with the complete card index of embossed books on record in the Braille Transcribing Section. These lists are prepared previous to the semimonthly meetings, and all available books are secured from the Reading Room in the Library of Congress. These are assigned to the various members who read and prepare reports to be presented at the following meeting, when the practicability of copying them into braille is discussed.

The purpose of the committee is not one of censorship, but rather it deals with numerous questions pertinent to the transcription of the books. For example, the size of a book may prove too great an undertaking for a transcriber, or it may be considerably out-of-date. If this is the case, a more recent publication on a similar subject is recommended. Again, a book may contain so many pictures and illustrations that without them the text would be neither valuable nor interesting to the touch reader. For any of these reasons, a certain title may not be approved. Of those which are recommended, lists are compiled and made available to transcribers through the chapters, two or three times a year. They are also sent to transcribers on loan from the National Office, if requested.

The meetings are held at the Library of Congress from November through May, and the members volunteer their services during the entire season. As a result of their efforts, books of the day are made accessible to braille readers, and these may be found in the majority of libraries for the blind.

Recognition of Service

The progress achieved during the year in all branches of the service has been entirely satisfactory, and the accomplishments of the Red Cross volunteers are worthy of the highest commendation. The obvious tendency of braille transcribing is toward the performance of a special mission, and for such work the highest type of voluntary effort in the country is available to serve the needs of the blind. The close cooperation between the Library of Congress and the American Red Cross organization in carrying on the braille program is acknowledged with grateful appreciation, for only as long as such cooperation exists can this service to the blind be maintained.

Statistical Report for the Year Ending June 30, 1939

Hand-copied pages produced.....	382, 355
Hand-copied pages proofread.....	296, 936
Hand-copied pages produced for students and other individuals (included in above total production)*.....	101, 869
"Single copy" books completed: ^b	
Titles.....	879
Volumes.....	2, 793
Pages.....	263, 547
"Duplicated Books" completed:	
New titles announced.....	30
Books printed from new titles and others previously announced....	1, 026
Volumes.....	2, 144
Pages.....	310, 636
Pamphlets printed.....	1, 812
Greeting cards.....	13, 643
Insurance rate cards.....	325
Playing cards (number of decks).....	151
Also programs, songs, pictures, leaflets, poems, letters, etc.	
Junior Red Cross Project:	
Stories printed.....	4, 563
Pages printed (half-size).....	197, 102
Total pages duplicated (including 197,102 half-size pages).....	507, 738
Number of books ordered ^c	1, 155
Number of pamphlets ordered ^c	681
Volumes "permanently" bound by volunteers.....	2, 726

* This service was rendered to approximately 250 students in 75 high schools and colleges, located in 42 cities, 19 States, the District of Columbia, Manila, P. I., and Honolulu, Hawaii. Over 375 other individuals benefited by this service, scattered all over the United States, and in Jerusalem, Palestine; Toronto, Canada; Manila, P. I.; and Prague, Germany. A total of 114 Red Cross chapters engaged in the braille work participated in this special service.

^b These books were presented to 92 libraries, homes, institutions, individuals, etc. Such distribution covers extensive geographical areas in 62 cities, 30 States, the District of Columbia; Toronto, Canada; Pasay, Rizal, P. I.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Haifa, Palestine, and Jerusalem, Palestine.

^c These totals do not include orders for children's stories received through the Junior Red Cross. However, many "gifts" are included.

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND



FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, MR. ROBERTS

ON MARCH 27, 1930, at the hearing on the bill "to provide books for the adult blind," Miss Helen Keller said:

I hope the bill passes. Giving the blind worth-while books is a practical way of helping them overcome their handicap. Indeed, it is far more than a practical measure; it partakes of the nature of a boon. Books are the eyes of the blind.

At the same time another statement by Miss Keller was read into the record:

There is no law on the statute books compelling people to move up closer on the bench of life to make room for a blind brother, but there is a divine law written on the hearts of men constraining them to make a place for him, not only because he is unfortunate but also because it is his right as a human being to share God's greatest gift, the privilege of man to go forth unto his work. The heaviest burden upon the blind is not blindness but idleness, and they can be relieved of this greater burden.

That Miss Keller's plea made a profound impression upon the legislators who heard it is proved by the frequency with which it was recalled during the subsequent proceedings. Its effect toward the passage of the bill is not to be doubted; nor did that effect cease with the enactment of the law. We have often referred to the record in order to perceive the intent of those who urged this legislation, and have always found there Miss Keller's statement like the text of a sermon, compressing the whole argument in little space. It has been a source of satisfaction to us, therefore, that from time to time Miss Keller has proposed to us suggestions of books which she has desired to read in embossed type; and that she has recently been able to tell us:

It is a deep gratification to me to note what worth-while books are now being embossed for the blind in this country. With emotion I have welcomed *Madame Curie*, *An Anthology of World Prose*, and Frazier Hunt's *One American*. There are other books I should like to suggest which I believe the thoughtful among

the blind would appreciate—and I am sure there are as many in proportion as among the sighted.

It seems to me, *The Coming Victory of Democracy* by Thomas Mann cannot be too highly commended. It is not only a noble book, it is a just summing-up of the conflicting ideologies which bewilder mankind today, and a timely encouragement to lovers of liberty. Only a few philosophically inclined blind persons may be able to sound its depths, but they will spread Mann's stimulating message . . .

Also I would mention Mann's *Joseph in Egypt*—a book full of spiritual power and human appeal . . .

We should also have under our fingers Victor Heiser's *An American Doctor's Odyssey*. It is educative, thrilling with high adventure, a challenge to greater devotion in the service of suffering humanity.

At a time when there is a growing appreciation of New England's greatest poet, Emily Dickinson, it seems opportune to have in raised print the wholesome, unbiased biography of her cloistered life by Professor Whicher of Amherst.

It will be wonderful if the Library Committee sees its way to having these books placed among the increasing treasures of the blind, they are an education in themselves.

Letters from many other blind readers daily assure us that the books provided by Federal funds through this Project most certainly serve as "eyes of the blind." If, in addition, they can also relieve the blind of that "heaviest burden" not of blindness but of idleness, that is their complete justification.

The following statement shows the number of books for the blind (including embossed books, talking books, and talking-book machines) distributed by this Project during the past eight years:

Books for the Blind Distributed 1931-1939

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Braille:					
Titles ^a -----	129	145	171	129	193
Volumes and issues-----	22, 890	36, 739	25, 296	28, 062	46, 077
Moon:					
Titles ^a -----	32	16	21	30	28
Volumes and issues-----	3, 245	4, 215	5, 510	5, 488	5, 231
Talking books:					
Titles-----				33	58
Containers-----				2, 925	7, 150
Records ^b -----				32, 721	81, 430
Totals:					
Titles-----	161	161	192	192	279
Volumes, issues, and containers--	26, 135	40, 954	30, 806	36, 475	58, 458
Talking-book machines-----					3, 418

^a Does not include single copies distributed.

^b Does not include fragmentary replacements.

Books for the Blind Distributed 1931-1939—Continued

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Total
Braille:				
Titles ^a -----	169	196	197	1,329
Volumes and issues-----	41,063	42,065	41,548	283,740
Moon:				
Titles ^a -----	22	24	20	193
Volumes and issues-----	4,432	3,735	4,051	35,907
Talking books:				
Titles-----	77	101	36	305
Containers-----	6,665	12,813	6,460	36,013
Records ^b -----	87,809	168,627	97,270	467,857
Totals:				
Titles-----	268	321	253	1,827
Volumes, issues, and containers-----	52,160	58,613	52,059	355,660
Talking-book machines-----	8,482	5,627	1,829	19,356

^a Does not include single copies distributed.^b Does not include fragmentary replacements.*Books in Raised Characters*

During the year there were purchased and placed in the Distributing Libraries a total of 45,599 volumes embossed in raised characters. These included 187 titles in braille grade 2, 1 title in braille grade 1½, 20 titles in Moon type, and in addition 2,542 volumes constituting single copies of books purchased at the request of individual libraries.

The statistics of the Distributing Libraries showing the number of books in stock in these various types, and the number of readers of them, are printed later in this report. It may be mentioned here, however, that there were circulated during the calendar year 1938 (the period represented by the statistics) a total of 452,409 volumes of embossed books. This represents a slight increase (about five per cent) over the previous calendar year, and an increase of sixty-four percent over the condition found existing by the American Library Association's Committee on Work with the Blind in 1929. It appears, on the basis of these figures, that there is at present no reduction in the amount of reading of embossed books as a result of the talking book; on the contrary, an increase is shown. Meanwhile, the reading done as a result of the talking book (during the calendar year 1938 this was in amount over 300,000 containers) is all clear gain.

Braille

Nearly two hundred individual works in braille were generally distributed to the libraries during the year. The titles of these works may be found at the end of this report. Together with the books distributed in single copies they constitute 41,548 volumes. The subject groupings into which they fall are as follows:

Braille Books Distributed During 1938-39

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Volumes in single sets</i>	<i>Total volumes distributed</i>
Art and Architecture.....	2	4	120
Biography.....	30	121	3,850
Description, Travel, Adventure.....	17	44	1,624
Drama.....	3	8	250
Essays and Belles Lettres.....	4	7	276
History.....	16	74	2,394
Law.....	1	8	240
Literary History and Criticism.....	2	5	150
Magazines.....	9	108	14,730
Music.....	8	29	990
Philosophy.....	1	3	90
Poetry.....	3	7	210
Political and Social Sciences.....	4	6	220
Railroads.....	1	4	160
Religion.....	1	2	60
Science and Natural History.....	10	22	748
Fiction.....	85	152	13,117
Books supplied in single copies.....			2,319
TOTAL.....	197	604	41,548

Braille—Legal Textbooks

Our program of embossing, for the use of blind lawyers and law students, a series of principal legal texts, in editions somewhat smaller than those to which we have been accustomed, was described in our reports for the previous two years. This is a project particularly suitable for us to undertake, since it is one too costly for any of the volunteer agencies engaged in providing books for the blind.

During the past year we added to the series previously produced Dean Wigmore's *Panorama of the World's Legal Systems*, embossed in eight volumes (this was a book specifically requested by practicing

blind lawyers). This makes a total of nineteen law titles so far distributed. The program has been advanced in another direction. It came to our attention, late in the previous fiscal year, that the textbooks being placed in the ten Distributing Libraries (one for each Federal judicial circuit) were being used by lawyers in pursuit of their practice, and that if the books were also to become available to students, copies must be placed in the libraries of the law schools. Consequently, we canvassed a number of the principal law schools of the country as to the need for these volumes and as to the willingness of their libraries to administer them. As a result, copies of ten textbooks (a complete set requiring ninety-three volumes) were placed in the libraries of the law schools in the following universities:

Columbia University, New York City.	University of Pittsburgh.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
Northwestern University, Chicago.	University of Texas, Austin.
University of California, Berkeley.	University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
University of Chicago.	University of Washington, Seattle.
University of Georgia, Athens.	University of Wisconsin, Madison.
University of Illinois, Urbana.	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.	Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.	Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.	
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.	

We have since learned that in a number of instances these collections have already proved their worth. Copies of the remaining texts in our series have accordingly been ordered, and will, during the present fiscal year, make the school collections equivalent to those already in the ten Distributing Libraries previously selected as depositories for these books.

We are hoping soon to institute other programs similar to this for providing legal textbooks. There are many other fields which can be entered—anthropology, sociology, music, the fine arts, etc. In all of these the cost of publishing the books is prohibitive to any other agency save this—and that was the reason for the establishment of the Federal appropriation.

Braille—Seven-Year Catalog

If the books which we distribute are to be read, they must be known. A sighted reader can browse among the shelves of a library,

selecting that which strikes his eye, or which he recognizes as meeting his taste, or which he expects will satisfy his curiosity in a particular direction. Not so with the blind reader. He is almost necessarily at an insuperable distance from the library which serves him; and his browsing must all be done in catalogs.

During the past year we published in inkprint a catalog bringing into one list all the braille books that were distributed from 1931 to 1938. To make this the more useful it was arranged by subject, with explanatory notes and an index. Copies were sent to the Distributing Libraries for comment on the arrangement, and as to the desirability of embossing a braille edition which can be of direct use to the blind reader (for no browsing at second hand can be wholly satisfactory).

As a result of this survey we are making tentative plans for issuing an eight-year catalog, in braille, in a cheap edition which will ensure a wide distribution.

Braille Grade 1½

In July 1932, a conference between representatives of the national British and American organizations for the blind was held in London, at which a standard braille code was adopted. All differences between the usages of the two countries were ironed out, and the code was expected, as a result, "to put an end to the wasteful duplication of editions of the same book in Great Britain and the United States . . . in short . . . to make available yearly thousands of dollars which may be expended on additional new titles."¹ It was anticipated that it would be "a matter of only a few years before all the libraries of English-speaking lands will represent one braille."²

Of course, the sympathies of this Project were warmly enlisted in favor of uniformity and indeed, the establishment of the Federal appropriation for books for the blind was one of the principal factors in bringing the question to a head. As soon, therefore, as the report of the conferees was in print, that is, on November 16, 1932, our specifications which had for the previous five and a half months required books embossed for us to be in braille grade 1½, were changed to require them to be in the new uniform grade 2. The attitude of this Project has since been quite consistent. Although we have from year to year distributed a few books in grade 1½ for the benefit of those who experience difficulty in reading grade 2, yet the vast

¹ *Outlook for the Blind* 26: [137]

² *Ibid.*, 26: 203

majority of our books have been embossed in accordance with the international code.

This attitude has not been taken, however, by a number of other agencies producing books for the blind. As a consequence, there are still sources from which considerable quantities of books in grade 1½ enter the libraries; and, of course, there are still considerable stocks of books in this grade remaining from the period anterior to 1932.

In studying the statistics which we assemble from our Distributing Libraries, it became apparent that of a total of 12,203 readers of braille, 4,063 are registered "for grades 1 and 1½, but not 2." In other words, seven years after the conferees' report, almost an exact third of American readers have been unable to acquire the use of the uniform type, or do not wish to use the books provided in it.

This situation has naturally caused us some concern. Accordingly, at a recent convention of one of the principal organizations of workers for the blind, we made inquiries as to the cause. Little information has been adduced in direct reply to our inquiry, but the conference has asked us to increase the number of books annually produced in grade 1½. However, unless very convincing arguments, generally accepted by American workers for the blind, can be found for thus turning back the hands of the clock, we shall not be in any haste to change our present policy. The change from grade 1½ to grade 2, with the latter's highly developed system of contractions, will necessarily be slow. Also, the important factor is involved that the highly contracted form of grade 2 permits greater ease in reading and therefore contributes to its enjoyment, obviously a prime consideration in work for the blind.

Books in Moon Type

Moon readers, during the calendar year 1938, constituted approximately thirteen percent of all readers of embossed types in our libraries. For them twenty books were purchased and distributed. A list of the titles is printed at the end of this report.

During the year a new source for books embossed in Moon type became available, namely, the press of the Braille Institute of America in Los Angeles. California is one of the strongholds for the use of Moon, one-third of all the readers of that type residing there; and it is natural that the Institute should have felt for some time a desire to create in this country a source for Moon literature similar to that provided in England by the Moon Society. Since January 1934, it has been publishing a magazine in this type, and it has made several

experimental ventures in book publishing. By the beginning of the past fiscal year its equipment and experience warranted our requesting it to bid on our year's work, and four titles from our Sixth Moon List were assigned to it for execution. We have been well pleased with the result.

The subject groupings formed by the Moon books distributed during the past year are as follows:

Books in Moon Type Distributed During 1938-39

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Volumes in single sets</i>	<i>Total volumes distributed</i>
Biography-----	1	4	68
History-----	2	12	236
Magazines-----	2	24	1, 032
Religion and Ethics-----	2	9	213
Fiction-----	13	96	2, 279
Books supplied in single copies-----			223
TOTAL-----	20	145	4, 051

Talking Books

During the year thirty-five titles were ordered recorded as talking books. A list of these is printed at the end of this report. Since these books are purchased in editions of 140 copies, these titles represent (together with a few copies of books supplied in individual titles) purchases of no less than 96,818 individual records, classifiable as follows:

Talking-Book Records Distributed During 1938-39

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Containers in single sets</i>	<i>Total containers distributed</i>
Biography-----	1	1	140
Drama-----	4	4	530
History-----	2	3	420
Fiction-----	29	39	5, 295
Books supplied in single copies-----			75
TOTAL-----	36	47	^a 6, 460

^a Totaling 97,270 records.

Since the appropriation for talking books allows of the purchase of about seventy books annually, an explanation may be offered for the reduction in this year's production. It will be remembered that the talking book, as such, resulted from investigations made by the American Foundation for the Blind, under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, and aided by the Bell Laboratories and others. When it had become established as a successful medium for reading by the blind, Congress recognized that fact by making, and later increasing, an appropriation for providing records. Meanwhile, also, another agency for providing books for the blind had made arrangements for manufacturing these records, providing us with two sources for them, and consequent desirable competition.

But the very extent of the appropriation excited the desire of commercial recording firms to share our business. Most of these found that the prices being charged by the nonprofit agencies were so low as to prevent successful competition with them. Early last year, however, a determined effort was made by one commercial bidder to secure a contract, and the lengthy correspondence which resulted, together with extensive testing of samples, and the final reference of the whole matter to the National Bureau of Standards, materially held up our program of recording.

This circumstance does not mean, however, that part of the appropriation for the past year has been lost for the purpose of providing records. Congress has especially provided that its unexpended balance, amounting to about \$72,000, be made available during the present year. Another result of this incident, also, has been that Congress has recognized by an Act approved June 7, 1939, the prior interest of the non-profit agencies for the blind in the manufacture of both embossed and talking books. This Act reads as follows:

[PUBLIC—No. 118—76TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 191—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 5136]

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind," approved

March 3, 1931, as amended (U. S. C., 1924 edition, Supp. IV, title 2, sec. 135a), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "In the purchase of such books, the Librarian of Congress, without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 41, sec. 5), shall give preference to non-profit-making institutions or agencies whose activities are primarily concerned with the blind, in all cases where the prices or bids submitted by such institutions or agencies are, by said Librarian, under all the circumstances and needs involved, determined to be fair and reasonable."

Approved, June 7, 1939.

Talking Books—Plays

The program for recording plays with casts, the success of which was described in last year's report, was continued through the year. Fifteen plays were thus recorded, chiefly quite recent ones, though Aristophanes, Shakespeare, Goldoni, Oliver Goldsmith, and Anton Chekhov were also represented. The recording of contemporary plays, those especially which are still performing in New York City, enables the American Foundation for the Blind (which has so far performed all of this kind of recording for us) to obtain for its casts actors who are actually engaged in a current, sometimes a memorable, production. In two years of recording plays with casts much has been learned both by the director of the cast and the recording engineer, and the Foundation has, in addition, spared no pains in adding equipment to make these records as nearly perfect as possible.

Talking Books—Fragmentary Replacements

Although with careful use the talking book records are able to withstand a very great number of playings, yet, with so many readers, a certain amount of wearing out and breakage is to be expected. This is perhaps especially true in the case of readers new to the use of the records. We have been awaiting with a certain anxious interest the experience of a year in which some twenty thousand readers would be actively using a collection comprised of less than three hundred separate books. It has proved very encouraging. The replacements of the year amounted to less than one percent of the total stock, and it does not, therefore, seem likely that the business of replacing worn-out disks will ever seriously infringe upon the production of new books. This is a truly remarkable record, moreover, in

view of the fact that the circulation of our records, during the one year 1938, reached an equivalent of more than 300,000 volumes.

The Talking-Book Project, New York City

The Talking-Book Project in New York City has completed another year during which it has given employment to a large number of blind and other handicapped persons, and has produced a large amount of talking-book machine equipment which will in turn enable other blind persons to read.

We present in the usual tabular form on an adjoining page, the essential statistics of the Talking-Book Project since its inception in 1935. Included in this table are the data concerning a new allotment of funds for the present fiscal year authorized by President Roosevelt on August 24 and October 10, 1939. Upon the completion of this (the Eighth) Lot on June 30, 1940, the Talking-Book Project will have manufactured 21,850 talking-book machines, besides much other material to be used in connection with the talking books.

At the beginning of the past fiscal year there was available an allotment of Emergency Relief funds for the manufacture of the Sixth Lot of talking-book machines (1,200 of the electric and 400 of the spring-driven model). This grant was made for a period ending February 28, 1939; before that date, however, supplemental Emergency Relief funds became available. Meanwhile, the following situation was forming.

For a number of years it had been increasingly desirable that the talking book should be applied to the education of the blind. Indeed, the American Printing House for the Blind, impressed by the proved success of the talking-book method with adult readers, and convinced that it would produce a no less revolutionary effect in the schools, had made very careful preparations for meeting a demand for records whenever it might arise. But that, of course, was dependent upon the ability of the schools to obtain machines. The machines are expensive. In consequence, it was repeatedly proposed that the organization, experience, equipment, and available technical supervision of the Talking-Book Project be utilized to meet this need. But by February 1939, it was found possible to place certain of the machines in educational institutions for the blind and also in institutions for the blind lacking necessary funds to purchase them. Thus, funds for the Seventh Lot were approved by President Roosevelt on February 23, 1939, for the period March 1 to June 30, 1939.

Summary of Emergency Relief Appropriation Allotments for Talking-Book Machine Project, 1935-40

<i>Lot</i>	<i>Emergency Relief Appropriation Act</i>	<i>President Roosevelt's letter</i>	<i>Official Project No. and Appropriation Symbol</i>	<i>Amount Allotted</i>	<i>Amount Expended</i>	<i>Amount Rescinded</i>	<i>Term of Project</i>	<i>Machines Manufactured, etc.</i>
1st.....	1935	524 Sept. 19, 1935	O. P. 8-1 080919	\$211,500.00			Jan. 1-June 30, 1936.	5,200 electric machines (Model U. S. 10, Nos. 1-5200).
	1935	1604 Apr. 25, 1936	O. P. 8-1 (additional) 080919	40,000.00	\$249,371.19	\$2,128.81		5,000 electric machines (Model U. S. 11, Nos. 5201-10200).
2d.....	1936	5003 June 27, 1936	O. P. 208-1 208018	171,500.00			July 1-Dec. 31, 1936; Jan. 1-June 30, 1937.	2,100 spring machines (Model U. S. 20, Nos. A1-A2100).
3d.....	1936	5542 Oct. 26, 1936	O. P. 208-1 (additional) 208018	145,000.00	305,011.76	12,610.23		3,000 electric machines (Model U. S. 11, Nos. 10201-13200).
2d.....	1937	7052 July 10, 1937	O. P. 508-2-1 508012	10,000.00				Completion of spring machines, 2d lot.
4th.....	1937	7075 July 14, 1937	O. P. 508-2-1 (additional) 508012	101,000.00			July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938.	2,000 electric machines (Model U. S. 11A, Nos. 1-2000). 11,000,000 reproducer needles.
5th.....	1937	7491 Dec. 16, 1937	O. P. 508-2-1 (additional) 508012	48,000.00	Account not closed			700 electric machines (Model U. S. 12, Nos. 1-750). 500 spring machines (Model U. S. 20, Nos. B2101-B2600).
6th.....	1938	2134 June 28, 1938	O. P. 708-2-1 708012-658/9999	102,000.00	Account not closed		July 1, 1938-Feb. 28, 1939.	1,200 electric machines (Model U. S. 18, Nos. 1-1200). 400 spring machines (Model U. S. 20, Nos. C2601-C3000). 10,000,000 reproducer needles. 30,000 record envelopes. 4,000 containers.

7th-----	1938	2779 Feb. 23, 1939	O. P. 708-2-1 (addi- tional) 708012-658,9999	40,000.00	Account not closed	Mar. 1, 1939- June 30, 1939.	750 electric machines (Model U. S. 19, Nos. 1-750). 3,000,000 reproducer needles.
8th-----	1939	D-227 Aug. 24, 1939 D-399 Oct. 10, 1939	O. P. 08-2-97-1 208017-650999 O. P. 08-9-01-1 208018-650999	131,000.00 500.00	Account not closed	July 1, 1939- June 30, 1940.	1,000 electric machines (Model U. S. 18, Nos. 1201- 2200). 20,000,000 reproducer needles. 7,000 pick-ups. 100,000 record envelopes. 5,000 containers and replacement parts.
			Total-----	1,000,500.00			

TOTAL PRODUCTION: 21,850 machines (3,000 spring, 18,850 electric); 44,000,000 reproducer needles; 7,000 pick-ups; 130,000 record envelopes; 9,000 containers and replacement parts.

Designs were drawn for a machine suitable for school use, to be known as Model U. S. 19. Its mechanical and electrical components are identical with the machines of the Sixth Lot, but its case is that of a table, rather than a portable, model. Its pick-up is the same used with Model U. S. 18, of light weight, good characteristics, designed by the American Foundation for the Blind, and assembled entirely in the Project. Its motor, also, unlike that of early models, is assembled in the Project, thus reducing the cost for materials and at the same time increasing the amount of work on useful public projects which it is the object of all Emergency Relief appropriations to provide.

As soon as these machines are completed, a certain number will be distributed for use in the schools for the blind. Meanwhile, the American Foundation for the Blind has secured from the Carnegie Foundation and from the Davella Mills Foundation grants of funds which will make possible an exhaustive study of the use of talking-book machines in the education of the blind. This study will be carried on by Dr. Berthold Lowenfeld, who until very recently was associated with the directorate of the Blindeninstitut in Vienna and is now of the staff of the Foundation.

During the year the Project employed 140 persons drawn from the relief rolls of New York City. Of these forty-two were blind.

In recent months the demand for additional machines was felt with such insistency as to justify the continuance of the Project into the new fiscal year. Funds for this purpose were requested, and were granted; but from an interpretation of one of the provisions of the Emergency Relief Act of 1939 the allocation of funds was made not to the Library but to the Work Projects Administration for the city of New York. Before the commencement of actual operations under the new allocation, however, the Work Projects Administration decided to retransfer the Project to us, as a Federal Agency. We have, meanwhile, undertaken to bring it into closer relation with our own organization, to make biweekly inspections of its operations, and to make complete audits, in addition to those already made by the Treasury and other offices, of its transactions.

The new allocation of funds will enable us to make an additional thousand talking-book machines, bringing the total to 21,850. Plans are also being made to replace the heavy pick-ups of the Model U. S. 11 machines with the new light pick-ups and thereby to reduce very appreciably the amount of wear on the records caused by these

machines, and the future cost to the Government for the upkeep of the record stock. It is planned also to provide needles as heretofore (here again with a view to reduction of wear on the records) together with a certain number of containers and envelopes to replace the worn-out stock of the Libraries. A grant of \$131,500 has been made for these purposes, including talking-book machines, for the present fiscal year.

The following table shows the number of talking-book machines which have now been assigned to the several States and Territories:

Distribution of Talking-Book Machines to the States, June 30, 1939

State	First to sixth lots of machines ^a		Seventh lot, proposed distribution	Total
	Shipped	Not shipped		
Alabama.....	370		16	386
Alaska.....	14		1	15
Arizona.....	70		3	73
Arkansas.....	150	12	11	173
California.....	781		35	816
Colorado.....	167		6	173
Connecticut.....	270		10	280
Delaware.....	40		1	41
District of Columbia.....	155		3	158
Florida.....	244		9	253
Georgia.....	375		18	393
Hawaii.....	82		3	85
Idaho.....	73		3	76
Illinois.....	1, 127		46	1, 173
Indiana.....	636		19	655
Iowa.....	347		15	362
Kansas.....	398		11	409
Kentucky.....	341		16	357
Louisiana.....	286		12	298
Maine.....	125		5	130
Maryland.....	256		9	265
Massachusetts.....	769		25	794
Michigan, Wayne County.....	290		10	300
Michigan, State.....	472		18	490
Minnesota.....	403		15	418
Mississippi.....	288		11	299
Missouri.....	684		23	707
Montana.....	66		3	69
Nebraska.....	130		8	138

^a Including testing machines.

Distribution of Talking-Book Machines to the States, June 30, 1939—Continued

State	First to sixth lots of machines ^a		Seventh lot, proposed distribution	Total
	Shipped	Not shipped		
Nevada.....	13	-----	1	14
New Hampshire.....	76	-----	3	79
New Jersey.....	638	-----	26	664
New Mexico.....	57	-----	2	59
New York.....	1, 816	201	75	2, 092
North Carolina.....	725	-----	20	745
North Dakota.....	84	-----	4	88
Ohio.....	1, 271	-----	39	1, 310
Oklahoma.....	280	50	14	344
Oregon.....	194	-----	6	200
Pennsylvania.....	1, 831	146	58	2, 035
Puerto Rico.....	29	-----	9	38
Rhode Island.....	110	25	4	139
South Carolina.....	268	-----	10	278
South Dakota.....	65	-----	4	69
Tennessee.....	329	-----	16	345
Texas.....	421	-----	35	456
Utah.....	163	-----	3	166
Vermont.....	79	-----	2	81
Virginia.....	442	-----	15	457
Virgin Islands.....	9	-----	2	11
Washington.....	251	-----	9	260
West Virginia.....	153	-----	10	163
Wisconsin.....	547	-----	17	564
Wyoming.....	84	-----	1	85
Unallotted.....	-----	310	-----	310
Special loans.....	8	-----	-----	8
Replacements.....	4	-----	-----	4
Total.....	19, 356	744	750	20, 850

^a Including testing machines.*Talking-Book Machines—Losses*

During the four years since the talking-book machine project was initiated, and machines lent to the blind in every state in the United States and also its outlying possessions, it was inevitable that a certain number should be lost through fire, flood, theft, or other causes. The borrowers of the machines are blind; and the talking-book machine sometimes the most valuable, or at least the most coveted

possession they have. Being sightless they are not able to safeguard them as well as might sighted persons.

In these four years three machines were lost in transit, thirteen by fire, five by flood, and nine by theft. For these, compensation through insurance or other indemnity was made in four instances. Each case of theft was duly reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and entered in the National Stolen Property File, and also reported to local police authorities.

We are making a study of the situation to determine whether there may be a method by which the Government may be indemnified in the case of loss of machines, keeping in mind the United States Government regulation against insurance on Government property. It may be possible to arrange this through the State Commissions for the Blind.

Talking-Book Machines—Transfer of Title to the States

The talking-book machines made under these grants of Emergency Relief funds are lent by us to the State lending agencies, by whom they are in turn lent to individual blind borrowers. It has been proposed by some of the lending agencies that they should be given outright to the States.

We are not in a position to entertain such a proposal. By the Presidential orders authorizing the transfers of Emergency Relief funds it is specifically provided that the machines are "to be loaned by the Librarian of Congress to such libraries as he may judge appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for the use of such talking book machines under such conditions and regulations as he may prescribe." We are not authorized to transfer title in the machines to the States.

The form of agreement used in arranging the loan of a talking-book machine to a blind borrower is, as a matter of fact, very simple, and was originally drafted by the American Foundation for the Blind. It is as follows:

AGREEMENT COVERING THE LOAN OF TALKING BOOK MACHINES TO NEEDY ADULT BLIND BORROWERS

In receiving Talking Book Machine Model U. S. _____, Serial No
_____, as a loan from the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., through
the—

(Name of commission or similar agency)

I hereby agree:

1. To exercise every reasonable care in the use of this machine, and to follow all the instructions as to its operation and the care of the Talking Book records as set forth in the accompanying "Instructions to Talking Book Readers." I shall borrow the records from the Talking-Book Distributing Library serving my geographical area.
2. Not to make repairs, except the replacement of tubes, without the knowledge and consent of the above lending Commission or similar Agency.
3. To surrender the machine at any time it may be recalled by the above lending Commission or similar Agency, or the Library of Congress.
4. To report to the above lending Commission or similar Agency, or the Library of Congress upon request, the name of the library from which I have borrowed Talking Book records during the 6 months next preceding the date of request for such information.
5. To make regular and proper use of the machine. Failure, for a period of 2 months, to make request for the loan of Talking Book records from the Distributing Library (unless the failure be due to illness, or for other reasons satisfactory to the Commission or similar Agency cooperating with the Distributing Library) will, I agree, be a sufficient reason to recall the machine from me and lend it to a more active reader.
6. To report promptly any change in my address during the period of the loan of this machine.

I understand that this machine is the property of the Library of Congress, and therefore may not be sold, given away, scrapped, lent, or transferred to any other individual or Commission or Agency except upon the specific written authorization of the Librarian of Congress, and that it is to be used only for the blind.

I understand that the Library of Congress will in no way be responsible for contributory negligence, for the cost of repairs, service charges, the replacement of parts, or any other expense incurred in connection with the transportation or use of this machine.

I understand that in case I should take up temporary or permanent residence in another State, this machine must be returned to—

 (Name of commission or similar agency)

Date -----

(Signed) -----

(Address) -----

I, the undersigned, have personal knowledge of the borrower signing the above and of his (or her) home conditions; in the event of the death or disability of the borrower, I agree, in his (or her) behalf, to return promptly to—

 (Name of commission or similar agency)

Talking Book Machine Model U. S. -----

Serial No. -----

(Signed) -----

(Address) -----
 (To be signed by a responsible sighted third party
 other than the borrower)

Date -----

It will be helpful to the Library of Congress in the selection of suitable Talking Books for your use if you will give the following information:

Check the year listed below which is nearest your age:

25 ☐

45 ☐

65 ☐

Education (please check appropriate item):

Grammar School ☐

High School ☐

College ☐

At about what age did you lose your sight? -----

Can you read Braille? -----

Books for the "Adult" Blind

In the hearings on the bill "to provide books for the adult blind" it was made clear that textbooks and educational apparatus for blind children in the schools for the blind were already being provided by the government through a trust fund and an appropriation to the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Kentucky. It was made clear that what was needed was a supplement to this supply of textbooks; books for blind students in high schools and colleges, books for these same persons in after years, and books for persons (the majority) who become blind in adult life.

No thought was given, either at the hearings, in the reports on the bill, or in the debates in the House of Representatives (there were none in the Senate) to defining the word "adult." The word was used,

apparently, merely to differentiate the use of this appropriation from that to the American Printing House for the Blind. That its provisions were not intended to benefit merely persons over 21 years of age is, however, clear from the wording of the report, where the need of "young people who are going through high schools" is specifically mentioned as one of the reasons for the passage of the bill (House Report 1114, 71st Congress, 2d Session, page 2).

The word "adult" as it appears in the Act has not indeed until very recently required strict interpretation. For the meaning of the Act is obvious, and its intention is clear from the hearings and reports. Books were to be provided, and have been provided, suitable to persons of adult age. These books have been circulated by our twenty-seven Distributing Libraries in accordance with their usual practice.

In connection with the talking-book machines to be placed in the schools for the blind we have been forced, however, to be more precise as to the meaning which we will give to this word. The machines were authorized "for the purpose of enabling the blind to use the books for the blind now provided by the Library of Congress under the Act entitled 'An Act to provide books for the adult blind.'" We were to determine, therefore, what constituted a person "adult" in the sense that he might use our books.

We have found that large libraries generally (and particularly the public libraries of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland) admit persons to full adult borrowing privileges at approximately fourteen years of age. The Library of Congress admits persons to its reading rooms unaccompanied at sixteen. In order to keep well within the meaning of the statute, we have, therefore, ruled that our books may be used by blind persons eighteen years or more old.

Broadcasting

There have been frequent requests on the part of the blind for this Project to arrange for one-half hour broadcasting periods several times during the course of the week for their benefit. Such an arrangement would afford a splendid opportunity of translating to the blind of the United States an appreciation of the cultural values inherent in the material in our collection, in practically all fields of learning. The material in these broadcasts would simultaneously be recorded as talking books and be distributed as such to our Distributing Libraries for the usual loan to the blind. The possibilities of this proposal are now being carefully surveyed.

The Federal Census

Information concerning the blind is still very scanty. The best studies are still based only on estimate. It is not even known with any degree of accuracy how many blind persons there are in the country. It was hoped that the forthcoming Federal Census might be able to remedy this situation. The questionnaire which it is proposed to use in taking this census is already so full, however, the time required to complete it so great, and it is so difficult at best to secure accurate information regarding blind persons in many households, that it is probable that nothing further will be accomplished at this time. There is a great need, however, for this information, and it is very desirable that a method for securing it be found.

The Distributing Libraries

The statistics of readers, stock and circulation of our Distributing Libraries are printed on the following pages. With each of the past several years, while the Libraries were accustoming themselves to our requirements, the statistics have been of an increasing degree of accuracy, and those presented this year show a definite advance in this respect.

The period represented by these figures is the calendar year 1938. Several differences will be noted in comparing them with those for the previous year. We no longer request the Libraries to give us the number of their total registered readers, but only of those who actually borrowed books during the year. This has reduced this figure very considerably, but it now has a firm basis in reality.

Slight increases are noted in the circulation of both braille and Moon books, but these are as nothing compared with the increase in talking-book circulation—an increase of sixty-seven percent. This, of course, was due to the great number of new readers made possible during the year through the distribution of the machines manufactured by the Talking-Book Project. The increase in the total circulation, both of embossed and talking books, was twelve percent over that of the previous year.

The number of talking-book readers has, indeed, increased so rapidly that they number fifteen percent more than the total of readers of embossed books. At the same time it is of interest to note that seventy-six percent of the talking-book readers are not readers of raised types, thus demonstrating that for the most part an entirely new class of readers has been touched by the newer method.

The Distributing Libraries are still giving space to 21,523 volumes of books in raised types other than braille or Moon. Most of these

are probably in New York Point. Meanwhile, though there are still a few assiduous readers of this outmoded type, yet the whole circulation of books in these types amounted during the year to only 802 volumes. The cost of this service must be set down as one of those which are bound to occur so long as there is no complete agreement on a standard type.

Annual Statistics of Libraries for the Blind, 1938

I. LIBRARIES AND READERS

Distributing Library	Readers active during 1938						Total
	Embossed Books	Braille	Braille 1 and 1½ but not 2	Moon	Talking Books	Talking books but not embossed books	
1. Albany—New York State Library.....	567	476	88	72	729	571	1,138
2. Atlanta—Victor H. Kriegshaber Memorial Lighthouse for the Blind.....	169	169	25	-----	785	692	861
3. Austin—Texas State Library.....	150	144	51	6	403	347	497
4. Chicago—Chicago Public Library.....	1,322	785	339	138	1,141	742	2,064
5. Cincinnati—Cincinnati Public Library.....	799	770	154	29	893	761	1,560
6. Cleveland—Cleveland Public Library.....	495	395	180	98	827	613	1,108
7. Denver—Denver Public Library.....	207	186	50	21	^a 510	497	704
8. Detroit—Wayne County Library.....	369	365	61	4	341	268	637
9. Faribault—Minnesota School for the Blind—Library.....	219	219	60	-----	435	378	597
10. Honolulu—Library of Hawaii.....	38	18	30	2	72	46	84
11. Indianapolis—Indiana State Library.....	175	171	121	2	697	563	738
12. Jacksonville—Illinois Free Circulating Library for the Blind.....	616	612	181	4	262	217	833
13. Los Angeles—Braille Institute of America—Library.....	126	110	9	16	352	329	455
14. New Orleans—New Orleans Public Library.....	110	90	26	20	284	226	336
15. New York—New York Public Library.....	1,788	1,675	514	113	1,369	975	2,763
16. Oklahoma City—Oklahoma Library Commission.....	117	117	16	-----	330	274	391
17. Philadelphia—Free Library of Philadelphia.....	788	509	175	345	1,756	1,465	2,253
18. Pittsburgh—Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.....	324	156	108	60	695	562	886
19. Portland (Oreg.)—Library Association of Portland.....	57	54	^a 12	3	220	210	267
20. Sacramento—California State Library.....	1,477	930	693	587	475	278	1,755
21. Saginaw—State Library for the Blind.....	202	177	30	25	300	245	447
22. St. Louis—St. Louis Public Library.....	1,637	1,512	234	125	1,198	628	2,265
23. Salt Lake City—Salt Lake City Public Library.....	120	120	29	-----	202	149	269
24. Seattle—Seattle Public Library.....	252	229	72	23	301	214	466
25. Washington—Library of Congress.....	1,103	1,016	252	87	722	192	1,295
26. Washington—National Library for the Blind.....	438	432	228	6	502	447	885
27. Watertown—Perkins Institution Library.....	891	766	325	120	1,055	860	1,751
TOTAL.....	14,556	12,203	4,063	1,906	16,856	12,749	27,305

^a Estimated.

Annual Statistics of Libraries for the Blind, 1938—Continued

II. BOOKS IN STOCK COUNTED BY VOLUMES (EMBOSSED BOOKS) AND CONTAINERS (TALKING BOOKS)

Name of Library	Braille			Moon			Other types	Total embossed books	Talking books	Total stock volumes and containers
	Grades 1 and 1½	Grade 2	Foreign languages	Music	Magazines	Total				
1. Albany.....	8,243	9,008	577	695	76	18,599	4,965	13	4,978	27,322
2. Atlanta.....	1,331	3,290	—	—	354	4,975	108	5	113	5,278
3. Austin.....	—	6,075	—	—	419	6,494	1,695	64	1,759	8,253
4. Chicago.....	11,775	7,941	452	1,292	2,945	24,405	3,549	106	3,655	28,081
5. Cincinnati.....	8,753	10,390	(d)	1,338	1,737	22,218	2,999	48	2,347	30,474
6. Cleveland.....	8,424	9,359	(d)	—	87	17,870	2,983	14	2,997	24,665
7. Denver.....	2,689	6,266	—	72	17	9,044	990	3	993	20,869
8. Detroit.....	—	8,697	49	—	280	9,006	(e)	(e)	(e)	10,114
9. Faribault.....	7,630	2,908	—	—	264	12,480	503	—	503	17,983
10. Honolulu.....	—	1,194	—	1,678	412	2,203	143	14	157	2,723
11. Indianapolis.....	2,289	2,679	10	19	716	5,713	182	137	319	6,366
12. Jacksonville.....	5,210	4,083	207	49	615	10,764	284	78	362	11,126
13. Los Angeles.....	1,098	5,443	—	—	320	6,861	643	60	703	7,564
14. New Orleans.....	1,316	4,607	—	—	13	5,936	1,336	2	1,338	7,303
15. New York.....	11,615	11,904	379	11,108	512	35,518	4,557	20	4,577	40,095
16. Oklahoma City.....	2,402	2,015	—	—	336	4,753	8	—	8	4,773
17. Philadelphia.....	6,029	8,660	166	561	5,469	20,885	6,407	1,136	7,543	28,036
18. Pittsburgh.....	5,754	7,231	137	192	1,049	14,363	3,300	78	3,378	17,741
19. Portland.....	1,138	1,577	—	18	242	2,975	141	—	141	3,234
20. Sacramento.....	14,362	12,525	(e)	2,295	681	29,863	10,467	362	10,829	40,692
21. Saginaw.....	3,083	3,949	120	336	922	8,410	736	36	772	9,282
22. St. Louis.....	9,350	13,513	34	401	4,584	27,882	2,088	252	2,340	30,222
23. Salt Lake City.....	327	845	—	—	—	1,172	11	—	11	1,242
24. Seattle.....	3,039	3,418	129	—	54	6,640	1,549	2	1,551	8,193
25. Washington (L. C.).....	19,721	10,972	1,009	815	984	33,501	3,193	60	3,253	38,254
26. Washington (Nat'l).....	6,389	9,565	497	1,575	2,786	20,812	1,359	179	1,538	22,350
27. Watertown.....	16,672	8,326	288	28,941	224	54,451	6,345	6	6,351	61,886
	159,236	162,268	4,054	51,385	26,078	417,793	59,841	2,675	62,516	501,832
									21,523	29,906

^b Item not included in totals at foot of columns.

^c Includes foreign languages.

^a Included in count of grade 2.

^e No separate count kept.

Annual Statistics of Libraries for the Blind, 1938—Continued

III. CIRCULATION COUNTED BY VOLUMES (EMBOSSED BOOKS) AND CONTAINERS (TALKING BOOKS)—RENEWALS NOT COUNTED

Name of Library	Grades 1 and 1½				Grade 2		Foreign languages	Music	Magazines	Total
	Fiction		Nonfiction		Fiction	Nonfiction				
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile						
1. Albany.....	6,008	776	791	190	12,973	1,844	127	43	2,375	25,127
2. Atlanta.....	516		321		2,427	916			707	4,887
3. Austin.....	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)				2,212
4. Chicago.....	5,597	715	4,509	249	9,583	3,600	187	155	7,818	32,413
5. Cincinnati.....	9,086	1,450	3,187	226	17,793	5,675	19	106	7,421	44,963
6. Cleveland.....	a 1,678	a 425	a 742	a 117	a 4,586	a 1,460	a 2		a 3,612	a 12,622
7. Denver.....	741		240		2,104	533			381	3,999
8. Detroit.....		b 1,024			5,667	1,841			2,064	10,596
9. Fairbault.....	750	350	246	612	1,972	733		64	1,670	6,397
10. Honolulu.....	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	(^e)	315
11. Indianapolis.....	4,365	824	1,154	204	3,577	1,343	1		2,652	14,120
12. Jacksonville.....	5,909	2,044	1,724	399	5,420	1,557	83	45	720	17,901
13. Los Angeles.....	110		87		882	445			735	2,259
14. New Orleans.....	126		2		1,077	225			108	1,538
15. New York.....	5,008	1,380	2,777	119	8,650	3,606	307	6,183	5,292	33,322
16. Oklahoma City.....		b 606				a 1,065			747	2,418
17. Philadelphia.....	4,004		748		9,237	1,293	2	9	5,782	21,075
18. Pittsburgh.....	2,400	366	609	45	3,255	929	41	96	1,567	9,308
19. Portland.....	58		81		426	128		1	204	898
20. Sacramento.....	7,600	63	1,700	34	5,099	1,447	17	24	2,836	18,820
21. Saginaw.....	1,200	a 300	650	120	5,186	1,340	20		a 2,000	10,816
22. St. Louis.....	12,577	5,523	1,023	15,874	12,817	2,364	23	75	1,887	52,763
23. Salt Lake City.....	62		35		630	194			157	1,078
24. Seattle.....	810	40	684	25	2,768	1,603			2,404	8,334
25. Washington (L. C.).....	10,744	293	b 5,791		5,435	2,535	447	276	1,044	26,565
26. Washington (Nat'l).....	4,449		785		3,526	797	61	29	834	10,481
27. Watertown.....	5,502	3,615	2,692	3,498	4,385	2,110		4,784	398	26,984
Total.....	89,300	18,104	25,387	21,712	129,475	38,518	1,337	11,890	55,415	402,212

Name of Library	Moon				Other types	Total em- bossed books	Talking books			Total circu- lation
	Fiction	Nonfiction	Magazines	Total			Fiction	Nonfiction	Total	
1. Albany.....	3,596	536	321	4,453	334	29,914	7,926	5,283	13,209	43,123
2. Atlanta.....	93	28	121	121	---	4,887	3,979	4,224	12,203	17,090
3. Austin.....	2,316	775	313	3,404	---	2,334	3,337	2,210	5,547	7,881
4. Chicago.....	1,017	76	83	1,176	5	35,817	18,595	12,723	31,318	67,135
5. Cincinnati.....	2,133	504	327	3,327	30	46,144	5,998	11,535	17,533	57,679
6. Cleveland.....	537	51	56	644	21	15,979	10,380	5,554	16,934	32,913
7. Denver.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,664	5,042	4,730	9,772	14,436
8. Detroit.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10,596	3,369	1,702	5,071	15,667
9. Faribault.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6,397	4,213	2,409	6,622	13,019
10. Honolulu.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	---	329	(*)	(*)	621	950
11. Indianapolis.....	75	31	26	28	15	14,163	12,019	12,019	24,217	38,380
12. Jacksonville.....	402	75	36	142	---	18,043	3,723	2,017	5,740	23,783
13. Los Angeles.....	137	34	53	530	---	2,789	3,920	2,877	6,797	9,586
14. New Orleans.....	1,676	477	237	171	---	1,709	3,426	2,120	5,546	7,255
15. New York.....	6,272	1,925	3,051	2,390	---	35,712	15,867	8,382	24,249	59,961
16. Oklahoma City.....	1,570	322	252	2,144	---	2,418	(*)	(*)	6,845	9,263
17. Philadelphia.....	10	5	15	11,248	34	32,357	20,171	14,323	34,494	66,851
18. Pittsburgh.....	7,948	2,473	1,236	2,144	---	11,452	8,733	6,056	14,789	26,241
19. Portland.....	1,098	270	190	15	1	914	3,306	2,116	5,422	6,336
20. Sacramento.....	981	275	24	11,657	121	30,598	7,883	4,665	12,548	43,146
21. Saginaw.....	345	161	101	1,558	30	12,404	6,534	3,270	9,804	22,208
22. St. Louis.....	1,061	243	54	1,280	---	54,043	14,156	13,146	27,302	81,345
23. Salt Lake City.....	152	33	70	2,932	---	1,078	2,932	1,257	4,189	5,267
24. Seattle.....	2,580	293	70	607	---	8,941	5,819	4,882	10,701	19,642
25. Washington (L. C.).....	33,999	8,589	6,793	1,304	175	28,044	7,111	3,476	10,587	38,631
26. Washington (Nat'l).....	---	---	---	239	---	10,720	3,429	1,814	5,243	15,963
27. Watertown.....	---	---	---	2,943	36	29,963	8,405	4,555	12,960	42,923
Total.....	33,999	8,589	6,793	49,395	802	452,409	194,273	132,526	334,265	786,674

* Estimated.

† Item not included in totals at foot of columns.

• No separate count kept.

Braille Titles of 1938-39

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

- Mumford, Lewis—*Sticks and Stones, a Study of American Architecture and Civilization*. APH, 1938. 1 v.
 Tolstoi, Leo, Count—*What is Art? and Essays on Art*. HMP, 1939. 3 v.

BIOGRAPHY

- Adams, Henry—*The Education of Henry Adams*. APH, 1938. 5 v.
 Armstrong, Margaret—*Fanny Kemble, a Passionate Victorian*. BIA, 1938. 4 v.
 Bailey, John—*Dr. Johnson and his Circle*. NIB, 1938. 2 v.
 Barton, William E.—*The Life of Abraham Lincoln*. CPH, 1939. 10 v.
 Benson, E. F.—*Queen Victoria's Daughters*. HMP, 1939. 2 v.
 Boswell, James—*The Life of Samuel Johnson (Vol. I)*. CPH, 1939. 8 v.
 Bradford, Gamaliel—*Saints and Sinners*. APH, 1938. 2 v.
 Buchan, John—*Augustus*. APH, 1938. 4 v.
 Cornell, Katharine—*I Wanted to be an Actress*. BIA, 1939. 1 v.
 Crow, Carl—*Master Kung; the Story of Confucius*. APH, 1939. 3 v.
 Crowther, J. G.:
 Famous American Men of Science. APH, 1938. 4 v.
 Men of Science. CPH, 1938. 3 v.
 Dante Alighieri—*The New Life . . . Translated by Charles Eliot Norton*. APH, 1938. 1 v.
 Drinkwater, John—*The Pilgrim of Eternity: Byron—a Conflict*. CPH, 1938. 4 v.
 Ely, Richard T.—*Ground Under our Feet; an Autobiography*. AB, 1939. 3 v.
 Harrison, G. Elsie—*Son to Susanna; the Private Life of John Wesley*. AB, 1938. 3 v.
 Hertzler, Arthur E.—*The Horse and Buggy Doctor*. CPH, 1938. 3 v.
 Hunt, Frazier—*One American and his Attempt at Education*. BIA, 1938. 4 v.
 Keller, Helen—*Helen Keller's Journal, 1936-37*. APH, 1938. 3 v.
 Morley, John—*The Life of Gladstone (Popular Ed. Abridged)*. CPH, 1938. 9 v.
 Muir, John—*John of the Mountains; the Unpublished Journals of John Muir*. CPH, 1938. 5 v.
 Roosevelt, Eleanor—*My Days*. APH, 1939. 2 v.
 Sabatini, Rafael—*The Life of Cesare Borgia of France*. NIB, 1938. 4 v.
 Starrett, Paul—*Changing the Skyline; an Autobiography*. CPH, 1939. 2 v.
 Stone, Irving—*Sailor on Horseback; the Biography of Jack London*. APH, 1939. 3 v.
 Strachey, Lytton—*Elizabeth and Essex*. CPH, 1938. 2 v.
 Tate, Alfred O.—*Edison's Open Door*. BIA, 1939. 3 v.
 West, Geoffrey (pseud.)—*Charles Darwin*. CPH, 1938. 3 v.
 Whicher, George Frisbie—*This was a Poet; a Critical Biography of Emily Dickinson*. CPH, 1939. 2 v.
 Wilson, Edith Bolling—*My Memoir*. APH, 1939. 4 v.
 Yeats, William Butler. *The Autobiography of William Butler Yeats*. APH, 1939. 4 v.

DESCRIPTION, TRAVEL, ADVENTURE

- Andrews, Roy Chapman—*Ends of the Earth*. APH, 1938. 2 v.
 Byrd, Richard E.—*Alone*. BIA, 1939. 2 v.
 Coffin, Robert P. Tristram—*Kennebec, Cradle of Americans*. CPH, 1939. 2 v.
 Daniels, Jonathan—*A Southerner Discovers the South*. BIA, 1938. 3 v.
 Halsey, Margaret—*With Malice Toward Some*. APH, 1938. 2 v.
 Hedin, Sven—*Jehol, City of Emperors*. CPH, 1938. 2 v.
 Hulbert, Archer Butler—*Forty-niners*. HMP, 1939. 3 v.
 Irving, Washington—*The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus (Vol. I)*.
 APH, 1939. 3 v.
 Lindbergh, Anne Morrow—*Listen! the Wind*. APH, 1938. 2 v.
 Matschat, Cecil Hulse—*Suwannee River*. CPH, 1939. 2 v.
 Morton, H. V.—*Through Lands of the Bible*. HMP, 1939. 4 v.
 Pinkerton, Kathrene—*Wilderness Wife*. APH, 1939. 2 v.
 Raven-Hart, Major R.—*Down the Mississippi*. HMP, 1939. 2 v.
 Roberts, Kenneth—*Trending into Maine*. HMP, 1938. 3 v.
 Stefánsson, Vilhjálmur—*Unsolved Mysteries of the Arctic*. BIA, 1939. 3 v.
 Strode, Hudson—*South by Thunderbird*. BIA, 1939. 4 v.
 Waln, Nora—*Reaching for the Stars*. APH, 1939. 3 v.

DRAMA

- Aristophanes—*Plays (Vol. I)*. Translated by J. Hookham Frere. BIA, 1939.
 3 v.
 Euripides—*Plays*. (Translated by Percy Bysshe Shelley, and others.) APH, 1939.
 4 v.
 Wilder, Thornton—*Our Town*. APH, 1938. 1 v.

ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES

- Gissing, George—*The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft*. APH, 1938. 2 v.
 McKenney, Ruth—*My Sister Eileen*. CPH, 1939. 1 v.
 Mann, Thomas—*Freud, Goethe, Wagner*. APH, 1938. 1 v.
 Santayana, George—*Little Essays . . . by Logan Pearsall Smith, with the
 Collaboration of the Author*. APH, 1939. 3 v.

FICTION

- Aldrich, Bess Streeter—*Song of Years*. APH, 1939. 4 v.
 Balzac, Honoré de—*Seraphita*. HMP, 1938. 2 v.
 Barnes, Margaret Ayer—*Wisdom's Gate*. BIA, 1939. 3 v.
 Boyd, James—*Bitter Creek*. APH, 1939. 3 v.
 Brand, Max:
 Dead or Alive. APH, 1939. 2 v.
 Marbleface. APH, 1939. 2 v.
 Buck, Pearl:
 The Patriot. APH, 1939. 3 v.
 This Proud Heart. APH, 1939. 3 v.
 Challis, George—*The Golden Knight*. APH, 1938. 3 v.
 Coatsworth, Elizabeth—*Here I Stay*. BIA, 1939. 2 v.

- Conrad, Joseph—*Chance*. NIB, 1938. 5 v.
- Cooper, J. Fenimore—*The Prairie*. APH, 1938. 4 v.
- Corbett, Elizabeth—*She Was Carrie Eaton*. APH, 1939. 3 v.
- Davenport, Marcia—*Of Lena Geyer*. HMP, 1939. 4 v.
- De La Roche, Mazo—*Growth of a Man*. BIA, 1939. 3 v.
- Dostoyevsky, Fyodor—*The Brothers Karamazov*. CPH, 1938. 9 v.
- Douglas, Lloyd C.—*Disputed Passage*. BIA, 1939. 4 v.
- Du Maurier, Daphne—*Rebecca*. BIA, 1939. 4 v.
- Eberhart, Mignon G.—*The Glass Slipper*. CPH, 1939. 2 v.
- Field, Rachel—*All This, and Heaven Too*. CPH, 1939. 5 v.
- Forbes, Esther—*The General's Lady*. BIA, 1939. 3 v.
- Ford, Leslie (pseud.)—*Three Bright Pebbles*. BIA, 1939. 2 v.
- Forester, C. S.:
 Flying Colours. CPH, 1939. 2 v.
 Ship of the Line. APH, 1939. 2 v.
- Gardner, Erle Stanley:
 The Case of the Lame Canary. BIA, 1938. 2 v.
 The D. A. Holds a Candle. APH, 1939. 2 v.
- Glasgow, Ellen—*The Sheltered Life*. APH, 1938. 3 v.
- Goudge, Elizabeth—*Towers in the Mist*. BIA, 1938. 4 v.
- Graves, Robert—*I, Claudius*. BIA, 1938. 5 v.
- Grey, Zane—*Knights of the Range*. APH, 1939. 3 v.
- Haines, William Wister—*High Tension*. APH, 1939. 2 v.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel—*The Marble Faun*. BIA, 1938. 4 v.
- Haycox, Ernest—*Man in the Saddle*. BIA, 1939. 2 v.
- Horan, Kenneth—*It's Not My Problem*. APH, 1939. 2 v.
- Hughes, Richard—*In Hazard*. AB, 1939. 2 v.
- Jacobs, W. W.—*Ship's Company*. AB, 1939. 2 v.
- James, Will—*Flint Spears*. BIA, 1939. 2 v.
- Johnston, Mary—*Prisoners of Hope; a Tale of Colonial Virginia*. BIA, 1938. 3 v.
- Kantor, MacKinlay—*Valedictory*. APH, 1939. 1 v.
- Kendrick, Baynard—*The Last Express*. BIA, 1938. 2 v.
- Krey, Laura—*And Tell of Time*. BIA, 1938. 6 v.
- Lancaster, Bruce—*Guns of Burgoyne*. APH, 1939. 5 v.
- Lincoln, Joseph C.:
 A. Hall & Co. BIA, 1938. 3 v.
 Christmas Days. BIA, 1938. 1 v.
- McFee, William—*Derelects*. CPH, 1939. 4 v.
- Malory, Sir Thomas—*Le Morte d'Arthur, Vol. II.* CPH, 1938. 5 v.
- Mann, Thomas—*Joseph in Egypt*. APH, 1939. 5 v.
- Marquand, John P.—*Wickford Point*. APH, 1939. 4 v.
- Mason, F. Van Wyck—*Three Harbours*. CPH, 1939. 7 v.
- Nathan, Robert—*Journey of Tapiola*. HMP, 1939. 1 v.
- Nordhoff, Charles, and James Norman Hall—*The Dark River*. BIA, 1938. 3 v.
- Norris, Kathleen—*Baker's Dozen*. APH, 1939. 3 v.
- Oppenheim, E. Phillips—*The Spymaster*. BIA, 1939. 3 v.
- Prévost, Abbé—*Manon Lescaut*. CPH, 1938. 2 v.
- Priestley, J. B.—*The Doomsday Men*. BIA, 1938. 3 v.

Raine, William MacLeod:

Moran Beats Back. BIA, 1939. 2 v.

Sons of the Saddle. BIA, 1939. 2 v.

Rawson, Clayton—*Death From a Top Hat; a Merlini Mystery.* APH, 1939. 3 v.

Rinehart, Mary Roberts—*The Wall.* BIA, 1938. 3 v.

Roberts, Elizabeth Madox—*Black is My Truelove's Hair.* APH, 1939. 2 v.

Sabatini, Rafael:

The Lost King. BIA, 1938. 3 v.

Sword of Islam. CPH, 1939. 3 v.

Salten, Felix—*Perri.* CPH, 1939. 1 v.

Seltzer, Charles A.—*West of Apache Pass.* APH, 1938. 3 v.

Sharp, Margery—*Harlequin House.* CPH, 1939. 2 v.

Sheean, Vincent—*A Day of Battle.* CPH, 1938. 2 v.

Stern, G. B.—*The Woman in the Hall.* CPH, 1939. 3 v.

Stevenson, D. E.—*Miss Dean's Dilemma.* APH, 1938. 3 v.

Stevenson, Robert Louis, and Lloyd Osborne—*The Wrecker.* NIB, 1938. 5 v.

Stout, Rex—*Some Buried Caesar.* BIA, 1939. 2 v.

Thirkell, Angela—*The Brandons.* BIA, 1939. 3 v.

Undset, Sigrid—*Images in a Mirror.* APH, 1938. 1 v.

Van Buren, Maud, and Katharine Isabel Bemis (editors)—*Christmas in Modern Story; an Anthology for Adults.* BIA, 1938. 3 v.

Van Dine, S. S. (pseud.):

The Gracie Allen Murder Case. APH, 1939. 2 v.

The Kidnap Murder Case. CPH, 1938. 2 v.

Vestal, Stanley—*Revolt on the Border.* BIA, 1939. 2 v.

Walling, R. A. J.—*The Corpse with the Blistered Hand.* APH, 1939. 2 v.

Walpole, Hugh—*The Fortress.* ARC, 1937. (GRADE 1½.) 10 v.

Walsh, Maurice—*The Dark Rose.* AB, 1938. 3 v.

Wells, Carolyn—*The Killer, a Fleming Stone Detective Novel.* APH, 1939. 2 v.

West, Rebecca—*The Judge.* BIA, 1939. 5 v.

White, Stewart Edward—*The Call of the North.* BIA, 1938. 1 v.

Whitehorne, Earl—*Supercargo.* APH, 1939. 2 v.

Williams, Ben Ames—*Thread of Scarlet.* BIA, 1939. 3 v.

Wodehouse, P. G.—*The Code of the Woosters.* APH, 1939. 2 v.

HISTORY

Adams, George Burton—*Civilization During the Middle Ages (Revised Edition).* CPH, 1939. 5 v.

Adams, James Truslow—*Building the British Empire.* APH, 1938. 5 v.

Andrews, Charles M.—*Colonial Folkways; a Chronicle of American Life in the Reign of the Georges.* AB, 1939. 2 v.

Beals, Carleton—*The Coming Struggle for Latin America.* AB, 1939. 4 v.

Becker, Carl—*The Eve of the Revolution; a Chronicle of the Breach With England.* AB, 1939. 2 v.

Buck, Paul H.—*The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900.* HMP, 1938. 4 v.

Fisher, H. A. L.—*A History of Europe, Part II-III.* NIB, 1937. 11 v.

Garratt, Geoffrey T.—*Mussolini's Roman Empire.* CPH, 1939. 2 v.

- Gibbon, Edward—*The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. (Edited by J. B. Bury.) (Part I, Chapters I–XIV.) NIB, 1938. 8 v.
- Glover, T. R.—*The World of the New Testament*. AB, 1939. 2 v.
- Henry, Robert Selph—*The Story of Reconstruction*. APH, 1939. 8 v.
- Lamb, Harold—*The Crusades: Iron Men and Saints*. HMP, 1939. 4 v.
- McNeill-Moss, Geoffrey—*The Siege of Alcazar, a History of the Siege of the Toledo Alcazar, 1936*. APH, 1939. 3 v.
- Nevins, Allan—*The Gateway to History*. BIA, 1938. 4 v.
- Prescott, W. H.—*The Conquest of Mexico (Vol. I)*. CPH, 1939. 6 v.
- Wertenbaker, Thomas Jefferson—*The Founding of American Civilization; the Middle Colonies*. HMP, 1939. 4 v.

LAW³

- Wigmore, John Henry—*A Panorama of the World's Legal Systems*. BIA, 1939. 8 v.

LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

- Lowes, John Livingston—*Essays in Appreciation*. APH, 1938. 2 v.
- Macy, John—*The Spirit of American Literature*. CPH, 1939. 3 v.

MAGAZINES

- The All Story Braille Magazine*. AB. Monthly.
- The Braille Book Review*. APH. Monthly.
- The Braille Mirror*. BIA. Monthly.
- Braille Radio News*. CPH. Monthly.
- Braille Science Journal*. RBAS. Monthly.
- The Hampstead*. SB. Monthly.
- Hora Jucunda*. RBAS. Monthly.
- Progress*. NIB. Monthly.
- The Reader's Digest*. APH. Monthly.

MUSIC

- Alchin, Carolyn A.—*Applied Harmony (Revised by Vincent Jones)*. BIA, 1938. 5 v.
- Bekker, Paul—*Richard Wagner*. CPH, 1939. 6 v.
- Clemens, Clara—*My Husband, Gabrilowitsch*. CPH, 1939. 3 v.
- Ewen, David—*Twentieth Century Composers*. HMP, 1938. 3 v.
- Farnsworth, Charles H., and Lawrence Abbott—*NBC Music Appreciation Hour, Eleventh Season, 1938–39*. ARC, 1938. 4 v.
- Gilman, Lawrence—*Selections from Program Notes of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York*. ARC, 1938. 1 v.
- Paderewski, Ignace Jan, and Mary Lawton—*The Paderewski Memoirs*. APH, 1939. 4 v.
- Spaeth, Sigmund—*Stories Behind the World's Great Music*. APH, 1938. 3 v.

³ During the year 1939, reprints of ten legal text books were distributed to the libraries of twenty principal law schools (see page 395).

PHILOSOPHY

Edman, Irwin—*Philosopher's Holiday*. AB, 1939. 3 v.

POETRY

Lindsay, Vachel—*Selected Poems*. BIA, 1939. 2 v.

Vergil—*Aeneid*. Translated by John Dryden. APH, 1939. 4 v.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Becker, Carl—*The Declaration of Independence, a Study in the History of Political Ideas*. APH, 1938. 2 v.

Frankfurter, Felix—*Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court*. APH, 1939. 1 v.

Mann, Thomas—*The Coming Victory of Democracy*. HMP, 1939. 1 v.

Woolf, Virginia—*Three Guineas*. HMP, 1939. 2 v.

RAILROADS

Hungerford, Edward—*Men and Iron; the History of New York Central*. CPH, 1938. 4 v.

RELIGION

Stamp, Sir Josiah—*Christianity and Economics*. APH, 1939. 2 v.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

Bragg, W. L.—*Electricity*. APH, 1939. 3 v.

Ditmars, Raymond L.—*The Fight to Live*. APH, 1938. 1 v.

Einstein, Albert, and Leopold Infeld—*The Evolution of Physics*. AB, 1938. 3 v.

Fabre, Jean Henri—*The Mason-bees*. AB, 1939. 2 v.

Farrington, Benjamin—*Science in Antiquity*. APH, 1939. 2 v.

Fenton, Carroll Lane—*Our Amazing Earth*. CPH, 1939. 3 v.

Peattie, Donald Culross (editor)—*A Gathering of Birds, an Anthology of the Best Ornithological Prose*. APH, 1939. 3 v.

Russell, Henry Norris—*The Solar System and Its Origin*. HMP, 1939. 1 v.

Sanderson, Ivan T.—*Animal Treasure*. CPH, 1938. 3 v.

Thomson, G. P.—*The Atom*. CPH, 1938. 2 v.

Moon Titles of 1938-39

BIOGRAPHY

Bradford, Gamaliel—*American Portraits, 1875-1900*, 4 v.

FICTION

Barelay, Mrs. Florence Louisa (Charlesworth)—*The Following of the Star*, 6 v.

Buck, Pearl—*The Good Earth*, 7 v.

Cameron, Isabel—*The Doctor*, 2 v.

Conrad, Joseph—*The Arrow of Gold*, 7 v.

Craik, Mrs.—*John Halifax, Gentleman*, 12 v.

Curwood, James Oliver—*The Country Beyond. a Romance of the Wilderness*, 6 v.

- Davis, Richard Harding—*Soldiers of Fortune*, 5 v.
 Hocking, Joseph—*The Tenant of Cromlech Cottage*, 7 v.
 Nordhoff, Charles Bernard, and James Norman Hall—*The Hurricane*, 5 v.
 "Shalimar"—*Down to the Sea*, 15 v.
 Swan, Annie S.—*The Road to Damascus*, 7 v.
 Wister, Owen—*The Virginian*, 8 v.
 Young, Stark—*So Red the Rose*, 9 v.

HISTORY

- Adams, James Truslow—*The Epic of America*, 10 v.
 Bolitho, Hector—*The Romance of Windsor Castle*, 2 v.

MAGAZINES

- Moon Magazine* *New Moon Magazine*

RELIGION AND ETHICS

- Bates, Ernest Sutherland—*Biography of the Bible*, 3 v.
 Fosdick, Harry Emerson—*The Secret of Victorious Living*, 6 v.

Talking Book Titles of 1938-39

These talking-book records are available on loan only to the blind

BIOGRAPHY

- Buchan, John (Lord Tweedsmuir)—*Augustus*, 21 r.

DRAMA

- **The Bat, and other plays* (13½ r.):
 Rinehart, Mary Roberts, and Avery Hopwood—*The Bat*, 4 r.
 Shakespeare, William—*King Richard II*, 6 r.
 Wilder, Thornton—*Our Town*, 3½ r.
 **The Dover Road, and other plays* (18 r.):
 Milne, A. A.—*The Dover Road*, 3 r.
 Milne, A. A.—*The Romantic Age* and (on last record) Louis Parker—*Minuet*, 4 r.
 O'Neill, Eugene—*Ah, Wilderness* and (on last record) George Jean Nathan—*Eugene O'Neill*, 5 r.
 Shakespeare, William—*The Comedy of Errors*, 3 r.
 Shaw, George Bernard—*The Devil's Disciple*, 3 r.
 **The Emperor Jones, and other plays* (17 r.):
 Goldoni, Carlo—*The Fan*, 4 r.
 Goldsmith, Oliver—*She Stoops to Conquer*, 4 r.
 Milne, A. A.—*The Perfect Alibi*, 4 r.
 O'Neill, Eugene—*The Emperor Jones*, 2 r.
 Phillips, Stephen—*Paolo and Francesca*, 3 r.

*Dramatized with cast.

**A Kiss for Cinderella, and other plays* (18½ r.):

Aristophanes—*The Frogs*, 3 r.

Barrie, J. M.—*A Kiss for Cinderella*, and (on last record) Clayton Hamilton—*A Lecture on J. M. Barrie*, 4 r.

Belasco, David—*The Return of Peter Grimm*, 4 r.

Chekhov, Anton—*The Cherry Orchard*, and (on last record) *The Swan Song*, 4 r.

Corneille, Pierre—*The Cid*, 3½ r.

FICTION

Brontë, Emily—*Wuthering Heights*, 20 r.

Buck, Pearl—*The Good Earth*, 19 r.

Bunyan, John—*The Pilgrim's Progress, Part II*, 9 r.

Conrad, Joseph—*Victory; an Island Tale* (2 containers), 20 r.

Cooper, J. Fenimore—*The Last of the Mohicans, a Narrative of 1757* (2 containers), 26 r.

De La Roche, Mazo—*Jalna*, 18 r.

Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan—*A Study in Scarlet*, and (on last record) James MacArthur—*The Creator of Sherlock Holmes*, 8 r.

Du Maurier, Daphne—*Rebecca* (2 containers), 29 r.

Ferber, Edna—*Cimarron*, 19 r.

Ford, Paul Leicester—*Janice Meredith; a Story of the American Revolution* (2 containers), 31 r.

Galsworthy, John—*The Forsyte Saga, Part 3* (18½ r.):

Awakening, 1½ r.

To Let, 17 r.

Grey, Zane—*The Rainbow Trail*, 18 r.

Grey, Zane—*The Trail Driver*, 14 r.

Hardy, Thomas—*The Return of the Native* (2 containers), 27 r.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel—*The House of the Seven Gables*, 19 r.

Hergesheimer, Joseph—*The Three Black Pennys*, 19 r.

Jewett, Sarah Orne—*The Country Doctor*, 16 r.

Kipling, Rudyard—*Captains Courageous*, 11 r.

Lytton, Edward Bulwer (Lord Lytton)—*The Last Days of Pompeii* (2 containers), 29 r.

Marryat, Captain Frederick—*Mr. Midshipman Easy* (2 containers), 26 r.

Nordhoff, Charles, and James Norman Hall—*Men Against the Sea*, 11 r.

Rawlings, Marjorie Kinnan—*The Yearling* (2 containers), 26 r.

Roberts, Kenneth—*Northwest Passage (Book I)* (2 containers), 23 r.

Scott, Sir Walter—*Ivanhoe* (2 containers), 35 r.

Stevenson, Robert Louis—*The Black Arrow*, 16 r.

Thackeray, William Makepeace—*Henry Esmond* (2 containers), 32 r.

Wilson, Harry Leon—*Ruggles of Red Gap*, 19 r.

Wodehouse, P. G.—*Fish Preferred*, 16 r.

HISTORY

Adams, James Truslow—*The Epic of America* (2 containers), 28 r.

Farrand, Max—*The Framing of the Constitution of the United States*, 9 r.

*Dramatized with cast.

Distributing Libraries

<i>Distributing Library</i>	<i>Geographical area</i>
CALIFORNIA, Sacramento—California State Library. Miss Mabel R. Gillis, State Librarian.	California, Nevada.
CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles—Braille Institute Library. Braille Institute of America, Inc., 741 North Vermont Avenue. Miss Margaret Bonsall, Librarian.	California, Arizona.
COLORADO, Denver—Denver Public Library. Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian. Books for the Blind. Miss Charlotte Washer, In Charge.	Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington—The Library of Congress. Service for the Blind. Mrs. Maude G. Nichols, In Charge.	District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington—National Library for the Blind, Inc., 1126 Twenty-first Street NW. Rev. Paul Sperry, Director.	District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina.
GEORGIA, Atlanta—Carnegie Library of Atlanta. Miss Jessie Hopkins, Librarian. The Victor H. Kriegshaber Memorial Lighthouse for the Blind, 306 Cooper Street SW. Mrs. Jessie Lawrence Denney, Librarian.	Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
HAWAII, Honolulu—Library of Hawaii. Miss Margaret E. Newman, Librarian.	All of Hawaiian Islands.
ILLINOIS, Chicago—Chicago Public Library. Carl B. Roden, Librarian. Department of Books for the Blind. Edward M. Peterson, Chief.	Northern half of Illinois from a line north of Springfield; Wisconsin.
ILLINOIS, Jacksonville—Illinois Free Circulating Library for the Blind. Illinois School for the Blind. Miss Frauncie E. Moon, Librarian.	Southern half of Illinois from a line including Springfield; Iowa.
INDIANA, Indianapolis—Indiana State Library. C. B. Coleman, Director. Service for the Blind. Mrs. Muriel Mercer Meyer, Librarian.	Indiana.
LOUISIANA, New Orleans—Public Library of New Orleans. John Hall Jacobs, Librarian. Library for the Blind. Miss Anita H. McGinity.	Louisiana, Mississippi.
MASSACHUSETTS, Watertown—Perkins Institution Library. Miss Mary E. Sawyer, Librarian.	Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island.
MICHIGAN, Detroit—Wayne County Library, 3661 Trumbull Avenue. Miss Loleta I. Dawson, County Librarian. Department for the Blind. Mrs. Grace D. Lacey, Librarian.	Wayne County, Michigan.

- MICHIGAN, Saginaw—State Library for the Blind. Barne Christensen, Librarian.
- MINNESOTA, Faribault—Minnesota School for the Blind. Miss Mary Heenan, Librarian.
- MISSOURI, St. Louis—St. Louis Public Library. Charles H. Compton, Librarian. The Henry L. Wolfner Memorial Library for the Blind, Branch of the St. Louis Public Library, 3844 Olive Street. Mrs. Martha K. Stark, Librarian.
- NEW YORK, Albany—New York State Library. Joseph Gavit, Acting Director. Library for the Blind. Mrs. Margaret Edwards Lathrop, Librarian.
- NEW YORK, New York City—The New York Public Library. Harry M. Lydenberg, Director. Library for the Blind, 137 West 25th Street. Miss Lucy A. Goldthwaite, Librarian.
- OHIO, Cincinnati—Cincinnati Public Library. Chalmers Hadley, Librarian. Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind, 6990 Hamilton Avenue. Mount Healthy (Cincinnati), Ohio. Miss Georgia D. Trader, Secretary.
- OHIO, Cleveland—Cleveland Public Library. Charles Everett Rush, Librarian. Library for the Blind. Mrs. Louise C. Roberts, Librarian.
- OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma City—Oklahoma Library Commission. Mrs. J. R. Dale, Secretary.
- OREGON, Portland—Library Association of Portland, 801 S. W. Tenth Avenue. Miss Nell Avery Unger, Librarian.
- PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia—Free Library of Philadelphia. Franklin H. Price, Librarian.
- PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh—Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Ralph Munn, Director. Division for the Blind. Mrs. Alma Randall, In Charge.
- TEXAS, Austin—Texas State Library. Miss Fannie M. Wilcox, State Librarian.
- UTAH, Salt Lake City—Public Library of Salt Lake City. Miss Joanna H. Sprague, Librarian.
- WASHINGTON, Seattle—Seattle Public Library. Judson T. Jennings, Librarian. Library for the Blind. Mrs. Fanny Reynolds Howley, Librarian.
- All of Michigan outside of Wayne County.
- Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.
- Missouri, Kansas.
- New York State other than Greater New York City and Long Island; Vermont.
- Greater New York City and Long Island, Connecticut, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
- Southern half of Ohio from a line south of Columbus; Kentucky, Tennessee.
- Northern half of Ohio from a line including Columbus.
- Oklahoma, Arkansas.
- Oregon, Idaho.
- Eastern half of Pennsylvania from a line beginning with Harrisburg; New Jersey, Delaware.
- Western half of Pennsylvania from a line west of Harrisburg; West Virginia.
- All of Texas.
- Utah, Wyoming.
- Washington State, Montana, Alaska.

*State Commissions for the Blind (or Similar Agencies) Cooperating
With the Distributing Libraries of the Library of Congress
in Lending the Talking-Book Machines*

ALABAMA, Talladega—Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, Department for Education of Adult Blind. Mrs. Mattie Gilbert Smith, Supervisor.

ALASKA—Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Washington (Acting for Alaska). Judson T. Jennings, Librarian.

ARIZONA, Tucson—Arizona State School for the Deaf and the Blind. Robert D. Morrow, Superintendent.

ARKANSAS, Little Rock—Department of Public Welfare, Rehabilitation of the Blind. Roy Kumpke, Director.

CALIFORNIA, Sacramento—California State Library. Miss Mabel R. Gillis, State Librarian.

COLORADO, Denver—Colorado State Commission for the Blind, 100 W. Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Kathryn C. Barkhausen, Executive Secretary.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford—State Board of Education of the Blind, State Office Building. Stetson K. Ryan, Executive Secretary.

DELAWARE, Wilmington—Delaware Commission for the Blind, 305 West Eighth Street. Mrs. Anne Rowe Stevens, Superintendent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington—District of Columbia Association of Workers for the Blind, The Library of Congress. B. L. Frisbie, Chairman, Talking-Book Committee.

FLORIDA, Miami—The Florida Association of Workers for the Blind, Inc., 625 South Miami Avenue. Miss Olivene Grimes, Managing Director.

GEORGIA, Atlanta—Carnegie Library of Atlanta. Miss Jessie Hopkins, Librarian. The Victor H. Kriegshaber Memorial Lighthouse for the Blind, 306 Cooper Street SW. Mrs. Jessie Lawrence Denney, Librarian.

HAWAII, Honolulu—Bureau of Sight Conservation and Work With the Blind, Basement, Library of Hawaii. Mrs. Grace C. Hamman, Director.

IDAHO, Boise—Department of Education. J. W. Condie, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ILLINOIS, Springfield—Chicago—Illinois State Department of Public Welfare. State Capitol, Springfield, Ill. A. L. Bowen, Director; Mrs. Blanche Fritz, Assistant Director. Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Division of Visitation of Adult Blind, 1900 Marshall Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Edward J. Komorous, Superintendent.

INDIANA, Indianapolis—Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind, 536 West 30th Street. C. D. Chadwick, Executive Secretary.

IOWA, Des Moines—Iowa State Commission for the Blind, State House. Mrs. Ethel Towne Holmes, Executive Secretary.

KANSAS, Kansas City—Kansas State Board of Administration, Kansas School for the Blind. Miss Olive I. Thompson, Superintendent.

KENTUCKY, Louisville—Kentucky Workshop for Adult Blind, 2007 Frankfort Avenue. Miss Catherine T. Moriarty, Superintendent.

LOUISIANA, Baton Rouge—Louisiana State Board for the Blind, New Capitol. Dr. George O. Delesdernier, Executive Secretary.

- MAINE, Augusta—Department of Health and Welfare. George W. Leadbetter, Commissioner of Health and Welfare. Maine State Library. Oliver L. Hall, State Librarian.
- MARYLAND, Baltimore—Maryland Workshop for the Blind, 601 North Fulton Avenue. W. S. Ratchford, Superintendent.
- MASSACHUSETTS, Boston—Department of Education, Division of the Blind, 110 Tremont Street. William H. McCarthy, Director.
- MICHIGAN (Wayne County), Detroit—Wayne County Library, 3661 Trumbull Avenue. Adam Strohm, Head Librarian for Wayne County. Mrs. Grace D. Lacey, Librarian for the Blind.
- MICHIGAN (outside Wayne County), Saginaw—Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind. Eric S. Wessborg, Superintendent.
- MINNESOTA, St. Paul—Department of Social Security, Division of Social Welfare, Bureau of Aid to the Blind, State Office Building. Miss Annie Laurie Baker, Head.
- MISSISSIPPI, Jackson—Mississippi State Department of Public Welfare, Division for the Blind, Box 17, Old Capitol Building. Jesse A. Adams, Secretary of Special Service.
- MISSOURI, St. Louis—Cultural and Service Club for the Blind, 3844 Olive Street. Miss Adaline A. Ruenzi, Director.
- MONTANA, Great Falls—Montana State School for the Deaf and the Blind, 3800 Second Avenue, North. E. G. Peterson, Superintendent; P. W. Callahan, In Charge of State School Department for the Blind.
- NEBRASKA, Nebraska City—Nebraska School for the Blind. N. C. Abbott, Superintendent.
- NEVADA—California State Library (Acting for Nevada), Sacramento, California. Miss Mabel R. Gillis, State Librarian.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE, Concord—State Board of Public Welfare, Blind Division, 9 Capitol Street. Harry O. Page, Commissioner; James T. Riddervold, Supervisor of Blind Services.
- NEW JERSEY, Newark—New Jersey Commission for the Blind, 1060 Broad Street. George F. Meyer, Chief Executive Officer.
- NEW MEXICO, Alamogordo—New Mexico School for the Blind. P. A. Smoll, Superintendent.
- NEW YORK, New York City—New York State Commission for the Blind, 205 East 42nd Street. Miss Grace S. Harper, Director.
- NORTH CAROLINA, Raleigh—North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, 401 State Departments Building. Dr. Roma S. Cheek, Executive Secretary.
- NORTH DAKOTA, Bathgate—State School for the Blind. Herbert Jeffrey, Superintendent.
- OHIO, Columbus—Ohio Commission for the Blind, Oak Street at Ninth. William E. Bartram, Executive Secretary.
- OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma City—Oklahoma Commission for the Adult Blind, Room 428, State Capitol. Mrs. O. B. Grimmett, Executive Secretary.
- OREGON, Portland—Oregon Blind Trade School and Commission for the Blind, 8435 North East Glisan Street. Linden McCullough, Superintendent.
- PENNSYLVANIA, Harrisburg—State Council for the Blind.

- **PUERTO RICO**, San Juan—Blind Institute, Department of Health. Miss Mercedes Carmona, Director.
- RHODE ISLAND**, Providence—Department of Education, Division of Rehabilitation of Crippled and Blind, Bureau for the Blind, State House. Miss Leonore M. Young, Supervisor.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**, Columbia—Association of the Blind of South Carolina, East Confederate Avenue, P. O. Box 2. F. F. Livingston, Treasurer.
- SOUTH DAKOTA**, Pierre—State Social Security Commission. C. H. McCay, State Director.
- TENNESSEE**, Nashville—Department of Public Welfare, Division of Public Assistance. Miss Mildred Stoves, Director.
- TEXAS**, Austin—Texas State Commission for the Blind, State Office Building. Miss Hazel H. Beckham, Executive Secretary-Director.
- UTAH**, Salt Lake City—Utah Commission for the Adult Blind, 138 South Second East. Murray B. Allen, Executive Secretary.
- VERMONT**, Montpelier—State Department of Public Welfare. Miss Ada C. Crampton, Field Director for Adult Blind.
- VIRGINIA**, Richmond—Virginia Commission for the Blind, 3003 Parkwood Avenue. L. L. Watts, Executive Secretary.
- VIRGIN ISLANDS**, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas—Superintendent of Public Welfare. Roy W. Bornn.
- VIRGIN ISLANDS**, Christiansted, St. Croix—Superintendent of Public Welfare. Mrs. Catherine F. Sloan.
- WASHINGTON**, Olympia—Department of Social Security, Division for the Blind. Mrs. Gwen Hardin, Supervisor.
- WEST VIRGINIA**, Romney—West Virginia Schools for Deaf and Blind. A. E. Krause, Superintendent.
- WISCONSIN**, Janesville—State Board of Control of Wisconsin. A. W. Bailey, Secretary. Wisconsin Agency for the Adult Blind. W. U. Parks, Supervisor.
- WYOMING**, Cheyenne—State Department of Education, State Division for the Deaf and Blind, State Capitol. Miss Mabel E. Hinds, State Supervisor.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND THE DISBURSING OFFICER



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1939.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following report as to the office of the Superintendent of Library Buildings and the office of the Disbursing Officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

Under the Librarian, the duties of the office of the Superintendent of Library Buildings included the custody, care and maintenance of the Library buildings; the duties of the disbursing office included the accounting for, and the disbursement of, the appropriations for the Library of Congress and the Library of Congress gift and trust funds, and the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

Library of Congress Trust and Gift Funds, Fiscal Year 1938-1939

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

Receipts of moneys under this Foundation:

Income:

Four quarterly installments of income from portion of endowment held by Northern Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$16, 692. 25
From portion of endowment held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (income account \$3,935.90, interest on permanent loan \$3,585.03).....	7, 520. 93
Additional gifts (8) from Mrs. Coolidge.....	13, 500. 00
Proceeds from distribution of concert tickets.....	2, 014. 50
	<hr/> 39, 727. 68
Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938.....	8, 661. 00
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	\$45, 225. 14
Balance available June 30, 1939.....	3, 163. 54
	<hr/> 48, 388. 68

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

[Income Account]

Moneys collected, refunded and deposited are shown in the following table:

Received as income from the following endowments:

Bequest of Alexis V. Babine (interest on permanent loan)-----	\$265. 08
Beethoven Association (income account \$177.77, interest on permanent loan (\$428.90)-----	606. 67
William Evarts Benjamin (income account)-----	1, 757. 60
R. R. Bowker (income account)-----	590. 78
Carnegie Corporation (interest on permanent loan)-----	3, 534. 62
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge—already shown in preceding table (income account \$3,935.90, interest on permanent loan \$3,585.03) -	7, 520. 93
Daniel Guggenheim Fund (income account \$979.17, interest on permanent loan \$3,236.20)-----	4, 215. 37
Archer M. Huntington—books (interest on permanent loan)-----	4, 492. 23
Archer M. Huntington—chair (interest on permanent loan)-----	43. 65
Archer M. Huntington—Hispanic room and chair of English poetry (income account)-----	7, 262. 50
Nicholas Longworth Foundation (interest on permanent loan)-----	302. 58
Pennell Fund—Bequest of Joseph Pennell (income account \$8,513.58, interest on permanent loan \$4,316.61)-----	12, 830. 19
Gertrude Clarke Whittall (interest on permanent loan)-----	7, 000. 00
James B. Wilbur—reproductions (income account \$782.22, interest on permanent loan \$7,465.95)-----	8, 248. 17
Bequest of James B. Wilbur—chair (interest on permanent loan)---	3, 269. 02
Bequest of James B. Wilbur—treatment of source material for American history (interest on permanent loan)-----	1, 249. 32

Refunded under terms of the R. R. Bowker endowment:

To Alice M. Bowker (six-sevenths of gross income)----- \$505. 93

Net amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States for expenditure for purposes specified in the endowments:

To Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account-----	\$23, 493. 59
Interest appropriated on permanent loan account-----	39, 189. 19
	<hr/> 62, 682. 78
	<hr/> 63, 188. 71

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND, INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938 (income account \$26,179.45, interest on permanent loan \$23,193.61)-----	\$49, 373. 06
Received as income from endowments—as per preceding table (income account, \$23,493.59, interest on permanent loan \$39,189.19)-----	62, 682. 78

Disbursed from income account:

Bequest of Alexis V. Babine-----	\$100. 00
Beethoven Association-----	1, 000. 00
William Evarts Benjamin-----	3, 297. 77
Carnegie Corporation-----	2, 900. 00
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge—included in Coolidge Foundation table, supra-----	3, 844. 02
Daniel Guggenheim Fund-----	891. 49
Archer M. Huntington—books-----	2, 104. 99
Archer M. Huntington—Hispanic room and chair of English poetry-----	5, 752. 65
Pennell Fund—bequest of Joseph Pennell-----	8, 529. 20
James B. Wilbur—reproductions-----	1, 447. 51
	<hr/> \$29, 867. 63

Disbursed from interest on permanent loan:

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge-----	4, 084. 80
Daniel Guggenheim Fund-----	983. 51
Archer M. Huntington—books-----	2, 228. 79
Nicholas Longworth Foundation-----	293. 15
Pennell Fund—bequest of Joseph Pennell-----	3, 959. 37
Gertrude Clarke Whittall-----	8, 662. 54
James B. Wilbur—reproductions-----	5, 439. 32
Bequest of James B. Wilbur—chair-----	3, 269. 02
Bequest of James B. Wilbur—treatment of source material for American history)-----	1, 250. 00
	<hr/> 30, 170. 50
	<hr/> 60, 038. 13

Balance available June 30, 1939 (income account \$19,805.41, interest on permanent loan \$32,212.30)---	52, 017. 71
	<hr/> 112, 055. 84

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

For immediate disbursement

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED THROUGH HON. EMANUEL CELLER

[Acquisition of material for Semitic Division]

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938-----	\$350. 00
Balance June 30, 1939-----	350. 00

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

[Projects C and E]

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938	-----	\$55. 38
Received	-----	900. 00
Disbursed	-----	\$831. 02
Balance June 30, 1939	-----	124. 36
	-----	955. 38

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

[Cataloging Chinese and Japanese Books]

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938	-----	\$1, 560. 00
Received	-----	6, 495. 00
Disbursed	-----	\$7, 707. 88
Balance June 30, 1939	-----	347. 12
	-----	8, 055. 00

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

[Study of anthropological and linguistic methods of musicological research at
Columbia University]

Received	-----	\$500. 00
Disbursed	-----	500. 00

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938	-----	\$750. 00
Balance June 30, 1939	-----	750. 00

ANONYMOUS

[For bibliographic research]

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938	-----	\$2, 920. 00
Received	-----	6, 000. 00
Disbursed	-----	\$6, 617. 61
Balance June 30, 1939	-----	2, 302. 39
	-----	8, 920. 00

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

[For collection of photographs of early American architecture]

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938	-----	\$2, 638. 41
Received	-----	3, 000. 00
Disbursed	-----	\$2, 531. 68
Balance June 30, 1939	-----	3, 106. 73
	-----	5, 638. 41

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

[Development of Indic Studies]

Received.....		\$4, 500. 00
Disbursed.....	\$2, 245. 94	
Balance June 30, 1939.....	2, 254. 06	
		<hr/> 4, 500. 00

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

[Project D]

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938.....		\$13, 391. 67
Received.....		10, 000. 00
Disbursed.....	\$14, 122. 65	
Balance June 30, 1939.....	9, 269. 02	
		<hr/> 23, 391. 67

FOLK SONG PROJECT

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938.....		\$14. 90
Balance June 30, 1939.....		14. 90

FRIENDS OF MUSIC

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938.....		\$999. 38
Received.....		500. 00
Disbursed.....	\$2. 00	
Balance June 30, 1939.....	1, 497. 38	
		<hr/> 1, 499. 38

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938.....		\$7, 555. 61
Disbursed.....	\$347. 78	
Balance June 30, 1939.....	7, 207. 83	
		<hr/> 7, 555. 61

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

[Equipment of Hispanic Room]

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938.....		\$38, 544. 17
Disbursed.....	\$36, 814. 56	
Balance June 30, 1939.....	1, 729. 61	
		<hr/> 38, 544. 17

BEQUEST OF ELISE FAY LOEFFLER

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938.....		\$85. 43
Received.....		108. 37
		<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1939.....		193. 80

LONGWORTH MEMORIAL CONCERT

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938-----	\$0. 40
Balance June 30, 1939-----	. 40

ADA SMALL MOORE

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938-----	\$1. 19
Balance June 30, 1939-----	1. 19

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRAINING CENTER FOR FAR
EASTERN STUDIES AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[Project G]

Received:

Through the American Council of Learned
Societies from the Rockefeller Foun-
dation:

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938--	\$1, 235. 71
Disbursed-----	1, 200. 00

Balance June 30, 1939-----	\$35. 71
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From Rockefeller Foundation:

Year 1935-1936:

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938--	\$312. 94
Disbursed-----	270. 00

Balance June 30, 1939-----	\$42. 94
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Year 1936-1937:

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938--	\$178. 61
Disbursed-----	93. 34

Balance June 30, 1939-----	85. 27
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Year 1937-1938:

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938--	\$1, 328. 00
Disbursed-----	1, 324. 66

Balance June 30, 1939-----	3. 34
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For Cataloging:

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938--	\$420. 00
Disbursed-----	420. 00

131. 55

Total balance June 30, 1939-----	167. 26
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ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

[Laboratory of microphotography]

For equipment:

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938	-----	\$2, 256. 20	
Received	-----	10, 000. 00	
	-----		\$12, 256. 20
Disbursed	-----		8, 433. 16

Balance June 30, 1939	-----		\$3, 823. 04

For revolving fund:

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938	-----	\$10, 211. 16	
Received from sale of photoduplica-			
tions	-----	8, 182. 90	
	-----		\$18, 394. 06
Disbursed	-----		6, 879. 04

Balance June 30, 1939	-----		11, 515. 02
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Total balance June 30, 1939	-----		15, 338. 06
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ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

[South American Studies]

Received	-----		\$1, 200. 00
Disbursed	-----	\$895. 57	
Balance June 30, 1939	-----	304. 43	
	-----		1, 200. 00

GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938	-----		\$103. 49
Received	-----		188. 16
Proceeds from distribution of concert tickets	-----		947. 00
Disbursed	-----	\$231. 06	
Balance June 30, 1939	-----	1, 007. 59	
	-----		1, 238. 65

BEQUEST OF HERBERT WITHERSPOON

Received	-----		\$3, 592. 44
Disbursed	-----	\$3, 574. 44	
Balance June 30, 1939	-----	18. 00	
	-----		3, 592. 44

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL GIFTS

Balance from fiscal year 1937-1938	-----		\$90, 409. 49
Total received	-----		88, 320. 62
Total disbursed	-----	\$132, 338. 71	
Balance June 30, 1939	-----	46, 391. 70	
	-----		178, 730. 11

EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD, 1938-1939

Appropriated.....		\$500. 00
Disbursed.....	\$236. 88	
Balance June 30, 1939.....	263. 12	
		<hr/> 500. 00

Housekeeping Department

In connection with the housekeeping and guarding of the Library building, the activities were normal for the first half of the fiscal year. In the latter half of the fiscal year, they were greatly increased due to the staffing and occupancy of the new Annex Building.

The Annex Building was available for occupancy on December 2, 1938. It was immediately staffed with a sufficient force of guards to protect the building and its contents, laborers and elevator operators for the moving of the divisions to be transferred to the annex, and the charwomen for housekeeping.

The telephone switchboard for both buildings was installed in the Annex Building.

Furniture, previously purchased and stored on the unfinished decks of the bookstacks, was distributed throughout the new building in the spaces to be occupied by the divisions moving to it and in the 172 study rooms.

The transfer of certain of the Library's activities to the Annex was accomplished in the following sequence: Card Division, Copyright Office, Classification Division, Accessions Division, Catalog Division, Cooperative Catalog Division, Photoduplication Service, including laboratory of microphotography, Photostat Section, Periodicals (bound newspapers), Smithsonian Division, Binding Division, and Reading Room Binding Section.

The labor force assisted in the moving of 1,000,000 volumes of books, and 90,000 volumes of bound newspapers.

The moving of the above divisions included not only the desks, chairs, indexes, etc., used by the personnel but, in addition, vast quantities of material such as copyright records and files, official catalogs, and other working apparatus; also, over 100,000,000 catalog cards contained in 105,000 steel card trays in steel cases.

The Printing and Binding Divisions of the Government Printing Office were moved and installed by the Government Printing Office staff.

Care and Maintenance, 1938-1939

DETAIL OF OPERATIONS

Custody, care, and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies, equipment, and service, housekeeping department:

Supplies, including dry goods, soap powders, soaps, toilet supplies, towels, and other miscellaneous supplies.....	\$3, 472. 03
Gas.....	20. 44
General telephone service.....	6, 017. 75
Mail and delivery service, operation and repair of motor vehicles....	455. 86
New passenger car.....	594. 00
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, carfare, drayage, and postage stamps.....	879. 13
Supplies for emergency room.....	42. 51
Uniforms for labor force.....	474. 80
Uniforms for guard force.....	3, 483. 55
<hr/>	
Total expended.....	15, 440. 07
unexpended.....	1, 259. 93
<hr/>	
	16, 700. 00

Personnel

The organization, under the direction of the Superintendent of Library Buildings and the Disbursing Officer, was as follows:

Chief clerk	Foreman of laborers:
Assistant superintendent and purchasing agent:	2 assistant foremen of laborers
1 property clerk	4 chauffeurs
1 nurse	3 skilled laborers
11 clerks	42 laborers
1 head telephone operator	3 laundresses
5 telephone operators	2 attendants, ladies' room
Captain of the guard:	6 book cleaners
5 lieutenants	2 head charwomen
	80 charwomen
62 guards	Total number of employees, 260
4 check boys	Total number of separations, 19
2 attendants, ladies' room	
18 elevator operators	

Engineer and Electrical Departments

Under the Act of June 29, 1922, the Architect of the Capitol was placed in charge of all structural work at the Library Building and on the grounds, including all necessary repairs, the operation, maintenance, and repair of the mechanical plant and elevators, the care

and upkeep of the grounds and the purchasing and supplying of all furniture and equipment for the building.

The appropriations for expenditure under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol for the Library Buildings were applied as follows:

EXPENDITURES, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies and equipment:

Repairs to buildings and equipment.....	\$21, 620. 99
Engineering supplies.....	3, 296. 18
Electric lamps.....	3, 115. 32
Electric supplies.....	1, 245. 07
Freon gas for air-conditioning system.....	642. 06
Blueprints.....	16. 10
Heating units.....	96. 12
Hot-water regulator.....	63. 70
Water-pressure regulator.....	352. 44
Elevator cable.....	759. 50
Electric panel boards.....	419. 00
Cleaning of air-filter gloves.....	160. 92
Reversing magneto starter.....	132. 88
Installation of tubes in Freon condenser.....	458. 00
Battery charger, two-rate.....	205. 80
Electric handsaw.....	128. 70
Bench grinder.....	21. 76
Water hose and couplings.....	91. 50
Trees, shrubs, fertilizer, grass seed, etc., and care of grounds.....	1, 485. 17
Total expended.....	34, 311. 21
Unexpended.....	188. 79
	<hr/>
	34, 500. 00

For furniture:

Miscellaneous furniture.....	1, 761. 24
Repairing furniture.....	1, 943. 76
Typewriters, repairs and parts.....	2, 010. 15
Adding machines, repairs and parts.....	534. 28
Addressograph machine, repairs and parts.....	1, 379. 12
Card cabinets and file cases.....	598. 90
Desks.....	1, 389. 57
Floor tile.....	576. 00
Check writing machine.....	107. 11
Equipment for cafe.....	2, 115. 48
Locks for lockers and file cases.....	606. 88
Elevator fans.....	38. 00

EXPENDITURES, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—continued

For furniture—Continued.

Leather tubes for pneumatic tube system.....	120. 00
Electric dating stamp.....	92. 59
Towel cabinets.....	188. 20
Tables.....	697. 50
Chairs.....	178. 20
Map cases.....	4, 080. 00
Drawing stands.....	267. 00
<hr/>	
Total expended.....	18, 683. 98
Unexpended.....	1, 316. 02
<hr/>	
	20, 000. 00

The Whittall Pavilion

The Whittall Pavilion, presented by Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, was completed in time for an informal opening on March 6, 1939. It is colonial in design, measures 30 by 46 feet, and was furnished by Mrs. Whittall with pieces especially made for the purpose. The east wall of the room contains four windows looking to the court below and a center French window opening on a stone stairway which descends to the formal garden to be seen from the windows. At the north end of the room there is an entrance connecting with the lobby of The Coolidge Auditorium. There is also access to the Pavilion through an anteroom at the south end. An early eighteenth century French tapestry of Apollo and the Muses, also Mrs. Whittall's gift, hangs on the south wall. On the west wall at the center, a cupboard effect is gained by the glass fronts of the three cases serving as containers for the five Stradivari instruments and the five Torte Bows which Mrs. Whittall presented to the Library of Congress in 1935, and the use of which she later ensured by the endowment she created for the purpose. The cases themselves are of steel independently air-conditioned, and built into the construction materials of the wall, and the fronts enclosed in safety plate glass. Heavy bronze slides, operated by a mechanism below the floor, slide into place for additional protection when the instruments are not on display.

The Hispanic Room

The Hispanic Room, formally opened on October 12, 1939, occupies the space surrendered by the Card Division, now housed in the Annex Building. As treated under the designs drawn by Mr. Paul P. Cret, the room consists of a gallery 130 feet in length, 35 feet in width, 30

in height and includes administrative offices, a reading room that will accommodate 50 readers at a time, and an alcoved bookstack with shelving for about 75,000 volumes, but with possible connection with one of the main bookstacks which would enlarge the accommodation indefinitely.

On entering the Hispanic Room the visitor beholds, in an atmosphere of cloistered quiet and serenity, an interior whose details carry out faithfully the style of the Siglo de Oro, the Sixteenth and Seventeenth taste of Spain and Portugal. First one enters a vaulted vestibule of ample proportions, which allows the public to see the reading room without disturbing the reader, lighted by a splendid silver chandelier, which is an original example of the *mudéjar* style of Toledo.

From the vestibule the visitor enters the main reading room in which a lofty frieze records the names of great historic and literary figures of the different Hispanic countries. Immediately adjacent to this room are the Hispanic collections which can be consulted there and in the wood-panelled alcoves about it. A marble tablet which commemorates this splendid gift completes the room, standing between two doors of Spanish design which lead to the administrative offices.

The Murals in the Annex Building

Of the eight murals planned for the Library Annex, four have been completed and are now in place in the North Reading Room. They are the work of Mr. Ezra Winter, who, for his subject went to Chaucer, and, on the long panels on the east and west walls, where each panel measures six by sixty feet, shows the Canterbury Pilgrims on the way to the shrine of their Saint. The mural on the north wall recalls "that Aprille with his shoures soote" when "longen folk to goon on pilgrimages," and, as related in the Canterbury Tales, this particular Pilgrimage was made. For the lunette in the south wall the theme is taken from the introductory verses of the Prologue of the Franklin's Tale:

Thise olde gentil Britons in hir dayes
Of diverse aventures maden layes,
Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tonge;
Whiche layes with hir instrumentz they songe,
Or elles redden hem, for hir plesance,

and pictures those ancient Bretons, in a company of three, playing on their instruments and singing their lays.

Mr. Winter is now engaged on the murals to go in the South Reading Room.

Repair and Equipment of the Buildings

The more important items in connection with the repair and equipment of the Main Building and Annex Building were as follows:

The temporary shed, which was erected in the southwest courtyard for the cleaning of material prior to its removal to the Annex Building, was removed and the courtyard planting replaced. The Card Division occupied this shed as temporary quarters during the construction of the Hispanic Room.

Walls, ceilings, and floors were restored in the areas formerly occupied by the Copyright Office and the Branch Printing Office and Bindery.

Tile and plaster partitions were erected on the basement floor in the octagon, providing a corridor through the center of the building, a woman's locker and toilet room on the north side, and a large area for the handling of books in transit to and from the Library Building. Mechanical and pneumatic tube apparatus, used in the transportation of material between the Main Library and the Annex Building, terminate in this space.

Additional electrical feeders and panel boards were installed in the photostat room and the microphotographic section.

Two map cases were delivered and installed in the Map Division.

A room was provided by the erection of partitions in the northwest pavilion, first floor, and equipped with suitable furniture as an office for the Librarian Emeritus.

New tubes were installed in the Freon condenser.

A battery charger for the electric trams was installed.

Portions of the grounds were reseeded and some of the planting renewed.

Considerable equipment had to be purchased for the cafe to replace that worn out in long service.

Personnel

The force controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but working at the Library under the immediate direction of the Superintendent of Library Buildings, consisted of:

Chief engineer:

- 1 decorator.
- 1 principal mechanic.
- 1 head engineer.
- 1 elevator mechanic.
- 2 senior mechanics.
- 3 carpenters.
- 1 engineer.
- 1 plumber.
- 7 mechanics.
- 2 painters.
- 3 assistant engineers.

Chief engineer—Continued:

- 1 junior mechanic.
- 9 under mechanics.
- 1 senior laborer.
- Chief electrician:
- 1 principal mechanic.
- 3 senior mechanics.
- 1 junior mechanic.
- 3 under mechanics.
- Total number of employees, 44.
- Total number of separations, 0.

Visitors to the Library of Congress

FISCAL YEAR 1938-1939

MAIN BUILDING

Total number of visitors during the year-----	1, 006, 377
Daily average for the 361 days on which the building was open ¹ -----	2, 788
Smallest daily average by months (December 1938)-----	1, 662
Largest daily average by months (April 1939)-----	4, 570
Total number of visitors on week days-----	839, 949
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays-----	166, 428
Daily average for 303 week days-----	2, 772
Daily average for 58 Sundays and holidays-----	2, 869

ANNEX BUILDING

Total number of visitors during the year ² -----	14, 206
Daily average for the 72 days on which the building was open-----	197
Smallest daily average by months (April 1939)-----	101
Largest daily average by months (June 1939)-----	266
Total number of visitors on week days-----	12, 111
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays-----	2, 095
Daily average for 64 week days-----	189
Daily average for 8 Sundays and holidays-----	262

¹ The main building was closed on July 4 and December 24, 25, and 31, 1938.

² The annex building was opened to visitors on April 17, 1939. Sunday service put into effect May 14, 1939

Miscellaneous Receipts

Waste paper, weighing in the aggregate 322,550 pounds, was collected in the daily cleaning operations. This was sold at a rate of .05½ per hundred pounds and yielded \$177.40.

Unexpended Balances of Appropriations

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1936-1937, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the Surplus Fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library:

Salaries-----	\$13, 211. 35
Printing and binding-----	18. 04
Contingent expenses-----	793. 69
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board-----	275. 35
Union catalog-----	189. 09
Books for the adult blind-----	43. 67

Total-----	14, 531. 19
------------	-------------

Care and maintenance:

Salaries.....	\$1, 506. 73
Sunday opening.....	21. 14
Special and temporary services.....	237. 00
Maintenance and miscellaneous supplies.....	666. 26

Total.....	2, 431. 13
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Building and grounds (Architect of the Capitol):

Salaries.....	129. 54
Sunday opening.....	21. 86
Miscellaneous repairs, etc.....	831. 94
Furniture.....	384. 82

Total.....	1, 368. 16
------------	------------

Botanic Garden:

Salaries.....	8, 801. 40
Maintenance.....	562. 48

Total.....	9, 363. 88
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Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. BOND,
Superintendent of Library Buildings
 WADE H. RABBITT,
Disbursing Officer

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

APPENDIXES



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APPENDIX Ia

Appropriations and expenditures, 1938-1939

<i>Object of appropriations</i>	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Withdrawn for retirement fund</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries:				
General service.....	\$1,054,200.00	\$954,189.95	\$33,611.55	\$66,398.50
Sunday service ^a	22,350.00	18,313.00	-----	4,037.00
Distribution of card indexes ^b	224,509.31	216,964.52	7,003.15	541.64
Copyright Office ^c	267,800.00	258,386.65	9,350.65	62.70
Legislative Reference Service ^d	99,500.00	94,991.03	2,972.78	1,536.19
Index to State legislation ^d	32,000.00	30,740.14	1,105.11	154.75
Union Catalog.....	23,300.00	22,462.80	748.01	89.19
Books for the adult blind: ^d				
Books in raised characters.....	100,000.00	99,768.34	231.66	-----
Sound-reproducing records.....	175,000.00	174,797.16	202.84	-----
Increase of the Library: ^e				
Purchase of books (general).....	112,000.00	112,000.00	-----	-----
Purchase of law books.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	-----	-----
Acquisition of the Pinckney Papers ^f	37,500.00	37,500.00	-----	-----
Contingent expenses:				
Miscellaneous ^g	11,000.00	11,000.00	-----	-----
Photoduplicating expenses ^h	5,795.45	4,808.74	-----	986.71
Printing and binding (miscellaneous).....	258,500.00	258,500.00	-----	-----
Publication of <i>Catalog of Copyright Entries</i>	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----	-----
Printing of catalog cards ⁱ	177,146.85	177,146.85	-----	-----
Total Library and Copyright Office..	2,720,601.61	2,591,569.18	55,225.75	73,806.68

^a Appropriation includes \$350 made immediately available in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1939-1940.

^b Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of catalog cards to governmental institutions: \$4,544.07 credited and \$465.24 yet to be credited. Expenditures, \$223,967.67, offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury, \$287,973.09. Appropriation and expenditures include \$9,500 made immediately available in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1939-1940. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

^c Expenditures, \$267,737.30, offset by fees covered into the Treasury, \$306,764.40. Appropriation includes \$12,400 made immediately available in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1939-1940.

^d Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

^e Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriation does not include \$8,000 to be expended by the Marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

^f Appropriated under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year, 1939, approved May 2, 1939.

^g Appropriation includes \$2,000 made immediately available in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1939-1940. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

^h Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions—\$781.15 credited and \$14.30 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

ⁱ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of catalog cards to governmental institutions—\$1,947.46 credited and \$199.39 yet to be credited. Appropriation and expenditures include \$20,000 made immediately available in the appropriation for 1939-1940. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

Appropriations and expenditures, 1938-1939—Continued

<i>Object of appropriations</i>	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Withdrawn for retirement fund</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Library Buildings:				
Care and maintenance (salaries) ⁱ	\$268, 600. 00	\$211, 201. 62	\$7, 666. 78	\$49, 731. 60
Sunday service.....	9, 000. 00	5, 676. 58	-----	3, 323. 42
Custody and maintenance ^k	16, 700. 00	15, 440. 07	-----	1, 259. 93
Total Library Buildings.....	294, 300. 00	232, 318. 27	7, 666. 78	54, 314. 95
Expenses, Trust Fund Board.....	500. 00	264. 68	-----	235. 32
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol.....	3, 015, 401. 61	2, 824, 152. 13	62, 892. 53	128, 356. 95
Technical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment (under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol):				
Buildings and grounds:				
Salaries.....	\$72, 000. 00	\$67, 132. 91	\$2, 418. 81	\$2, 448. 28
Sunday opening.....	5, 000. 00	2, 972. 20	-----	2, 027. 80
Repairs and supplies ^l	34, 500. 00	34, 311. 21	-----	188. 79
Furniture ^m	20, 000. 00	18, 683. 98	-----	1, 316. 02
To provide for the construction and equipment of the Annex building, etc. ⁿ	9, 300, 000. 00	9, 249, 780. 60	265. 74	49, 953. 66
Total buildings and grounds.....	9, 431, 500. 00	9, 372, 880. 90	2, 684. 55	55, 934. 55
GRAND TOTAL.....	12, 446, 901. 61	12, 197, 033. 03	65, 577. 08	184, 291. 50
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ^o	800. 00	458. 87	-----	341. 13

ⁱ The appropriation includes \$750 for special and temporary services.

^k The appropriation includes \$4,200 for uniforms for guards and elevator conductors and special clothing for workmen.

^l The appropriation includes \$1,500 for trees and shrubs, and \$10,000 for repairs to floors and walls including linoleum floor covering of spaces formerly occupied by the Copyright Office and the Library Branch Printing office and Bindery; also repairs to Octagon basement including a public corridor through the Octagon.

^m The appropriation includes \$5,000 for map cases in the Division of Maps.

ⁿ The appropriation consists of \$1,000,000 appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1932, \$150,000 under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1933, and \$325,000 under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1934. Includes also an allotment of \$2,800,000 made available in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and \$2,225,000 appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1937, and \$2,800,000 appropriated under the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1938, to continue available until expended. Includes also the sum of \$18,000 made available in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1937, for the construction of a fireproof book-stack, with necessary appurtenances, for the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress.

^o Includes balance from preceding year, in addition to income of \$800.

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Stationery supplies.....		\$7,721.06
Typewriter supplies.....		757.22
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines.....		291.78
Streetcar tokens.....		199.98
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....		610.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....		63.45
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....		8.30
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.....		20.00
Mail bag and pouch repairs.....		58.90
Duplicator supplies.....		528.19
Travel expenses.....		^a 740.10
Tools.....		1.02
		<hr/>
Total, miscellaneous contingent expenses.....		^b 11,000.00
Photostat paper, films, and chemicals.....	\$4,508.15	
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	300.59	
		<hr/>
Total, photostat supplies.....		^c 4,808.74
		<hr/>
Total, contingent expenses of the Library.....		15,808.74

^a Includes charge of \$159.35 for transportation expenses from Washington, D. C., to La Guayra, Venezuela for Miss Annita M. Ker. The appropriation is to be reimbursed for this amount by the Venezuelan Government in accordance with the Decision of the Comptroller General of the United States (A-98632 dated June 22, 1939).

^b Expenditures include \$2,000 made immediately available in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1940.

^c \$376.71 covered into the Treasury on account of sale of photoduplications.

APPENDIX 1b

Appropriations for the Library of Congress as Contained in "An Act Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940, and for Other Purposes"

* * * * *

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES

For the Librarian, the Librarian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, Chief Reference Librarian, and other personal services, including special and temporary services and extra special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$2,000) at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$1,073,020.

For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$284,160, of which sum \$12,400 shall be immediately available.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of public general bills, and including not to exceed \$5,700 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$99,500.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$68,000 for employees engaged in piece work and work

by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$224,560, of which sum \$9,500 shall be immediately available for employees engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$39,200.

SUNDAY OPENING

To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$23,437 of which sum \$350 shall be immediately available.

UNION CATALOGUES

To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$26,180.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed

\$5,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, \$118,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1941.

For the purchase of books and for legal periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of law books and all other material for the increase of the law library, \$85,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1941.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, \$275,000, including not exceeding \$13,000 for personal services and not exceeding \$500 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1939 is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1940, and of such reappropriated sum not to exceed \$4,000 shall be available for personal services.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$300,000.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, \$53,300.

For the printing of catalog cards, \$185,000 of which sum \$20,000 shall be immediately available.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, office supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected

with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$11,000 of which sum \$2,000 shall be immediately available.

For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, \$6,000.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, including special and temporary services and special services of regular employees in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings, in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750), at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$280,470.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$10,880.

For mail, delivery, including purchase or exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings, \$12,500.

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$500.

* * * * *

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL)

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$81,220.

Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$6,768.

For necessary expenditures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings and grounds, \$48,600, of which amount \$20,000 shall be immediately available.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, \$36,500, of which amount \$15,000 shall be available immediately.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in * * * the Library of Congress, * * * shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended, and in grades in which only one position is allocated the salary of such position shall not exceed the average of the compensation rates for the grade, except that in unusually meritorious cases of one position in a grade, advances may be made to rates higher than the average of the compensation rates of the grade, but not more often than once in any fiscal year, and then only to the next higher rate: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service; (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act; (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit; (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law; or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

SEC. 4. Whenever any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is specifically appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation or designation of any

position specifically appropriated for herein is different from that specifically established for such position by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of the position, or either, specifically appropriated for herein, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and the authority for any position specifically established by such Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall cease to exist.

SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1940".

Approved, June 16, 1939.

APPENDIX II

Legislation Relating to the Library of Congress Enacted During the First Session of the Seventy-sixth Congress

[PUBLIC—No. 28—76TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 45—1ST SESSION]

[S. 917]

AN ACT

Authorizing the Library of Congress to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, the whole, or any part, of the papers of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney, including therewith a group of documents relating to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, now in the possession of Harry Stone, of New York City.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Library of Congress is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, the whole, or any part, of the papers of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney, including therewith a group of documents relating to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, now in the possession of Harry Stone, of 24 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, New York, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Library of Congress for that purpose not to exceed the sum of \$37,500.

Approved, April 6, 1939.

[PUBLIC—No. 61—76TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 107—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 5219]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1939, and June 30 1940, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums

are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATIVE

* * * * *

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Acquisition of the Pinckney Papers: For the purpose of acquiring for the Library of Congress by purchase, or otherwise, the whole, or any part, of the papers of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney, including therewith a group of documents relating to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, now in the possession of Harry Stone, of New York City, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1939, to continue available during the fiscal year 1940, \$37,500.

* * * * *

SEC. 305. This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939".

Approved, May 2, 1939.

[PUBLIC—NO. 118—76TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 191—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 5136]

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931, as amended (U. S. C., 1924 edition, Supp. IV, title 2, sec. 135a), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "In the purchase of such books, the Librarian of Congress, without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 41, sec. 5), shall give preference to non-profit-making institutions or agencies whose activities are primarily concerned with the blind, in all cases where the prices or bids submitted

by such institutions or agencies are, by said Librarian, under all the circumstances and needs involved, determined to be fair and reasonable."

Approved, June 7, 1939.

[PUBLIC—No. 156—76TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 248—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 6392]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary, and for the Department of Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

JUDICIAL

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

* * * * *

For the purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$10,000.

* * * * *

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1940".

Approved, June 29, 1939.

[PUBLIC—No. 244—76TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 396—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 153]

AN ACT

To transfer jurisdiction over commercial prints and labels, for the purpose of copyright registration, to the Register of Copyrights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That effective at the close of business June 30, 1940, section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights", approved June 18, 1874 (17 U. S. C. 63), is hereby repealed, but all original or renewal copyrights effected thereunder shall con-

tinue in full force and effect for the balance of the respective unexpired terms, subject to all the rights and remedies accorded by existing copyright law.

SEC. 2. Section 5 (k) of the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright" approved March 4, 1909, is hereby amended to read: "(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations including prints or labels used for articles of merchandise."

SEC. 3. That commencing July 1, 1940, the Register of Copyrights is charged with the registration of claims to copyright properly presented, in all prints and labels published in connection with the sale or advertisement of articles of merchandise, including all claims to copyright in prints and labels pending in the Patent Office and uncleared at the close of business June 30, 1940. All such pending applications and all fees which have been submitted or paid to or into the Patent Office for such pending applications, and all funds deposited and at the close of business June 30, 1940, held in the Patent Office to be applied to copyright business in that Office, shall be returned by the Commissioner of Patents to the applicants. There shall be paid for registering a claim of copyright in any such print or label not a trade-mark \$6, which sum shall cover the expense of furnishing a certificate of such registration, under the seal of the Copyright Office, to the claimant of copyright.

SEC. 4. Subsisting copyrights originally registered in the Patent Office prior to July 1, 1940, under the provision of law repealed by section 1 hereof, shall be subject to renewal in behalf of the proprietor upon application made to the Register of Copyrights within one year prior to the expiration of the original term of twenty-eight years.

Approved, July 31, 1939.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 38—76TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 456—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 183]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Librarian of Congress to return to Williamsburg Lodge, Numbered Six, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Virginia, the original manuscript of the record of the proceedings of said lodge.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress is hereby authorized and directed to return to Williamsburg

Lodge, Numbered Six, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Virginia, the original manuscript of the record of the proceedings of said lodge, which is contained in one bound volume now in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress, marked "Virginia, Williamsburg Masonic Lodge, Minute Book, 1773-1779, L. C.," and which manuscript was taken from the files of said lodge during the Civil War by some party or parties unknown.

Approved, August 5, 1939.

[PUBLIC—No. 361—76TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 633—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 7462]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

* * * * *

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1936 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House

Document Numbered 418, Seventy-sixth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For library building and grounds, \$1,783.95.

* * * * *

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1936 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 114, Seventy-sixth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For contingent expenses, Library of Congress, \$150.

* * * * *

SEC. 207. This Act may be cited as the "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939."

Approved, August 9, 1939.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 46—76TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 622—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 159]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the selection of a site and the erection thereon of the Columbian Fountain in Washington, District of Columbia.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority is hereby granted to any association organized within two years from date of approval of this joint resolution for that purpose to erect the Columbian Fountain on an appropriate site on grounds now owned by the United States in the District of Columbia other than those of the Capitol, the Library of Congress * * *.*

Approved, August 9, 1939.

APPENDIX III

The Act of Congress Creating the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

[Public, No. 541—68th Congress; 43 Stat. 1107. Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, and approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by Act approved January 27, 1926 (44 Stat. 2), by Act approved April 13, 1936 (49 Stat. 1205), and by Act approved June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1894)]

AN ACT

To create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board is hereby created and established, to be known as the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the Librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress.

SEC. 2. The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the board may from time to time determine. The income as and when collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the Librarian for the purposes in each case specified; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to honor the requisitions of the Librarian made in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the Treasurer may from time to time prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in its hands, nor shall the board make any investments that could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that it may make any investments directly authorized by the instrument of gift, and may retain any investments accepted by it.

In the absence of any specification to the contrary, the board may deposit the principal sum, in cash, with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury, and the Treasurer shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, such interest, as income, being subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified: *Provided, however,* That the total of such principal sums at any time so held by the Treasurer under this authorization shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000,000.

SEC. 3. The board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified. The board may be sued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting, in the name of the United States, gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the Librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of

the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the Librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

SEC. 5. Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 6. Employees of the Library of Congress who perform special functions for the performance of which funds have been entrusted to the board or the Librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in *Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large*, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (*Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large*, page 582).

SEC. 7. The board shall submit to the Congress an annual report of the moneys or securities received and held by it and of its operations.

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